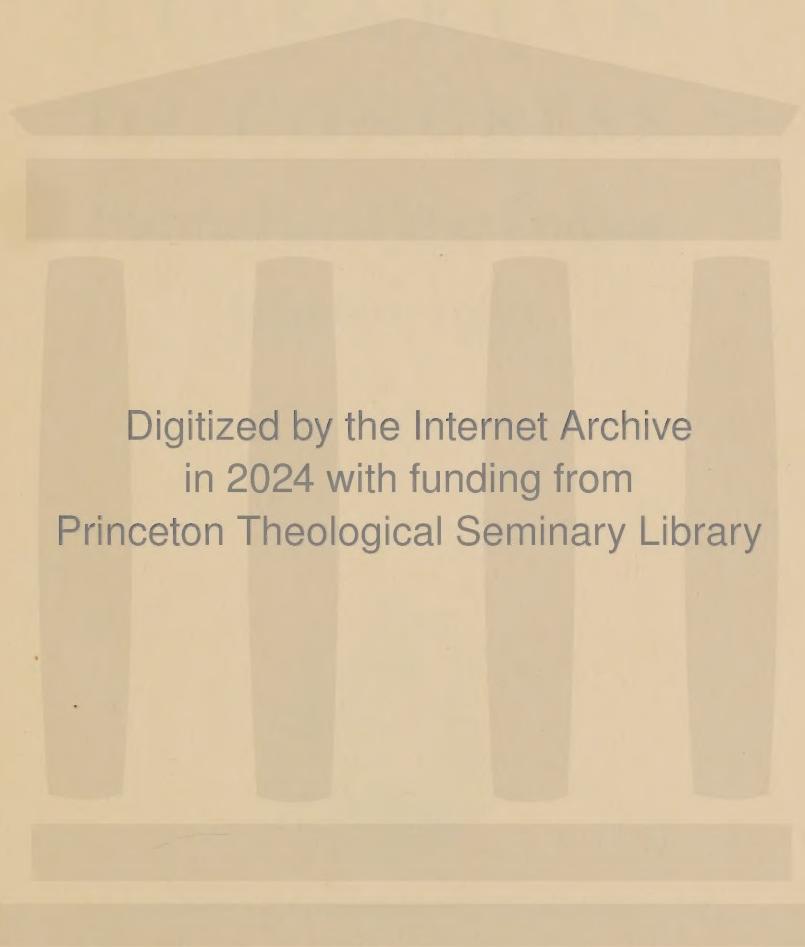




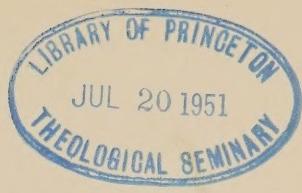


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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN
OF CONGRESS
For the Fiscal Year Ending
June 30, 1950



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
Washington, 1951

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Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library."

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of \$5,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of four percent per annum.

Members of the Board November 15, 1950:

JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury, chairman.

Senator THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS, Librarian of Congress, secretary.

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq. [Term expires March 9, 1953.]

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER. [Term expires March 9, 1955.]

Form of Gift or Bequest to the Library of Congress

Of material:

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

Of money for immediate application:

(a) *General Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

(b) *Specific Gift*—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [*describe specific purpose]."

*Gifts or bequests may be contributed for any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress by indicating the purpose in the wording of the form of the gift or bequest.

Example: Gift or Bequest to the Library Program for the Blind—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library Program for the Blind."

Of endowments of money, securities or other property:

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—*Title 2, Section 161, of the U. S. Code provides: "Gifts or bequests or devises to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes, including all taxes levied by the District of Columbia."*

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Herbert Putnam, *Librarian Emeritus*

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Alva B. Walker, Administrative Secretary
Marlene D. Wright, Special Assistant
Anne V. Marinelli, Special Assistant for International Library Relations

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VERNER W. CLAPP, Chief Assistant Librarian
DAN M. LACY, Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian
(from October 20, 1950)

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DAVID CHAMBERS MEARNS, Assistant Librarian
Exhibits Office: Herbert J. Sanborn, Exhibits Officer
Information Office: Milton M. Plumb, Jr., Information Officer

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Arthur G. Renstrom, Acting Chief (from July 1, 1950)

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Air Information Section: J. Robert Fluker, Chief
Air Research Section: William T. Walsh, Jr., Chief

European Affairs Division: Harry J. Krould, Chief

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Donald G. Patterson, Acting Chief (from July 3, 1950)

Donald G. Patterson, Assistant Chief (until July 3, 1950)

Henry J. Dubester, Acting Assistant Chief (from July 3, 1950)

Census Library Project: Henry J. Dubester, Chief (until July 3, 1950)

Slavic Room: John T. Dorosh, Curator
Thomas Jefferson Library Catalog Project: E. Millicent Sowerby, Bibliographer

United States Quarterly Book Review: Joseph P. Blickensderfer, Editor

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Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director

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Legare Obear, Chief (from October 9, 1950)

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Walter W. Ristow, Assistant Chief

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Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Member, Advisory Committee

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Chinese Section: Arthur W. Hummel, Chief

Hebraic Section: Lawrence Marwick, Chief

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 South Asia Section: Horace I. Poleman, Chief (until December 4, 1949)
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 Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief
 Microfilm Reading Room: Faustine Dennis, Curator (until August 31, 1950)
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- Navy Research Section:
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 Dwight E. Gray, Chief (from November 1, 1950)
 Robert S. Bray, Assistant Chief (from July 13, 1950)
- Serials Division:
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 Clyde S. Edwards, Acting Chief (from September 30, 1950)
- Stack and Reader Division:
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 Alpheus L. Walter, Jr., Assistant Chief

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 History of International Intellectual Relations: Waldo Gifford Leland
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 Wartime Communications: Harold D. Lasswell (Honorary)

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Political Science: Ernst Wilhelm Meyer, Wiesbaden, Germany

Social Science: Dolf Sternberger, Heidelberg, Germany

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Congressional Reading Room: Clifford Wilson, Chief

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Government Section: Dorothy Schaffter, Acting Chief

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John W. Cronin, Assistant Director (from October 20, 1950)

Lester K. Born, Special Assistant on the Microfilm Program (from January 2, 1950)

John L. Nolan, Selection Officer and Editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*

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Card Division:

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Archival Science: Oliver W. Holmes

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Chemistry: Byron A. Soule

Documentation of International Organizations: Waldo Chamberlin

Education: Willard O. Mischoff

English Bibliography: Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.

European Labor Problems: Otto Neuburger

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Geology: William E. Powers

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Science: Morris C. Leikind

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Studies of the Literature of German Fascism:

Douwe Stuurman

Technology: Manuel Sanchez

War Bibliography: Sidney Kramer

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Arthur Fisher, Associate Register of Copyrights
William P. Siegfried, Assistant Register
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Reference Division: Richard S. MacCarteney, Chief
Service Division: Luther H. Mumford, Chief

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Julius Davidson, Assistant Director
Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections
George A. Pughe, Jr., Management Officer
(from January 23, 1950)
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C. Eldon Ray, Chief Engineer
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James A. Severn, Jr., Disbursing Officer
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(until January 23, 1950)

Jacob H. Mason, Director of Personnel
(from January 30, 1950)

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Supply Office: George W. Morgan, Supply Officer

Tabulating Office: John I. Meehan, Chief

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BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT
PRINTING OFFICE

Harry Falk, Superintendent

Albert F. Cogswell, Foreman of Printing

Michael M. Burke, Foreman of Binding (until November 6, 1950)

Report of the Librarian of Congress

The President of the Senate:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. The report consists of the material herewith presented and a supplement to this report published, for the convenience of the public, under the title *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. The four issues of the supplement covering the year ending June 30, 1950, are submitted herewith.

LUTHER HARRIS EVANS,
Librarian of Congress.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 15, 1950

Introduction

WHATEVER its other shortcomings (and they were many) it could not be said that 1950, by Gregory's reckoning, was notably deficient in anniversaries. Among them were events bright with meaning to Americans: one hundred and seventy-five years ago Paul Revere rode to Charlestown, a battle was fought on Bunker Hill, the second Continental Congress met, General Washington was commissioned to command an army; one hundred and fifty years ago by coach and wagon the Federal Government was carried off from Philadelphia to Columbia's District beside the waters of the Potomac; one hundred years ago Henry Clay proposed by compromise to extirpate the uneasy division wrought by slavery.

At the Library of Congress, these far-off experiences were gratefully commemorated by displaying, for their co-inheritors to see, the records which recall them. But for the Library, as embodied in its staff, which bore with pride the stern exactions of a great tradition, there was a still closer, narrower, more intimate, more self-conscious, more critical awareness of the past aroused by its own one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. To begin with, there was the sobering reminder that longevity confers no virtues of its own, that no inalienable grace attaches to survival, that the present's pace pounds hard upon the spirit.

But there it was, that duty to those predecessors whose genius still was animate and vigorous and vicariously hard at work. They had started something that continued even now to move. The skeptical might argue that their world had

vanihed, that these problems were problems they had never faced, that only the cause was common. But such cynics (if they existed) must have been insensitive and very young, and even they, among themselves, would agree that the cause was good. Actually, the relationship between the staff which served the Library in 1950 and the men and women who, earlier, had composed it, was affirmed and reaffirmed in countless ways.

As for the problems, however they might differ, they were never quite incomparable: they were comparable in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacle to procurement; in constructing apertures to knowledge; in applying a vast and refractory resource to the advancement of the public interest. But beyond these bonds of likeness was the unabashed and unassailable reality that those vanished elders, with superb effectiveness, had instituted practices which, by and large, were unsurpassed, while many yet prevailed. Candor might insist that some, particularly in the technical processes, had proved extravagant and had, in consequence, been compromised; a few had been impersonalized by surrender to fecund machines; others had been modified or refined or superseded; but with undiminished force the principles remained and were controlling. Those oldsters had, in other words, their fixed place among the founders of this profession which a later generation followed.

The line was unbroken but the sudden consciousness of those previous tenants was one of the phenomena of the Library's Sesquicentennial. They had had an active part in the enrichment of this great collec-

tion which, in turn, enriched the future's society. They had acquired for the American people many of these books which fulfilled for them a purpose powerful or splendid now. They had recorded them in ways which, once and for all, ensured their instant identification. Their lives, their personalities, their faculties, their strivings, their expectations were as much the materials of these buildings as stone and plaster and paint and wood and metal. They were as enduring. They had belonged to their own days and had exercised a constant, sturdy, helpful, willfully anonymous influence on their contemporaries; but deliberately, freely, they had associated themselves and their talents with those who would come after them. To honor them on the Library's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary required more than sentiment and gentle tribute; it required increased devotion, refreshed understanding, renewed enthusiasm, tangible evidence of the mounting strength of an old allegiance.

But paramount to every obligation sensed by that living Library, as it moved toward its second centenary, was the obligation to those seventy-five successive Congresses which, having brought it forth, had since sustained it. Not as ward only (the Congresses have many wards), but directly, inseparably, as its own, the Library belonged to Congress. Over its long course, the Library had grown precisely and only because the Congresses' need for it had grown and in proportion. If its interests were wide, they were no wider than the interests of Congress. If it was true (and there was sound reason to believe it) that increasingly year after year the Congresses had had resort to the staff and contents of the Library, it was because the perplexing, decisive, fateful concerns of Congress had many times increased. The Library of Congress was more than an institution's ancient and distinctive name imprinted on a letterhead or stamped upon the inside cover of a

book; the Library of Congress was a fact. Its entity was the entity which Congress alone conferred. Moreover, this primary characteristic was the summary and substance of the Library's progress. Whatever its stature, whatever the significance implicit in this anniversary might be, it derived from Congress. This was important.

For the Congress had extended the privileges of its Library to co-ordinate branches of the Government, to international bodies seeking the security and betterment of the whole family of man, to the world of learning as represented by academies and universities and galleries and museums, to private scholars engaged for their fellows in discovering new or recovering old knowledge, to the great industries and the little businesses and the organizations of labor which together are the American economy and support the American community, and to the citizens of the free Republic who find their answers in the reading rooms. If they were not unmindful of a gift, they could not, becomingly, disregard the giver. Whether as owner or donor or trustee, the Congress in varying ways shared the Library with its constituency. Those who would give thanks for the Library should present them to the Congresses.

There were, to be sure, institutions which contested the Library's primacy and excelled the superlatives which once were heaped upon it. The ecstasies belonged elsewhere, as was witnessed by an article from the pen of one I. Romanovsky appearing in *Soviet Union* for June in the year of the Sesquicentennial of the Library of Congress:

The Lenin [State] Library holds first place in the world in the number of works, printed and manuscript, stored on its shelves. Its funds include over 13,000,000 books, over a million leaflets and prints, and 2,500,000 MS sheets.

For this vast wealth, the Library owes a great debt of gratitude to the solicitude

of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. Only seven per cent of the Library's funds was collected during the 55 years which intervened between its foundation and the October Revolution. The remaining 93 per cent has been accumulated in the 32 years of Soviet rule . . . The Lenin Library receives a fixed number of copies of everything that is being printed throughout the USSR: books, newspapers, or magazines, posters, or calendars; maps, children's games, opera scores, or printed traffic rules. . . .

Without proper cataloguing, books and manuscripts would be impossible to trace as the proverbial needle in a haystack. The Lenin Library funds are registered in several hundred catalogues of various types, comprising in all over 20,000,000 index cards. . . .

Not only is the Lenin Library the greatest ever known in any land, at any time, among any people. It is at the same time first in the world in number of readers and number of books provided to these readers. In 1949, the Library registered 1,500,000 visits and issued over 7,000,000 books. No national library in the world has ever dreamed of such figures.

No, the little Library of Congress had indulged no such fantasies; it had made no such progress; it had accumulated no such impressive an array of duplicates. But it had its advocates who paraphrased the Library's good friend, the late Senator Webster, of Massachusetts, speaking of Dartmouth: "it is . . . small, and yet there are those who love it"; while others recalled Chancellor Hutchins' humble remark to the effect that Chicago is not a good university — only the best there is. Indeed, there was ample and constant evidence that the Library had won and held the affection of the American commonwealth. This was demonstrated in many ways, in the gifts which private citizens made to it; in the articles and editorials they wrote about it; in the questions they asked about its history, collections, services, status; in the interest they took in its activities. There was a time, not very long ago, when the Library of

Congress had occupied a remote, austere, aloof place in the public consciousness, but now either it or that public had mellowed, chill had given way to warmth. A popular magazine called the Library, "the darndest place in Washington" (*The Saturday Evening Post*, August 19, 1950). The epithet was pure American. It marked approval. No library in the world had ever dreamed of attaining it. The Library at last had assumed the dignities and perils and jibes of a public figure. It had become news; as such it would have to prove itself.

The commentators, the feature writers, the editors, who addressed themselves to the subject, were likely to insist that, the propaganda or innocent joking of comparable institutions aside, the Library was believed to be the largest in the world, and then would proceed to a discussion of its three-fold function as the Library of Congress, as the principal library of the Federal Establishment, and as a people's reference library. The more laudatory or emotional or frankly sentimental or strenuously sensational the offering of rosemary, the less accurate and considered was the judgment. A soberer and more viable view was taken by Dr. Robert Devore Leigh in the general report of the Public Library Inquiry, *The Public Library in the United States* which issued from the Columbia University Press at the end of the fiscal year:

The Library of Congress . . . plays a dual role, as do the state libraries. Its primary commitment is to serve the information and research needs of the officers of the federal government, particularly the members of the legislative branch. In carrying on this function the Library of Congress has become one of the largest reference and research collections in the world. To organize its materials for use the Library has developed highly expert cataloguing and bibliographical personnel and activities, which have provided the basis for valuable services to the public and other libraries of the country.

These incidental but important services include the preparation, printing, and sale of catalogue cards and of the *Cumulative Catalog*, which makes available to libraries at small cost an expertly catalogued card and reference list for every book currently published in the United States as well as other current publications acquired by the Library of Congress and a group of other large libraries co-operating with it. The Library also makes available on request the materials in its vast holdings to other libraries through photo-duplication and interlibrary loans. These and other research purposes are aided by the maintenance of a union catalogue of the holdings of a number of the nation's largest libraries. The Library is also active in preparing regular bibliographical guides and special bibliographies. More recently the Library has played an active role among the nation's research libraries in encouraging the allocation of the acquisition of the current book output of other countries and in joint bibliographical enterprises.

In these various ways the Library of Congress has become an essential part of the operating machinery of American public libraries. It has not acted as the national library or assumed a role in relation to state and local public libraries equivalent to those state library agencies which directly stimulate and guide local library developments. Its extra-federal functions are justified as by-products of its primary services to the agencies of the federal government. Nor has it acted as the nation's research and bibliographical center, but rather as one of the country's forty or fifty largest research libraries. Nevertheless, its services give it an important place in the public library structure of the United States.

This point, the integration of the Library of Congress with the American library movement, was frequently overlooked by the writers for the "popular press." It was not, it had never been, overlooked by the Library itself which regarded it as at once a duty, an objective and an honor. The American Library Association had been founded 75 years ago. For the "Conference of Librarians" who met at Philadelphia on Wednesday, October 4,

1876, the Committee, composed of Justin Winsor, Boston Public Library; William F. Poole, Chicago Public Library; Lloyd P. Smith, Philadelphia Library Company; Melvil Dewey, Secretary; had composed an impressive program. Many of the papers were devoted to proposals for joint undertakings; thus James G. Barnwell, of the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, considered "A Universal Catalogue: Its Necessity and Practicability"; Thomas H. Rogers, of the Warren County Library, Monmouth, Illinois, urged "A Co-operative Index for Public Libraries"; and Ainsworth Rand Spofford, Librarian of Congress, dealt with "Copyright in Its Relations to Libraries and Literature." Beyond these, it was announced that there would be discussions of such subjects as: The Preparation of Printed Titles for the Common Use of Libraries; the Completion of Poole's Index to Periodical Literature; the Systematic Exchange of Documents; the Permanent Organization of American Library Interest; and, simply, Library Co-operation.

The Library of Congress was happy to have been there, happy that from the beginning it had been a part of that free society, happy that it had steadily enjoyed the advantage of counsel with the best minds and clearest visions in the profession, happy that it would always be, at least in part, the libraries' Library. But for the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Spofford, it must have seemed in the fall of 1876, that his institution which, already, he called the "National Library," could hold for its colleagues no surer promise than the promise of growth. He had been appointed to his office a little more than ten years before, he was engaged in building a collection, he had secured the transfer of the Smithsonian Library, had persuaded Congress to purchase the Peter Force collection of Americana, had obtained the passage of a more satisfactory Copyright law with strict requirements for deposit.

He was busied with acquiring. His hands were full. But the profession had further plans for this so-called "National Library." They knew what it must become. Long before, men, like Henry Stevens and Charles C. Jewett, had looked forward to the day when centralized cataloging and a single register of the books in American libraries would become a reality. Now that an Association had been formed, and a journal had been launched, these ideas were matured and widely championed. "A National Library System is proposed," wrote Bassett Cadwallader (*American Library Journal*, June 30, 1877), "whose object shall be to facilitate, by co-operation, library economy in all its branches," and he continued:

The only organization necessary at first is the establishment of a central Library Bureau or Headquarters, as a medium of communication for all libraries. This should be the Library of Congress. . . .

Uniformity in all things is evidently impossible. Various circumstances exercising a controlling influence locally, will require local remedies. But the many opportunities for establishing uniformity promise advantages of incalculable value as compared with prevailing customs. . . . "Cooperation in all things" should be the motto. Upon co-operative principles books might be purchased at large savings, and the smaller libraries placed on a more equal footing with the larger. . . .

Chief among the advantages is the Universal Catalogue which the System renders possible. . . . The dictionary catalogue of authors, titles and subjects in one series, with full notes and cross references, is certainly preferable. There would be yearly supplements until an entire new edition was feasible. When printed, each library will check with a suitable sign in the margin every entry in the catalogue referring to a book in its possession; thus combining the individual with the universal catalogue. This shows at a glance just what the library possesses on any one subject, and as well what it lacks, thus providing for a better disposition of purchasing funds. . . .

Probably the best way to accomplish this grand work can only be established by trial. As intimated, the major portion of the work may be accomplished at the Library of Congress with its quota, now, of more than 300,000 volumes.

Yes, the Library of Congress had brought the promise of growth, of size, of steady increment. This fixed its obligation. The library with the most could do the most for others. The argument was persuasive, it would have overridden objections had they been offered but they were not. There was, however, a long delay. Actually, the discharge of the Library's duty to its library constituency was delayed for a quarter of a century by many factors: the cramped accommodations in the Capitol, a staff numerically inadequate to even existing requirements, and the slowly solidifying concepts of professional practice. But the solicitude of the Association never languished; on the contrary it was largely through the exertions of the Association's leaders, summoned to explain their views to the members of the Joint Committee of Congress, that the place the Library might occupy among the libraries of the United States and the services it might render in their behalf were clearly set forth.

That was in 1896 when, as the new Library building neared completion, plans were being made for its reorganization. Melvil Dewey said: "Distribution of printed catalogue cards has long been the dream of librarians. By cooperation among ourselves we are now carrying it on to a limited extent under great disadvantages. It would mark an era when the National Library was ready to do this incalculable service to the libraries and students of the country." W. H. Brett, Cleveland's Librarian, came out for photoduplication: "The making of transcripts from books, photographing pages of books, etc., is something that does not involve any great

machinery." George H. Baker entertained a hope:

I should hope to see established here [he told the Committee] a national library which would be as full and complete as ample resources and wide intelligence could gather, which would be amply catalogued and properly arranged, and administered by a staff competent in numbers and acquirements to render the best service, and on that basis the existence of such a library and the stimulus it would give to scholars would, in itself, be the first great service the Library could render. Then, in the preparation of catalogue entries and bibliographical lists, and things of that sort, which could be done; and I think perhaps the loaning of books of considerable rarity, or perhaps, of any great pecuniary value, which really make up the most important part of the great library of the future, might be carried on to different parts of the country under proper restrictions, if a demand arose. I refer to the loaning of books between libraries, which exists in a small degree in this country, and which is gradually growing, so that a book may be brought to the user in some cases instead of in every case asking the reader to come to the book.

Provision for these services was not immediately forthcoming but within five years, early in the librarianship of Herbert Putnam, catalog cards were being distributed, interlibrary loans were being made, there were the beginnings of a union catalog, the Library of Congress was committed to its counterparts large and small throughout the land, and the phrase, "cooperation in all things," may have been forgotten as a motto because it had become a fact.

The national library system was something spelled out in lower case. There was no common authority, no general direction, no centralized control, no surrender of sovereignty, no statutory interdiction, no penalty for non-conformance. But despite its freedoms, despite its voluntary character, the system was there. The libraries of the United States working

together, without restraints or sanctions, and without compulsion or dictation, established standards, adopted more or less uniform practices, and developed a science which some called "library economy." Whether it was readily discerned or not, and it is likely that it was not discerned, the National Library was neither more nor less than the libraries of the nation responding to the nation's needs. The needs would intensify; they would first be vague, they would next take form, they would then suggest a plan, they would finally and by joint action be squarely met.

Some of these requirements, *as requirements*, had materialized early in the last war, when the demands of the military made tragically clear the fact that the library resources of the country were so imperfect as to risk defeat in the field and, in consequence, threaten black catastrophe at the council table. There were millions of books on Columbia's shelves but too many were the same books. There was quantity without coverage. There were fashions in selection. It was assumed that frequency rather than urgency of use should be the basis for procurement. The publications of important areas of the world, where bibliographies were not produced, or where the book-trade was indifferently pursued, were likely to be neglected altogether. There were foreign journals which, if concerned with sciences presently omitted from curricula, were nowhere registered in these States. Public institutions, quite naturally and perforce, were molded by public taste. This circumstance, combined with an unconscious intellectual clannishness on the campuses had made America a land of copies. Information came from an assembly line, admirably designed for travel over smooth, hard, familiar highways of the mind, but ill-adapted to getting to a fire in time to put it out.

It is easy to find fault with the situation as it was and easy now to blame the re-

search libraries of the country for imperception and dullness and dangerous dalliance. It is also monstrously unfair, for the world changed suddenly, transforming the conditions of life, altering the spirit and destroying old dimensions. There would be no returning. The United States were lifted from their "protecting oceans" and deposited not more than a bomb away from the center of the universe.

The research libraries of the United States did not take time for exculpation or vain repining or refuge from reality. Extravagant rivalries, narrow parochialisms, imitative emphases, gave way to something like total librarianship. Not their own holdings but the national research potential was the first, the overpowering consideration. The library system which had been national in techniques and standards and professional training now became national in the strictest sense. Like all manifestations of democracy, it showed itself in compromise, in the suppression of individual prejudice and preference and predilection, in faith in the powers of collaboration and shared objective. Some duplication, to be sure, would always be necessary, but henceforth it would be subjected to a kind of Malthusian philosophy, it would be controlled, it would be justified not as luxury but as necessity.

Instead, there would be a pool of interests, and a division of fields for acquisition and specialized service. This implied no sacrifice except the sacrifice of waste. It was, moreover, eminently practical for through it the Government and people might be assured the availability of every book important to their fortunes and their fate currently published anywhere in the world. No single library, however well endowed, whatever its favorable relations, could attain such coverage, but many libraries in agreement could bring it closer and closer to reality. There would be difficulties, of course.

There would be problems of identifying materials which would serve the purpose. There would be the perplexities of international exchange. Suspicions would have to be dispelled. Censorship, in varying guises, would have to be relaxed. But if the task was great, infinitely greater was its object. It was worth the union of effort. Security might incite it into action, but beyond security was the way to understanding which transcends knowledge, the way to peace.

As an institution principally affected, by reason of its position in the governmental structure, it was proper that the Library of Congress should dedicate its energies to this imperative. Out of it grew the great cooperative acquisitions projects of the war, and, later, the initiation of the "Farmington Plan" which, following a period of experimentation and experience, should lead to full-scale operation. Readers of this Report will find in it the record of joint enterprise nationally directed.

Nothing in the history of the Library has brought it more profound satisfaction, nor been more conducive to its progress, nor has more helpfully contributed to its decisions, than the relations of its officers to those generous colleagues in other places. Last summer when they met in annual conference at Cleveland, and set aside a general session to commemorate the Library's anniversary I tried to express this feeling: "I hope and believe the spirit of this great Association will always govern the staff of the Library of Congress as it governed it then and as it governs it today." "It is," I told them, "the strength by which we live." That there is no immediate prospect of the withdrawal of that strength may be inferred from a heartening message recently presented.

American Library Association

The Executive Board of the American Library Association, acting in representation of the nearly twenty thousand librari-

ans who are on its rolls as members, salutes the Library of Congress and its Librarian and the Members of its Staff upon the achievement of its Sesquicentennial Anniversary.

We congratulate the Library of Congress on its signal success in being at once the Library of Congress and the National Library of the United States. We hail for their great accomplishment the many individuals who as officers and members of its staff have contributed to make the Library of Congress, through its distinguished collections and able services, the great haven of scholars that it has become and is. We commend its Librarians and their

associates for their practice of the art of librarianship in such manner as to make the Library of Congress a great laboratory of library science and a recognized stronghold of democratic administration. And we note with abiding appreciation the role of leadership which has been and is being exercised by the Library of Congress as the acknowledged head of our national system of libraries and the torch-bearer for the libraries of the United States in their relations with the libraries of the rest of the world.

To these accomplishments of the past we pay admiring tribute. To the promise for the future we look with expectant hope.

Chapter I

The Special Services to Congress

Introduction

It is proper that each Report in this long series should begin with a statement of the Library's service to Congress. It was the Congress which created the Library and has since sustained it. The reports of the Library are made to Congress. The Library has grown in proportion as the interests, activities and responsibilities of Congress have grown. The duties which the Library performs for other branches of the Federal Establishment, for State and local governments, for scholarly and professional organizations, and for individual citizens of the Republic are duties which the Congress has prescribed, supported and required. The Library is at once a learned institution and an agency of the United States, but it owes its institutional stature to the peoples' representatives at Washington. Without them it would, it could, have no being. If, from time to time in its long history, there have been differences or clashes of opinion as to the nature of the Library and its fixed allegiance those misapprehensions have never confounded the minds of officers charged with the Library's direction. The Library is the servant of the Congress of the United States.

Like other libraries, the Library of Congress exists to promote the use of recorded knowledge. To that single end it (like others) has built its great collections; sought competence for registration, arrangement and exposition; and dedicated itself to the living generation. But in an age imperiled by fraud and spurious-

ity, by the dissemination and occasional acceptance of false doctrine, by concealment and denial, by lives conditioned by selfishness and fears, truth and knowledge have become increasingly elusive, and something more than technical skill and grace and wind are needed to overtake them. Their enemies never will. They will show themselves only to their friends who want them and understand the strength in their powers. It is, for their friends, a matter of loyalties, of firm principles, of unwavering definitions. It is a matter of grim steadfastness. Throughout the Library there has been insistence on those loyalties, principles, definitions; there has been insistence on that steadfastness. If that insistence has been answered by forthcoming, then the Library has justified itself. If that insistence has not been answered, then the Library has failed and another reliance must quickly take its place.

This much is certain: the Library has been conscious of exactions, opportunities, expectations. It has realized that, however subordinate and peripheral its part, as a part of Congress its work is of surpassingly critical importance. Out of its findings, decisions will be made and judgments reached and actions taken. The Library has, therefore, a solemn, stern, and serious contract for honesty, accuracy, discovery, exposition, usefulness. The measure of success or failure is, as it has always been, the measure of its own integrity and the confidence of Congress in it. There has been encouragement in experience.

The Legislative Reference Service

This is a Department of the Library organized to conduct research exclusively for Members of the Congress and their Committees. Its steady progress has been in great part due to the Library Subcommittee of the Administration Committee of the House of Representatives which, having assumed responsibility for developing policy and approving practice, gave careful and informed consideration to the objectives contained in the program proposed for fiscal 1951 and supported them before the Appropriations Committees. In addition, at three of its recent meetings, the Subcommittee, in consultation with the Director of the Legislative Reference Service, issued instructions governing the disposition of three previously unresolved and recurring problems: committee reporting, the extent of "free" photo-reproduction, and the distribution of reports.

That the Senate, on its part, did not devote the same painstaking and time-taking attention to the operations of the Legislative Reference Service resulted from a readiness to accept the determinations of the House. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, Senator Hayden, did, however, endorse the program at the time of the appropriations hearings. Had it not been for the force of a higher law, economy, these advocates must surely have won a more nearly complete victory.

The skepticism and suspicion of the Legislative Reference Service which were voiced in certain quarters of Congress a few years ago when, under the authority of the Reorganization Act, it was conspicuously enlarged, have now happily been dissipated. Conversely, as the Service has had time to prove itself, criticism has given way to commendation; there has been a notable increase in the number

of messages of appreciation. Articles, reflecting popular approbation of the Service, have appeared in the public prints; it has been favorably featured in the educational motion picture, "A Day in Congress."

VOLUME OF WORK

More requests for service have been received than ever before in the history of the Service: 36,021 in fiscal 1950 as compared with 24,470 the year before and 23,382 in 1948. During both February and March 1950, twice as many inquiries were made as were made in all of 1935.

The installation of air-conditioning in the Congressional Reading Room (recently transferred to the handsome pavilion in the southwest corner of the main floor) has made it at once more habitable and more attractive. Evidence of this improvement is found in the fact that whereas there were only thirty-eight readers in the last week of July 1949; there were seventy-six readers in the last week of July 1950.

GRAPHS AND CHARTS

The expansion of the Legislative Reference Service effected by the Reorganization Act, made possible the initiation of a new function: visual presentation. Previously, the Library had been unable to provide graphs and charts specifically and originally prepared to meet the needs of Congress. The Director of the Legislative Reference Service, however, long and firmly convinced that such renderings of information would enhance certain of the reports and memoranda compiled by members of the research staff, and would simplify the understanding of data furnished by other and usually complex media, was quick to institute it as soon as the opportunity arrived. The opportunity arrived in 1947.

In the three years which have followed, more than 470 different illustrations have been drawn. These have been used as supplements to written reports, as demonstrations during committee hearings and investigations, and as references during debates on the floors of the Senate and the House.

Content and purpose have dictated a variety of designs. Sometimes they have been graphic "narratives," sometimes statistical statements, sometimes maps, sometimes organizational or functional charts, sometimes posters, sometimes cartoons, but so adaptable have they proved themselves to be that they have been applied to a diversity of subjects; for example, to international relations, national defense, engineering and public works, money and banking, price economics, social welfare, and agriculture.

During the last twelve months eighty-seven requests, involving the preparation of 246 drawings, were received. Significant among them were the following:

1. Six organization charts of international agencies and a map showing the itinerary followed in "Study Guide on Operational Programs of International Organizations." This guide was used by Members of the House Select Committee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, during a European tour of inspection in 1949.

2. A map of the world, marking the colonial and other overseas territories of Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, and Belgium; prepared for a Senator.

3. A series of graphs, presenting statistical data on Class I railroads; prepared for hearings before the Senate

Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

4. Two graphs showing the growth of national income, Federal expenditures, population, and Federal civilian employment from 1885 to 1949; prepared for a Member of the House of Representatives.

5. An organization chart of the agencies and functions to be created by a proposed National Health Act; prepared for a Senator.

6. A map of the Soviet Union, showing the boundaries and names of the sixteen Soviet Republics; prepared for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

7. Six posters illustrating "charges" and "facts" connected with the recently amended Displaced Persons Bill; prepared for a Senator.

8. A graph of wholesale price changes in selected commodities; prepared for the use of the Joint Economic Committee during an investigation of the price increase for steel.

9. A series of seventy-eight maps showing the present location and original range of American Indian tribes; prepared for a publication by the Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives.

WORK FOR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

An important aspect of the Legislative Reference Service is the service it performs for the Committees of Congress. In order to determine its extent in terms of savings in the cost of committee staffs, the Subcommittee on Accounts of the House of Representatives undertook a survey covering actual performance during the first six months of fiscal 1950. The Subcommittee summarized its findings, representing an estimated annual offset of \$330,400, as follows:

ESTIMATED ALTERNATIVE COST OF PRINCIPAL COMMITTEE PROJECTS JULY-DECEMBER 1949, PERFORMED BY THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

	Professional	Clerical, etc.	Total
Joint:			
Economic Report.....	\$25,000	\$2,500	\$27,500
Atomic Energy.....	6,000	1,000	7,000
House:			
Judiciary.....	20,000	2,000	22,000
Small Business.....	15,000	1,500	16,500
Public Lands.....	9,000	900	9,900
Expenditures.....	8,000	800	8,800
Education and Labor.....	*5,000	*500	*5,500
Merchant Marine.....	*5,000	*500	*5,500
Veterans' Affairs.....	7,500	1,250	8,750
Un-American Activities.....	*5,000	*500	*5,500
Lobbying.....	5,000	500	5,500
Foreign Affairs.....	1,000	100	1,100
Senate:			
Judiciary.....	*10,000	*1,000	*11,000
Foreign Relations.....	5,000	1,000	6,000
Interior and Insular Affairs.....	5,000	250	5,250
Expenditures.....	5,850	550	6,400
Post Office and Civil Service.....	5,000	500	5,500
Banking and Currency.....	*5,000	*500	*5,500
Finance.....	1,800	200	2,000
Total.....	149,150	16,050	165,200

*Items on which reports have not yet been received from Committees.

NOTE: Hundreds of assignments taking less than a man-week are not included. No charge for over-head included.

Since the first of the calendar year the amount of such work has markedly increased, in pursuance of the policy established by the House Administration Committee that the services of the Library's specialists shall be available to committees for any reasonable period without reimbursement. Among the assignments were the following:

1. For the Ways and Means Committee of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate: Mr. Fedele F. Fauri, Senior Specialist in Social Legislation, served as an expert in the revision of the Social Security Act. He acted in a similar capacity for the conferees of the two Houses when the bill reached that point in its legislative history. [Partial reimbursement.]

2. For the Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the House: a study of the laws and social conditions of the several Indian tribes. The legal research was conducted by Mrs. Rebecca L. Notz and Mrs. Mollie Margolin, of the American Law Section; the social and economic investigation was pursued by Dr. William H. Gilbert, of the

History and General Research Section.

3. For the House Agriculture Committee: Mr. Harris Collingwood was detailed to the Subcommittee on the present distributed organization of agricultural research. The Subcommittee brought in a report recommending consolidation of research in that field.

4. For the House Committee on Public Lands and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: studies toward policy formulation for mapping, water resources and basic data, now in process by Dr. J. R. Mahoney, Senior Specialist in Natural Resources.

5. For the House Committee on Education and Labor: major studies of financing public school construction, and on the Federal scholarship and fellowship programs and other aids to students, undertaken by Mr. Charles A. Quattlebaum, of the Government Section.

6. For the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee: the first study of the preservation of wilderness areas, brought to completion by Mr. C. Frank Keyser, of the Economics Section.

7. For the Veterans' Affairs Committee

of the House: State Veterans' Laws, Indices and Digests of State Laws Granting Rights, Benefits, and Privileges to Veterans, Their Dependents and Their Organizations: Revised to January 1, 1950 (published as House Committee Print No. 253, 81st Cong., 2d Sess., June 2, 1950); prepared by Miss Carrie E. Hunter, of the American Law Section.

Although the use of the Legislative Reference Service by Congressional committees is by no means uniform or consistent, it can be said that a substantial majority have resorted to that facility, and there are, unhappily, reasons to suppose that, with its present resources, the Legislative Reference Service will be unable to absorb any further increase in committee work. Already there have been instances, particularly in the field of business organization, when personnel shortages have compelled the Legislative Reference Service most reluctantly to forego opportunities for assistance.

FOREIGN VISITORS

The Legislative Reference Service has been honored with visits by members of the Japanese and West German Parliaments. In each instance they had been brought to the United States, as guests of the American Government, for the purpose of observing at first hand the operations of American institutions. Special attention was given to the organization and staffing of Congress, and the procedures of the Legislative Reference Service were carefully studied. Already the Japanese Diet has established a somewhat smaller-scale but comparable service, and the members left Washington enthusiastic for its further expansion. The German delegation, composed of representatives of all political parties were unanimous in their eagerness for a similar enterprise at Bonn. The latest report is that progress is being made in that direction.

In other years, the Legislative Reference

Service has been host to emissaries from Australia, India, Sweden, Burma, the United Kingdom, Chile and Uruguay. Interest has, quite naturally, differed in degree and kind, but so eloquent and general has been the "sincerest form of flattery," that the export of the legislative reference idea must inevitably contribute to that respect for American institutions which is entertained abroad.

PUBLICATIONS

The number of publications has increased proportionately as the staff and its competence have increased. (A list of publications issued during the year appears in the Appendix.) Many reports have been processed, rather than typed. These have been selected for such presentation when their content suggests the likelihood of requests for multiple copies, and when their instant availability diminishes the prospect of repetitive or essentially duplicative research. More *Public Affairs Bulletins* have been produced than in any single year since the series was first inaugurated. The Director of the Legislative Reference Service estimates that, taken together, *Bulletins* and reports now cover more than half of the subjects pending in Congress or engaging Congressional interest. The demands for these studies are evidence that they have been designed and executed in ways that fulfill their purpose.

Gradually the outline of a satisfactory publications program is taking form. Eventually it might include:

1. The replacement of many individual reports by *Public Affairs Bulletins*.
2. The preparation of summaries and brief memoranda covering all questions currently confronting Congress.
3. The integration of *Bulletins*, summaries and memoranda into the legislative process where they might most effectively save legislators' time.

4. The adaptation of publications to the various stages in developing legislation, including—

- a. identification and isolation of a problem.
- b. compilation of background materials.
- c. recording possible alternative solutions.
- d. arguments *pro* and *contra* a specific proposal.

5. The utilization (necessarily limited) of publications in forming public opinion.

For the time being, however, the program must be subjected to the slow and rigid testing of experience. It will, it can, evolve only as its intrinsic soundness justifies it.

Special mention should be made of other publications. The *Digest of Public General Bills* (5,904 bills) was produced in four printed and five mimeographed numbers for the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.

The *Public Affairs Abstracts* of current literature have been revived by Congressional direction and have been supported by Congressional appropriation. They have been requested by 379 Congressional offices. Instead of issuing sets every week, as formerly, a semi-monthly schedule has been adopted and maintained. Each set is devoted to a subject of legislative concern, and contains an analysis prepared by a staff specialist. Subjects covered from January to June 1950 were:

Point Four
 Hoover Commission
 World Government
 International Trade Organization
 British Economic Situation
 National Health Insurance
 Germany
 Education
 Hydrogen Bomb
 The Far East
 Housing
 National Defense

In order that Congress may have an opportunity to pass upon the value of the service, summarized reportings of Congres-

sional hearings has been tentatively and selectively revived: The following Hearings were thus reported in fiscal 1950:

House Committee on Foreign Affairs
 Subject: International Technical Cooperation Act of 1949 ("Point IV" Program) H. R. 5615.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs
 Subject: Act for International Development ("Point IV" Program) H. R. 5615 and 6026.

House Committee on Un-American Activities
 Subject: Hearings regarding shipment of atomic material to the Soviet Union during World War II.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
 Subject: Resolutions relative to the revision of the United Nations Charter.

House Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Monopoly Power
 Subject: Monopoly power in the steel and newsprint industries.

In addition to the former practice of reporting each day's Hearing separately and promptly, experiments have been made by reporting a week at a time, and thereby providing an integrated and connected account.

Because of the withdrawal of Congressional support, what was, in all probability, the final volume of the biennial *State Law Index* (Volume 12) appeared in December 1949. It covered more than 29,000 acts passed in 1947 and 1948. Throughout the twenty-four years of its existence the *Index* maintained the highest standards of professional excellence, and was considered an outstanding work of reference by legislative reference services in the States, executive agencies, and the bar.

The Public Law providing a new edition of the *Constitution of the United States of America, Annotated*, has been implemented by an appropriation, and the Library has been particularly fortunate in securing Professor Edward S. Corwin (retired), of Princeton University, foremost authority in the field, as editor. No better assurance of scholarly achievement could be

given. Under Professor Corwin's direction a small and able staff has brought the work well along toward completion. It is expected that final copy will be ready to submit to Congress by January 1951.

Cooperation With the States

Another chapter is being written in the long story of the Library's undertakings in cooperation with State governments, and especially with the Council of State Governments which is their informal federation. The Third Annual Legislative Service Conference is to be held in September 1950, at the Library and under its general sponsorship. This is the assembly of authorities officially engaged in legislative drafting, and in reference and research practice, together with those members of the State legislatures who are themselves interested in these subjects.

It is encouraging to note this new development, especially in view of the fact that the Twelfth Biennial Volume of the *State Law Index* is in all probability the last. This series constituted one of the Library's earliest services to the components of the Federal Union. It derived from 44 Stat. 1066, February 10, 1927, and under its authority, 271,784 laws were indexed; thus providing an important source of reference and information. As mentioned elsewhere in this Report, Congress has not seen fit to continue it because of the subsequent development of comparable apparatus by private organizations which it regards as adequate to the purpose.

For several years important State laws were digested by the Library and included in the printed volume. This activity was revived in the form of "Summaries of State Legislation" — a mimeographed publication which appeared from 1941 to 1946. During one year, 1947, Congress appropriated funds for the Library to furnish a daily index of State bills and laws in cooperation with the Council of State

Governments; this was distributed to all the States in mimeographed form. It was suspended on a "point of order" the next year and efforts to revive it were not successful.

The Legislative Reference Service is presently furnishing to the Council of State Governments copies of reports prepared for Congress in the State law field. The Council has taken measures to circulate the more important ones, and to indicate the availability of others. On its part, the Legislative Reference Service has found many of the reports prepared by the State legislative reference services of great value to its work for Congress.

Service to Congress by Other Departments

Although research for Congress is, by and large, concentrated in the Legislative Reference Service, every department, division, office, section and other administrative unit in the Library has a primary duty to the Members of the Senate, the House of Representatives, the staff of their Committees and their personal assistants. This duty is inexorable, compelling, paramount; there are no exceptions to it. But its discharge is frequently, indeed generally, diffused, a matter of coordination and many hands, a collective response to an individual interest.

By way of example, let it be supposed that a bibliographer in examining a publisher's announcement comes upon the title of a book which bears, or seems to bear, upon a subject known currently to command the consideration of a particular Member of Congress. At that moment the machinery of the Library is put in motion. A "hasten" purchase order for the book is placed with instructions for its fastest possible delivery; when it reaches the Library it is accessioned ahead of other receipts and rushed through the process of cataloging and classification (when the need is urgent, these formalities are ordi-

narily suspended until after the need has been met); thence it proceeds to the Loan Division where it is recorded and dispatched by special messenger to the Member's office. The priority has been maintained all along the line.

Or let it be supposed that a request is not for a specific book but for information from an unknown source. A competent specialist is assigned; he examines the catalog, selects from it twenty or thirty or forty works, one of which may contain the reference desired; he fills out call slips for them and hands the slips to an attendant at the reading room desk, who, in turn, sends them to the stack rooms; there, custodians, deferring other business, send the books to the awaiting specialist who examines them, and, on finding in one of them the answer to the query, carries it to the Photoduplication Service and stands-by while it is reproduced; the reproduction is forthwith hurried to the inquirer.

Such instances, multiplied many times over, took place throughout the year. They were typical, rather than unusual. They were the Library obeying its first commandment. But precedence has been everywhere accorded the service to Congress, without regard to routines and other pressures.

Thus the Aeronautics Division (departing from a preoccupation with the skies) prepared for the Subcommittee on Immigration of the Senate Judiciary Committee a twenty-five page translation from the official Norwegian parliamentary proceedings relating to early communist agitation in Norway and to the political activities of Vidkun Quisling in the 1930's. The Aeronautics Division similarly undertook the translation of several other but shorter documents for Members of the Congress.

From its collections housed in the Library and in its Capitol branch, the Law Library issued nearly fifty-five hundred

books for Congressional use, answered seventy-five hundred telephone inquiries, prepared more than one hundred translations from legal sources, and compiled thirty-two written reports. Examples of the subjects of investigations conducted by the Law Library on behalf of Congress include: A survey of civil defense statutes of several States and Territories; the law of will and probate in the Irish Free State; a case history of amendments 13, 14 and 15 to the Constitution of the United States; a paper on "horror of intestacy" in canon and medieval English law; the Russian administration of Alaska and the status of Alaskan natives; protection of minority shareholders in the corporation law of Germany; Protestant Churches in Spain; Non-Protestants in Sweden; laws respecting atomic energy; Latin American legislation regarding subversive activities and an evaluation of the success or failure of anti-communist legislation; the labor law of Panama; Spanish treaties.

Loans of Library material to Congress increased by thirty-eight and a half percent over the preceding year. The increase was especially notable in the case of Congressional committees, and may be presumed to have resulted, in part, at least, from the development of committee organization.

The Manuscripts Division has aided Members of Congress in establishing the authenticity or spuriousness of autographs and has evaluated their historical importance.

The Map Division reports a gain in service to Congressional offices of thirty-three percent. Committees requesting map material and information included the Senate Armed Services Committee, the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the House Appropriations Committee, the House Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee, and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The Music Division has prepared reports on such subjects as sacred music, American folk songs, and the opera of Rodgers and Hammerstein.

The Chinese Section of the Orientalia Division has identified and described Chinese paintings, translated letters and inscriptions, interpreted seals, summarized newspaper articles, compiled brief bibliographies, and answered queries concerning Chinese customs, language, and culture.

The Hebraic Section, of that Division, where, by reason of a small staff, that aspect of service is limited to Members of Congress and Congressional committees, experienced a conspicuous increase in the number of requests for translations from or into Hebrew, Yiddish, Aramaic and Syriac.

The Japanese Section, of that Division, was privileged to make its collections and linguistic accomplishments directly useful

to Senators and Representatives. It received and complied with numerous requests for translations of letters written in the Japanese language, translated Japanese newspaper articles and other publications, and interpreted Japanese books and art objects.

The Near East Section provided the Congress with translations from Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

The Southeast Asia Section, likewise, responded to numerous Congressional inquiries concerning that vast area.

The Stack and Reader Division assigned thirty study rooms to Members of Congress and seven study rooms to Congressional committees, where, in proximity to the collections, and with conditions of privacy conducive to intensive research, a variety of important investigations were pursued.

The Library of the Congress and by the Congress has continued to be the Library for the Congress.

Chapter II

The Reference Services

READERS served in the Reference Department numbered 822,296, an increase of about 3.8 percent over 792,422 in the preceding year. Readers aided numbered 416,463 as contrasted with 393,872 in fiscal 1949, an increase of 5.8 percent. Reference conferences rose 12 percent from 15,592 to 17,454. Reference letters received in the General Reference and Bibliography Division and read for assignment in the Library totaled 19,181, less than one percent over the 19,074 recorded last year. Replies to correspondents were drafted in 13,998 instances (14,151 in 1949); in other cases replies were made by form letters, or the inquiries were referred to other departments of the Library. In the General Reference and Bibliography Division form letters accounted for 46 percent of its replies. As compared with the Division's record of the preceding year, drafted replies decreased 15.4 percent while form letter replies increased 17.2 percent. In the statistical tabulation of the Department's services the decrease of 11,507 "form letter replies," from 27,074 last year to 15,567 in 1950, represents mainly a falling off in the distribution of Recording Laboratory catalogs and like items sent in response to correspondence and not accountable as reference letters.

Corresponding to these increases in reader attendance and reference services performed, inquiries by telephone, including borrowers' calls to the Loan Division, marked an increase of 15 percent, from 108,751 to 125,426. Congressional calls rose from 18,532 to 23,457. In government calls alone, a decrease was recorded from 32,902 to 32,402.

The total circulation of volumes and other pieces for use in the Reference Department divisions amounted to 1,956,172, 3 percent above the 1,899,809 units in 1949. Of the 1,391,726 volumes issued, 1,004,881, or 72 percent, were serviced by the Stack and Reader Division. A relatively larger increase (11 percent) is noted in the circulation to borrowers, to whom 206,913 pieces were issued as compared with 185,488 last year.

Although fewer bibliographies were prepared than in 1949 the decrease in the numbers of entries from 36,064 to 21,040 is less than the total card entries accounted for last year by the United Nations projects in the Orientalia and General Reference and Bibliography Divisions. Three hundred and seventy-eight compilations in 1950 (against 524 the previous year) were issued or typed on 3,653 pages (3,803 in 1949), so that in actual production, the volume output of multilithed and typed lists fell off only moderately. Special reference studies and reports increased from 88 to 98, of 511 to 583 pages, respectively. Hours required in their preparation, however, decreased from 1,445 to 1,301. On the other hand, the hours spent in preparing articles for publication rose from 5,541 in 1949 to 9,358 (69 percent), and the number of pages increased from 1,967 to 2,711 (38 percent), although the number of articles decreased from 133 to 128.

From these statistics may be deduced a few general observations on trends revealed during the year under review, *e. g.*, that, although the circulation and reference services performed for readers in the build-

ings rank first in volume and are increasing, the greater relative increase is in the demands for service from borrowers and telephone callers; that the intensifying pressure for service to persons and institutions in Washington is affecting the Library's abilities connected with a general reference service to correspondents elsewhere; that professional staff time is being assigned more and more to the preparation of articles for publication, while bibliographic compilation and work on special reference studies and reports are essentially unchanged quantitatively; and that language specialists are increasingly in demand for services above and beyond their usual acquisitions, processing, and reference duties. The writing of divisional manuals and anniversary brochures has, of course, accounted for much of the work

directed toward publication during the year; an unusual situation which is unlikely to continue in the months ahead.

An examination was made of loan requests from the government agencies, covering a period of six months, in an effort to determine a general pattern of loans by subject groups to these organizations and the relative use of materials in terms of period of publication. The survey has not been completed, nor has the analysis by date of publication been extended to all subjects, but the following data may give an indication within the area actually covered so far. Approximately 10,700 works bearing classification numbers were counted. Multiple volumes per title and unbound serial issues were disregarded. The subject distribution is approximately:

	Percent
Class T.....	24.6
Class Q.....	17.6
Class H.....	16.0
Class D.....	10.6
Class J.....	4.4
Class G.....	3.5
Class U-V.....	3.1
Class E-F.....	2.8
Class A.....	2.7
Class B.....	2.7
Class K.....	2.3
Class R-S.....	1.9
Class Z.....	1.8
Class C.....	.4
Class L, M, N, P.....	5.6
<i>total</i>	

Analysis by date of publication was completed for chapters D-DK, including general world history and the national history and description of Great Britain, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Greece, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands and U. S. S. R., and chapters Q-QE, covering "general" science, mathematics, astronomy, physics, meteorology, climatology, chemistry and geology. The results reflect the following interest:

Publication period	D-DK	Q-QE
	Percent	Percent
Before 1900.....	3.0	3.1
1901-10.....	.5	3.1
1911-20.....	4.1	4.6
1921-25.....	1.5	2.8
1926-30.....	5.0	8.6
1931-35.....	7.3	13.0
1936-40.....	10.3	18.5
1941-45.....	15.8	8.6
1946-50.....	52.5	37.7
	100.0	100.0

In terms of the research needs in the Government the results in chapters D-DK are perhaps more nearly accurate for history and description than are the results in Q-QE for science. While the period distribution shown for Q-QE may be generally indicative for monographs and bound serials, the extensive use of current scientific serials, if accounted for, would alter the percentages substantially. As many borrowing government libraries receive their own copies of current serials essential to the work of their agencies, this use is not satisfactorily measurable by our loan statistics. As far as the analysis goes it is perhaps safe to say that in both classes, approximately 90 percent of the materials requested for loan were published within the last twenty-five years.

Bibliography

Aspects of bibliographic problems which have been highlighted are limitations in language coverage and quantitative deficiencies in staffing certain areas where language qualifications exist. The staff is inadequate to work with materials in Albanian, Hungarian, Finnish, Rumanian and a majority of the Asiatic languages. It lacks competence in the Slavic, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Turkish, Burmese, Japanese, Indian, and Chinese languages to produce bibliographic and other reference guides on the scale which the Library's general program justifies. The Chinese, Japanese, Hebraic, and Near East Sections in the Orientalia Division are too occupied with essential acquisitions and processing operations and with reference and translating services to pursue objective bibliographic work on an area scale. The South Asia Section maintains cumulative bibliographies from which have been derived short lists on various topics relating to the area, and it contributes periodic selected bibliographies to scholarly journals. All Sections of the Orientalia Division have compiled useful typed lists to serve particu-

lar needs of inquirers, yet in no case has the staff been sufficient to work comprehensively on more extensive and important projects. In a recent emergency project the Japanese Section has demonstrated high-level competence in assembling materials, yet through its inability in the past to gain full bibliographic control over its materials and because of the limited manpower available now, the total product will not represent a comprehensive survey of Japanese literature on the subject in our collections. In the bibliography on Indochina, as in the one on Korea, the General Reference and Bibliography Division undertook the completion and organization of references in the Western languages. An existing card list of Western language publications on Indochina was an excellent collection of references from which to select, and to which to add, items for the published list, but the specialist could not himself undertake the full task. Similar experiences will be encountered in other projects in area bibliographies. The utilization of the General Reference and Bibliography Division staff to backstop some of these projects is eminently logical and can be developed into a practice of interdivisional activity which should make possible the implementation of a program centering on the area and subject responsibilities of some of the special divisions. Ideally, of course, those divisions should be staffed to carry out such a program under their own resources, leaving to the General Reference and Bibliography Division other projects through which it can work in the interests of the Government.

In the European Affairs Division the capacity for area bibliographies is restricted by linguistic limitations in terms of the Eastern European countries. The lack of qualifications in the languages of some of these countries — Czech, Yugoslav, Bulgarian, and Polish — is compensated by the existence of such qualifica-

tions in the Slavic Room but here again the question of available manpower intervenes. At least one government agency has evinced an interest in the Library's revising the Balkan lists which were compiled by the Division of Bibliography in the early years of World War II. Those lists contained few or no references to material in the native languages of the countries. Obviously, new editions of these lists should cover such materials, but with the combined linguistic resources of the European Affairs Division, the Slavic Room, and the Orientalia Division, adequate attention to publications in the Greek, Albanian, Rumanian, and Turkish languages, would still be wanting.

In other types of bibliographies which are, in fact, substantial reference tools, such as *Foreign Language-English Dictionaries* (1942) and *Biographical Sources for Foreign Countries* (1944-45) the opportunities for contributions are extremely inviting. In the case of the former, which has been long out of print, the postwar publication of dictionaries and the Library's program for their acquisition call for a new and expanded edition. The *Biographical Sources* project, discontinued in its early stages, should be resumed and carried to completion. Both of these compilations are of a character to lead to the development of interdivisional enterprise.

Projects for Other Agencies

The Orientalia Division, the Processing Department and the General Reference and Bibliography Division and its Census Library Project, contributed to a United Nations project calling for the listing, on a global scale, of publications containing the names of agencies of governments, and of other institutions, organizations, research laboratories and industrial concerns, with the names of administrative personnel, for the use of the United Nations in its technical assistance program. Work completed at the end of the year had been

carried on without reimbursement because of the potential value of the product to the Library's other services.

At the request of the Bureau of Public Roads, the Library entered into a contract with that agency to edit for publication a Spanish-English and English-Spanish glossary of technical terms used in road construction, bridge building and soil stabilization. Copy which had been prepared under the direction of E. W. James, Chief of the Inter-American Regional Office of the Bureau of Public Roads, was organized and issued by the Library in a preliminary edition in two parts, for working purposes, and sets of this edition were sent to prospective collaborators in Central and South America, to the engineering departments of some forty universities and institutes of technology in the United States, and to appropriate professional organizations and societies. Responses from these recipients indicate that the project has high value, and that cooperation in preparing the lists for publication will be generous. A particular feature of technological terminology in Latin America is the incidence of words or expressions having only local or regional application. The glossary is designed for use in all areas of Latin America and will include such terms to the fullest extent to which they can be identified. The Library is working closely with Mr. James and well coordinated procedures have been established. Mr. Raymond Gonzalez was appointed to the General Reference and Bibliography Division to develop the project. He merits special commendation for his very efficient and intelligent work in this assignment.

Issue Services

STACK AND READER DIVISION

In the general reading rooms 1,004,881 books were issued to 594,375 readers. Readers increased 2.4 percent over the preceding year while the count of books issued to them decreased 2.4 percent. In

operations involving the piece by piece handling of a million volumes, each assigned to one, and only one, place on the scores of miles of shelving, a decrease of 26,117 pieces is inconsequential. Every book issued must be returned to its assigned place, and the year's accessions of books for the classified collections of over 5,000,000 pieces must be accurately interfiled. The bookstack force shelved 1,144,734 pieces, but books issued and shelved are not the whole story of the operations of this Division. A book misplaced on the shelves can often be found by a brief search while the reader's call slip is in hand. If the book is in use elsewhere in the buildings or is out on loan the stack attendant, having access to no record of its removal, will check the immediate location for possible minor misplacement before returning an "out" report to the reader. How many of the 1,004,881 volumes sent to the reading rooms were found out of place by brief searching is not recorded. It is of record that 181,609 "out" reports were returned from the stacks and that the staff was able to read only 56,952 shelves to insure accurate arrangement in the stacks; a number far below what would be required to attain maximum efficiency in the use of the collections.

In order to shelve the large mass of material relating to World War II, it was necessary to shift the entire collection of that material. Scattered shifting operations were carried out in the literature of the social sciences to correct conditions due to space limitations, pending the allocation of additional accommodations into which to expand these very important, very crowded, and extensively used materials.

The Stack and Reader Division conducted a survey to determine the usefulness to the Library staff and to other persons having access to the bookstacks of the "deck lists" (author or other main entry card catalogs) which are maintained in 29

locations throughout the classified collections. These catalogs contain approximately 2,400,000 cards and additions are filed by the stack attendants. The volume of filing, 99,648 cards in fiscal 1950, is not inconsiderable when added to the other duties which the stack force discharges. Although the "deck lists" were intended originally for the use of the stack force in verifying call numbers of books requested, the survey proved that they received a much wider application than was initially contemplated.

The record of books removed from the shelves for assignment elsewhere, for temporary use for more than 24 hours in the Library buildings, and for issue on loan, are brought together in the Central Charge File, which, at the close of a year's work of filing 271,576 charges and retiring 251,082 cancellations, contained 554,670 entries. The File provided information on the location of 7,722 books, that is, in 59 percent of the 13,079 inquiries searched therein. Its use and effectiveness could be greatly increased if all "out" reports (181,609 last year, as stated above) returned from the stacks could be checked against it before they are returned to readers or staff members. Under conditions now prevailing, the Central Charge File staff must be reinforced frequently from the stack force in order to keep the file current, and its full utilization must await provision of additional positions.

In 1,515 requests for special searches, the staff found or accounted for 1,406 items, or 92 percent of the total. A substantial sampling shows that about 56 percent of special searches required no investigation beyond the first step, *i.e.*, examination of the Central Charge File, to determine location. In about 13 percent of the searches, it was found that the materials had not yet reached the classified collections.

The Stack and Reader Division acted as host to many scholars whose research justified special measures for the use and reser-

vation of materials. As much as in years past the demand for study rooms, tables, and reserve shelves exceeded the number available and the 798 new assignments together with renewals of some previously made, placed on the Divisional administration a considerable responsibility in assessing needs. Many who desired study rooms could be given only study tables, while others who would have welcomed the opportunity to work at a reserved table were obliged to study in the general reading rooms.

The use of study facilities in government work included 118 investigators from 37 Congressional offices and committees, including the Senate Committees on Civil Service, Appropriations, Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Housing, Small Business, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Select Committee of the House to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Problems of Small Business.

Personnel of the executive departments, judicial branch, and independent offices included 139 from the Department of Defense, 31 from the Department of State, 7 from the Department of the Interior, 20 from the Department of Commerce, and 6 each from the Public Health Service, the Supreme Court, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, representing, in all, some 65 bureaus or units in the Government. Personnel of foreign embassies and missions, 20 in all, represented China, Czechoslovakia, India, and The Netherlands.

That academic work was intensive, as always, is shown by the records of 330 faculty members and 536 graduate students representing 109 colleges and universities in the United States. One hundred and eleven registrants held scholarships, fellowships, or grants from foundations, institutions, and learned societies, and 43 scholars came from other countries — Argentina, Austria, China, Canada, England, France, Germany, Holland,

India, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, The Union of South Africa, and Turkey, and from the Territory of Puerto Rico — to pursue research in the Library. A survey of the geographical distribution of investigators resident in the United States shows that all states except Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming were represented. Registrations ranged from one each from Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont to 27 from Ohio, 33 from Pennsylvania, 42 from far California, 69 from New York, and substantially larger numbers from near-by Virginia and Maryland.

SERIALS DIVISION

Issue of materials in the Serials Division's reading rooms increased over the preceding year in all categories except in the case of unbound newspapers where circulation dropped 12 percent. In the Periodicals Reading Room, 140,335 readers used 136,483 serial issues and 164,695 current newspapers. In the Newspaper Reference Room, 67,953 bound newspaper volumes were used by 19,767 readers, while in the Government Publications Reading Room 16,807 readers were served with 90,082 current government publications and 32,387 bound volumes of documents. In addition, 968 items in the Pamphlets Collection and 311 publications in the Federal Agencies Collection were used. In all, 517,018 volumes and pieces were served to 176,838 readers, and 24,149 were issued to other divisions in the Library. The Division issued for use outside of the buildings, through the Loan Division, 29,196 pieces, an increase of 22 percent over the preceding year. Supplementing these services, the staff answered 20,683 telephone inquiries.

In responding to 1,434 reference inquiries received from correspondents, inquiries which called principally for searches

in the current serials collection and in the newspaper files, the Division covered the usual, but always greatly diversified, range of current and retrospective topics, and compiled thirty-nine bibliographic lists. A not uncommon service requested of the Division was the preparation of selected or comprehensive lists of periodicals currently published on specific fields of interest, including, of course, foreign journals. An attempt was made, as circumstances permitted, to maintain a geographical card list of periodicals currently received, with indication of subject content by broad disciplines. In the work of the Serials Division and other units in the Library, as well as in the researches of readers, this file has served many useful purposes. Other tools of current reference value maintained by the Division are the *Check List of American Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Newspapers*, to which 1,580 volumes (195 titles) were added, and the *Check List of Foreign Newspapers in the Library of Congress* to which the addition of 2,707 volumes (857 titles) from more than 75 countries indicates the substantial increase in the Division's resources for information about other parts of the world.

LOAN DIVISION

During 1950 the issue of materials for use outside the Library buildings increased nearly 10 percent over the preceding year. The Loan Division recorded a total of 183,685 pieces as compared with 167,498 in 1949. Materials lent by the Navy Research Section increase these totals to 206,913 for 1950 as compared with 185,488 for 1949. In loans to Congress an increase of 38.5 percent is attributed in some measure to the greater use of the collections by the Committee staffs of the two Houses. While the 30,695 items issued to Congress represented the largest increase in loans to a single category of borrowers, the largest number of pieces issued to any one group went to governmental agencies which

borrowed a total of 87,118 pieces for an increase of 12 percent over the preceding year. Non-local interlibrary loans advanced 15 percent to a total of 18,226 pieces, of which about 68 percent went to college and university libraries, 15 percent to public libraries, 2.5 percent to special libraries in industrial and business concerns, 7.5 percent to government libraries outside of the Washington area, 3.5 percent to institutes, museums, galleries, etc., and 3.5 percent to libraries in other countries. In this service the Library responded to 20,233 letters of request from 1,480 sources—609 colleges and universities (41.9 percent), 406 public libraries (27 percent), 126 industrial and business concerns (8.4 percent), 166 government offices (11.1 percent), 125 institutes, museums, galleries, etc. (8.4 percent), and 48 libraries in other countries (3.2 percent).

As to the character of materials issued, no appreciable change was noted from the loans of recent years. In local non-Congressional loans, as usual, science and technology headed the list in volume of demand (29,977 pieces), with fiction a respectable second (19,329 volumes). By way of contrast, non-local loans drew most heavily on literary history, *belles lettres*, and linguistics (4,394 volumes), followed by history and theology (4,394 and 1,423 volumes, respectively). In its service to borrowers in Washington the Loan Division handled 24,437 telephone calls and 17,072 written requests for materials, in response to which it assembled and charged for issue 122,716 pieces.

The problems encountered in identifying and locating materials in the Library's numerous collections increase with the growing need in government research for materials published in or about distant areas. As the identification procedures go far beyond the ordinary examination of the card catalog, the search for materials takes the staff into many parts of the Library and imposes pressure on the

Processing Department and the custodians of special collections, particularly of foreign materials, to provide seriously needed works. The number of orders which the Loan Division can fill without resorting to extraordinary measures is decreasing year by year. Not infrequently this difficulty is complicated by the borrower's supposedly commendable attempt to supply English translations of titles of Japanese, Russian and other non-Roman alphabet language publications when the original would serve far more adequately for identification. It is less helpful, however, when references in the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* are cited without authors' names. While it may be that the very large volume of searching required of a small staff tends to magnify the extra effort which must be put forth to identify incomplete or inaccurate citations, or that the searcher may overlook the possibility that a faulty citation may contain all the bibliographical data which is available to the borrower, there may nevertheless be some reason for a feeling that greater care on the part of borrowers in preparing their loan requests would bear fruit in making it possible for the Library to provide a more prompt and comprehensive loan service. Although it is true that in a library the size of the Library of Congress the resources for identification are unexcelled, it is true, also, that the vastness of the collections and the necessity for their dispersal throughout two large buildings makes for greater costs in these operations.

In the Congressional loan service, committees were particularly active borrowers. The character of some of their investigations, specifically those concerning the affairs of certain Federal agencies, resulted, naturally, in competing demands from committees and agencies for the same material, which in some instances could be met satisfactorily by reproduction. The Capitol Station and

the Book Rooms in the Congressional Office Buildings continued their indispensable work in maintaining contact with Members' offices and with committees, and in expediting the delivery of materials. The Book Rooms staff delivered 59,726 units of material to offices in the three buildings and responded to 3,249 questions answerable from their reference collections. Operations in the Capitol Station included the handling of about 11,000 units.

In the government agencies generally, there is a long standing inclination to hold materials beyond the loan period. During World War II, when means were taken to effect the prompt return of loans, there was relatively little need for the expensive search and notification procedures. Since the War, the penalties for this form of delinquency have been relaxed somewhat and the agencies have tended to return to old habits. Letters from the Director of the Reference Department to some agency libraries had the effect of bringing their accounts to a more current basis and it is expected that further urging will bring improvement. In fiscal year 1950, 17,769 notification searches were made, and 1,221 general recall letters and 4,798 waiting list recalls were sent out.

Increase in the non-local interlibrary loan service is attributed to research projects being conducted with government sponsorship in the universities and to the greater economy of book-post rates in transporting materials. The possession by libraries of the *Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards* is believed to contribute to the practice of addressing interlibrary loan requests to the Library of Congress without seeking material nearer at hand. However, regional catalogs at some centers, notably the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center and Union Library Catalog and the Rocky Mountain Bibliographical Center for Research, at Denver, are usually checked by

libraries in their areas before requests are submitted to the Library of Congress. The National Union Catalog continues to fulfill its valuable mission in the interlibrary loan service, as during the year under review 3,701 searches were made by the interlibrary loan unit for the purpose of reporting locations in other libraries.

Studies are in progress to adapt punch-card techniques to the charging of materials. Investigations which were started a decade ago and which were suspended pending the development of suitable equipment, have been resumed and now point toward possible economies within the near future. Books in the Library's collections are not prepared, as in general circulating libraries, for automatic recording for loan. They are not, in other words, equipped with pockets and charge cards. In consequence, an individual charge record must be made for each volume or set of volumes issued and in each case the author-title-imprint data, and the call and copy numbers must be transcribed from the recto and verso of the title page. This basic procedure would not be affected by punch-card techniques. The economy would come from the use of punch-card charge records in running off lists of books on loan to individual borrowers, in place of the present slow and costly method of typing lists from the charge records.

The Loan Division issued 393 new special borrowers' permits to individuals in Washington and the nearby area pursuing research outside the sphere of government activity.

Reference Services, General

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

The Staff in the several sections of the General Reference and Bibliography Division assisted readers in some 267,980 instances in reference and bibliographic problems and in the selection of materials. The increase of one percent over the

preceding year is in contrast to the drop of 9 percent in the number of volumes and items selected for readers' use, 160,748 as against 174,560 in 1949. Telephone reference requests advanced 25 percent to 37,423, of which about one-fourth originated in the Government.

In the Slavic Room, books made available to the Loan Division for outside use numbered 13,229, a 15.7 percent increase over the previous year. Growing tensions over international problems have been reflected in the use made of the Slavic language collections and in the greater need, year by year, for more bibliographic and reference aid in the languages of Eastern Europe. The Slavic Room staff served 8,298 readers (an increase of 25 percent over 1949), many of whom required specialized assistance in getting at materials essential to official research. The wealth of the Library's collections of Slavica brings to Washington persons conducting intensive studies, not infrequently in association with other centers for Slavic research. That the Slavic collections here and in other centers could be more efficiently utilized through the development of bibliographical guides has been the stimulus for the preparation of a key to published bibliographies of Russian materials. For several years, the Curator of the Slavic Room, John T. Dorosh, had assembled references to such bibliographies as an aid in the service of the Library's collections. The increasing size of this card list led him to propose that it be published by the Library, and late in the fiscal year it was issued in a preliminary edition with the title *Guide to Soviet Bibliographies*. The *Guide* lists separately published bibliographies in the Russian language, or relating to the U.S.S.R., and available in the Library of Congress collections. In general, only bibliographies issued since 1917 have been included. It is organized by subjects and contains author and subject indexes. The Library

hopes to receive from users of the *Guide* suggestions which will aid in the preparation of a more comprehensive publication to serve the needs of research in this field. In process of compilation at the close of the year was a bibliography on *Fuel and Power Resources of the U. S. S. R.*; its early publication is anticipated. The ability of the Slavic Room staff to engage in an active program for the publication of valuable bibliographies in its field is severely compromised by service demands which must have first priority. Under favorable circumstances which would permit uninterrupted concentration on such a program, the Library's stores of information on Slavic countries could be far more effectively integrated with other collections for Slavic research in the United States.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The preparation of bibliographies in the Division fell off from the record of the preceding year. The number of lists decreased to 35 (from 40 in 1949), completed pages decreased to 428 (from 451) and total entries, including entries on cards, decreased to 6,180 (from 7,752 in 1949). For purposes of comparison 19,872 entries on cards supplied in 1949 to the United Nations in contractual service have been omitted.

Two titles were added during the year to the Census Library Project's contributions to the bibliography of census and vital statistics publications. The *Catalog of United States Census Publications, 1790-1945*, compiled by Henry J. Dubester, Chief of the Census Library Project, with assistance detailed from the Bureau of the Census, was printed at the Government Printing Office early in 1950 with funds supplied by the Bureau. The *Catalog* gives definitive coverage of the principal materials issued by the Bureau of the Census and its predecessor agencies. The bibliographic control which it provides is

continued by the Bureau's annual *Catalog and Subject Guide*, the two forming the basis for periodic (quinquennial or decennial) revisions of the list of the Bureau's publications. The *Catalog* is the first attempt in 35 years to present a comprehensive and systematic listing of all basic census publications (exclusive of procedural documents) of the United States Government since its inception.

Population Census and Other Official Demographic Statistics of British Africa; an Annotated Bibliography also compiled by Mr. Dubester, continues the established policy of listing this type of foreign government material on a continental area basis. This publication was printed early in 1950 on funds provided by the Bureau of the Census. Manuscripts for the remaining areas of Africa have been completed in draft and will be published during the current fiscal year.

A manuscript of more than one hundred pages, with the title *Census and Vital Statistics of India and Pakistan Contained in Official Publications and Famine Documents; an Annotated Bibliography*, constituting a section of a contemplated bibliography of official census and vital statistics sources relating to South Asia, was completed late in the year and copies were forwarded to Dr. Calvert L. Dedrick, Coordinator, International Statistics, Bureau of the Census for transmittal to India and Pakistan. This action is designed to secure on-the-spot expert editorial opinion as well as to enlist cooperation in filling gaps in the Library's collections discovered in the course of compilation.

A third bibliography, compiled by Mr. Dubester in February and March of 1949, appeared late in the calendar year in the United Nations Statistical Office *Demographic Yearbook, 1948*. It presents citations to demographic reference sources on a world-wide basis and will be supplemented by the compiler for the 1949 edition of the *Yearbook*. This compilation

is a contractual service for the United Nations.

Multilithed bibliographies issued for general distribution included a selected list of references on *Fiscal and Budgetary Phases of Research* (33 p., 134 entries), compiled by Helen Dudenbostel Jones for the Technical Reference Branch of the Research and Development Board; *Guide to Soviet Bibliographies; a Selected List of References* (158 p., 747 entries), compiled by John T. Dorosh, Curator of the Slavic Room; *Microfilms and Microcards, Their Use in Research; a Selected List of References* (18, p. 263 entries), compiled by Blanche Prichard McCrum; and *The United States Capitol; a Selected List of References* (34 p., 176 entries), compiled by Ann Duncan Brown. Cooperation with the District of Columbia Library Association was continued, with reciprocal cooperation from many librarians in Washington, in the Division's list of "Recent bibliographies" for publication in three issues of *D. C. Libraries*, a contribution which amounted to 234 entries on 29 pages.

This brief list illustrates ways in which bibliographies come into being and the variations in their scope according to particular needs. *Fiscal and Budgetary Phases of Research* resulted from a direct request (from the office for which it was originally prepared) for a highly specialized list patterned to more than ordinarily precise definitions to suit the particular research for which it was required. A relatively exclusive list, it includes some materials which the requesting agency itself supplied. The *United States Capitol*, on the other hand, while requested by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol for official use, is aimed at inclusiveness and is intended to present materials, other than ephemera, which will serve in the study of many phases of the Capitol's physical structure and history. The *Guide to Soviet Bibliographies* as explained earlier, grew out of an accumulation of references

gleaned in the course of services in the Russian collections and from the sharp rise in research on the U. S. S. R. It is the result of, and will be a contribution to, the practical reference service in its field. *Microfilms and Microcards; Their Use in Research* developed from an inquiry from a correspondent in Germany for references on "documentation" in the United States. As no list satisfactory for the purpose appeared to be available, a brief typed list was compiled. This experience and the fact that mention of the typescript in the *Information Bulletin* excited the interest of enough librarians to exhaust the supply of surplus copies and to start an interlibrary loan run on the file copies, resulted in the project for an expanded and annotated bibliography directed toward the interests and needs of custodians of research collections. The *D. C. Libraries* list of "Recent bibliographies" is an example, on a minor scale, of the Library's favorable position in relation to cooperative bibliographical programs in the Federal agencies and is reminiscent of the Library's experience in the *Post-War Problems* bibliography project.

Thirteen typed lists and 13 lists on cards presented an approach to a miscellany of subjects. Among those typed were *Books to Read For an Understanding of the United States* (134 entries) compiled by Blanche Prichard McCrum for the Exchange Division, Office of Public Affairs in the Office of the U. S. High Commission for Germany, and designed for guidance in supplying sources for information about the United States to prospective travelers to this country; *The Balkan and Slavic Countries — Topography, History, Government, Psychology, Economics, and Sociology; a Suggested List of References in Russian to be Used for Text-Books and for Supplementary Reading* (69 entries), compiled by Elizabeth Gardner Dorosh; *Constitutional Problems of Lincoln's Administration; Books and Articles Published Since 1926*, by Donald H. Mug-

ridge, Fellow in American History; *American Government; a Selected List of References*, by several members of the staff, for the Hansard Society in London; *English Dramatic Criticism, 1910-30; a Brief List of References* (33 entries); *Bibliographies and Indexes of General and Historical Fiction; a Selected List* (26 entries); and *Art of Writing—Expressions by Writers; Additional References* (77 entries). The Division received ready and valuable assistance from Dr. Otto Nathan in the selection of 152 works in economics for presentation by the Department of State to Delhi University in India.

The Division selected 1,710 titles in American *belles lettres* and history, and general works of reference, for a collection to establish the library at the American Institute at Munich, Germany. Funds were made available by the Rockefeller Foundation to meet the cost of compilation as well as to purchase, up to the limit of \$5,000, the works selected. In September 1949, a set of printed cards was given to Professor Frederick J. Peters, of Reed College, on loan to the American Institute, for use as an acquisitions list. The larger part of the list was devoted to American literature in which the objective was to include the best editions, with reference to text and critical apparatus, of the writings of important men of letters, the principal histories of American literature and works of literary criticism, and representative writings of contemporary novelists, essayists, dramatists, and poets. The project was completed under the direction of Blanche Prichard McCrum. Mr. Vincent L. Eaton, Assistant Chief of the Rare Books Division, gave very valuable assistance in making the final selection of books in American history. The Library presented the American Institute of Munich with a set of printed cards for a dictionary catalog of the collection.

Other subjects on which lists on cards

were supplied included "Nazi and Communist Propaganda" (149 entries), for the Information Control Division, Office of the Military Government for Bavaria; "Management" (68 entries), for the Society for the Advancement of Management, to aid in the selection of books for an exhibition; "Ten Year Plan for the Development of a Library" (60 entries); "How to Compile a Bibliography" (36 entries); and "Tabulating Machine Industry" (113 entries). The Division coordinated the results of the checking throughout the Library, of Library of Congress publications eligible for consideration in Dr. Robert B. Downs' survey of national library resources, and supplied the United Nations Division of Library Services with several hundred references to official registers and manuals of governments, sources for contemporary biography, and directories of organizations, institutions, industrial establishments, etc., which provide data concerning activities and personnel essential in the United Nations technical assistance program. The latter project was still under way at the close of the year; also in progress were a revision of the *Manual for Bibliographers in the Library of Congress* (1944), the compilation of a list of reference books for the Parliamentary Library in the Hebrew University in Israel, and bibliographies on Korea and the fuel and power resources of the U. S. S. R.

The *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* for May 1950 included part IV of "Current National Bibliographies" covering the Slavic countries and compiled by John T. Dorosh and Elizabeth Gardner Dorosh. An article on the Library of Congress written by Blanche Prichard McCrum is scheduled to appear in the November 1950 number of *Chicago Schools Journal*. Mrs. Helen Williams prepared the index to *Political Reorientation of Japan*, issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Government Section.

Continuing the service undertaken on a

contractual basis for the United Nations Division of Library Services in August 1948, the Division checked a list of technical abstracting services to provide current information regarding frequency of issue, type of index, date of first issue, etc. Resources of other libraries in Washington were utilized in completing the project. Estimates were requested by the United Nations on the cost of two other proposed projects: (a) a bibliography of specialized official publications containing transport statistics, and (b) a bibliography on still-birth and childhood and infant mortality. The scope of these projects, as defined, and their estimated costs resulted in deferring action in each case. Of the projects undertaken for the United Nations in fiscal year 1949, Dorothy Dillon's compilation, *Latin America; a Selected Bibliography* was scheduled for publication in the summer of 1950 as Number 2 in the United Nations Headquarters Library *Bibliographical Series*.

THE CONSULTANT IN POETRY

On September 17, 1949, Elizabeth Bishop succeeded Léonie Adams Troy as Consultant in Poetry in English. Miss Bishop's tenure has brought substantial progress in the preparation for issue of the second series of albums of *Twentieth Century Poetry in English*. In addition to recordings needed to complete the second series of albums, two poets were recorded for the poetry archive — Dylan Thomas, the well-known Welsh poet, and Allen Curnow, of New Zealand.

The future of the poetry recording project can be given more attention in the near future, and particularly at the 1951 meeting of the Fellows of the Library of Congress in American Letters. Whether more new poets, and which ones, should be recorded, whether some of the recordings of well-known older poets now in the archive should be issued, whether the albums should be continued in sets of five

or only in single albums are questions to be decided. Conversion from the present 78 r. p. m. disks to long-playing records is under consideration. The annual meeting of the Fellows in American Letters was held on January 20, 1950. As Secretary *ex-officio*, the Consultant carried responsibility for arrangements and reporting, as well as for correspondence with Fellows during the year. Other activities in the Consultant's office included 88 reference reports, conferences with 445 visitors and assistance to 120 readers.

THE UNITED STATES QUARTERLY BOOK REVIEW

With the publication of Volume VI, Number 2, June 1950, the periodical previously entitled the *United States Quarterly Book List* became the *United States Quarterly Book Review*. This change in title indicates no alteration in the purpose or composition of the *Quarterly*. It is intended simply more accurately to describe the character of the publication. To those persons, preponderantly librarians and catalogers, who might question a change in title with any issue other than Number 1 in a volume, there is due the explanation that plans for promoting distribution in other countries were to be put into operation early in the summer of 1950 and that the substitution of a single word in the title would be more effective in describing the journal than many words in a prospectus. Fundamentally, however, the editor, the publisher and other persons closely associated in its production were persuaded that *Book List* might be a misleading characterization.

During fiscal 1950, four issues — Vol. V, Nos. 3 and 4, and Vol. VI, Nos. 1 and 2, were prepared in the Library and published by the Rutgers University Press. In all, 2,177 books were considered for inclusion (2,032 in 1949), 888 were rejected as ineligible for consideration (about 650 in 1949), 405 were considered

but found to be below the standards for inclusion (500 in 1949), and 884 were accepted (930 in 1949). The largest representation was in the social sciences, with 329 works. Literature included 142 works, the biological sciences 126, biography 74, technology 66, the physical sciences 50, philosophy and religion 42, the fine arts 29, and reference works 26.

The Advisory Committee on the *Book Review* met on December 9, 1949, and discussed, in particular, expanding the *Review's* coverage to include technical manuals and textbooks for the undergraduate level. General support for the proposal was followed during the ensuing months by further discussions in the Library, in a conference on March 14, 1950, in the offices of *Publishers' Weekly* at which the Director of the Reference Department and the Editor represented the Library, and in conferences in the Library with the Director of the Rutgers University Press, Harold Munger. There is general agreement that the *Book Review* would serve an increased usefulness if its scope were broadened. There is also recognition of the fact that the inclusion of technical manuals and textbooks would create additional administrative problems and that matters of policy governing the selection of books in a class in which publishers' competition is keen would require particularly careful formulation.

A major obstacle to building foreign circulation of the *Book Review* continues to be the problem of currency exchange. As the result of recently increased subscriptions by Federal agencies with publications distribution outlets abroad, a substantially larger number of copies will reach foreign countries during the present year. Nevertheless the total number is below what it should be, and the Library is cooperating with publishers in considering ways to resolve this problem.

COMMITTEE ON BIBLIOGRAPHY AND PUBLICATIONS

A review of the Committee's work since its organization in 1944, in terms of the number of projects it has considered, shows that fiscal year 1950 was the most active of its existence. Although fewer meetings were held than during the previous year, 12 as contrasted with 15, the more active use of subcommittees increased the total time devoted by Committee members to publication matters. During the year the Committee considered 100 proposals for publication, an increase of 44 percent over the highest number placed on the agenda in any previous year. Of these, 83 were endorsed by the Committee and approved for publication by the Librarian. As of June 30, 1950, 17 had been printed by the Government Printing Office and copy for 10 additional publications had been delivered to the printer, 29 had been issued in multilith form, and 2 had been mimeographed. Regardless of the form in which these materials appear, each one represents an effort to achieve the objectives toward which the publications program is directed: (a) to provide tools for a more effective performance of acquisitions, processing, bibliographical, or reference functions or for assistance to the library profession at large, (b) to serve scholars or others engaging in research based upon large archival or bibliothecal collections, (c) to subject the Library's collections to catalog, checklist or index control, (d) to provide information on events or developments of current interest or on matters of public concern, and (e) to make available contributions of cultural importance. About 75 percent of the publications considered by the Committee fall into two categories: (a) selected lists of references relating to current topics of Congressional and governmental concern or public interest, and (b) informational publications about the Li-

brary's collections, services, and technical processes.

RARE BOOKS DIVISION

The year's record of services shows substantial increases in every phase except for a slight drop in circulation. Although the 7,490 readers represent an increase of 319 over the number registered in the preceding year, the issue of materials fell to 27,272 volumes from 28,186 in 1949, a reversal of the trend recorded in last year's report. An analysis of readers by States indicates that about one-half came from the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland. In the remaining half were represented all other States of the Union except North Dakota and Wyoming, and twenty-eight foreign countries from which one hundred and seven persons were registered. In 1,418 cases (1,283 in 1949) readers were aided in their reference problems and in 708 other instances (638 in the previous year) "reference conferences" were held on research problems. Reference inquiries by telephone numbered 1,060 (973 in 1949).

The Division answered 666 reference letters as compared with 501 in 1949. These inquiries reflected both the diversity of the Division's collections, which are no less broad than the whole world of books, and the wide-ranging curiosity after facts which characterizes a large part of the human race. A brief résumé of topics on which inquirers wrote will illustrate this diversity: the source of Mark Twain's knowledge of fingerprints, first used as a plot device in his *Life on the Mississippi*; identification of a volume published in the year of the Spanish Armada, said to be the "first recorded written discussion of depreciation"; the pronunciation of the name "Aquia" in Virginia in the days of Captain John Smith; information about medieval manuscripts executed in black and silver and about medals recently struck off by the Treasury Department; the

authorship of *Quodlibet: Containing Some Annals . . .* edited by Solomon Second-thoughts (Philadelphia, 1840); titles of works by George Bernard Shaw, Richard Aldington, and other men of letters, supplied to bibliographers of their writings; authors of the first biographies of Abraham Lincoln; questions about early copyrights, dime novels, penny dreadfuls, and such bits of children's literature as *The True Story of These Dreadful Mouse Boys*.

A substantial number of inquiries dealt with topics in religion. The "Gutenberg Bible" was a subject of investigation by several correspondents who apparently sought in its text support for their stand in certain matters of dogma, as well as by others desiring information about the history of the book. A difficult question to handle, as the production of the first printed Bible is virtually without documentation, came from a religious society seeking professional opinion on whether to celebrate the 500th anniversary of its publication in 1954, 1955, or 1956. Owners of old Bibles and books of devotion sought help in gaining knowledge of their bibliographic interest and history.

Perhaps the least usual request was made by an elderly gentleman who, in his house full of books on an ice-locked island at the headwaters of the St. Lawrence, was reading one of his incunabula for diversion and wished information about its author, because, as he said, "my access to research material is limited."

The Division prepared *Fifteenth Century Books in the Library of Congress, A Check List*, and *A Guide to the Collections and Services of the Rare Books Division* for issue in the series of Sesquicentennial publications of the Library in 1950, produced the preliminary edition of the Division's *Manual*, and prepared the annual report on acquisitions of rare books for the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, May 1950.

A paper on Peter Force, presented by Frederick R. Goff, Chief of the Rare Books

Division, at a meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America in New York in January 1950, was accepted for publication by the Society and appeared in its *Papers* in April 1950. Mr. Goff also completed an intensive bibliographical study of the four editions of Savonarola's *Sermon on the Art of Dying* in anticipation of its publication in *The New Colophon* this year. The Assistant Chief, Vincent L. Eaton, prepared an article on the Library's activities and developments for the 1950 issue of the *Americana Annual*.

Announcement was made in last year's Annual Report of the publication of *The Nekcsei-Lipócz Bible, a Fourteenth Century Manuscript from Hungary in the Library of Congress. A Study by Meta Harrsen*. This volume was selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the fifty outstanding examples of typography published in the United States in 1949.

The Chief of the Division has preserved a commentary on the experiences of one Saturday morning in the Rare Book Room which gives, in miniature, a picture of the staff's work with users of the Library's book treasures. First to arrive was a young graduate student from Bangor, Pennsylvania, engaged in preparing his doctoral dissertation for submission at the University of Pennsylvania. Remaining with us for six months, he examined the extensive files of early colonial newspapers for source materials relating to commercial interchange among the original colonies.

A gentleman from Hagerstown, obviously on a literary expedition, requested the Library's files of *The Dial*, *Graham's Magazine*, and *The Liberator*. The next investigator, who resided in North Tarrytown, New York, described his subject of research as the "Persian text of Fitzgerald's Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam." A student at the University of Maryland was interested in consulting the texts of the Virginia Convention Journals for 1774 and 1775; a college mate examined the

volume for 1798 of the *Farmer's Weekly Museum* published at Walpole, New Hampshire, looking for information relating to Joseph Dennie, who, according to the Dictionary of American Biography, was an early American essayist and editor of some prominence and distinction and wrote a series of essays entitled the "Lay Preacher" for the newspaper listed above—"one of the best New England papers of its day."

Undoubtedly on the quest for a story or poem remembered during more youthful days was the middle-aged lady from Webster, New York, who examined two copies of *McGuffey's Fifth Eclectic Reader*. A local investigator with the somewhat arresting name, O. W. Holmes, interested in the subject of early transportation in the Potomac region, used the files for 1801 and 1802 of *The Museum and Washington & Georgetown Advertiser*. Another local resident who shyly listed no subject of research called for two early works relating to Protestant immigration to South Carolina.

A gentleman from San Diego called for three books relating to the London plague of 1665. It was a matter of coincidence that one of the books he used was also requested by a young lady from Vienna, Virginia. The last reader to register was a Mrs. Smith, a District inhabitant, who was interested in Henry Darnall, a figure of some note in early Maryland history. During that Saturday morning an antiquarian book seller consulted the catalog to check the Library's holdings of first editions of Edgar Allan Poe and James Joyce, but he didn't ask to see any of the Library's copies.

This perhaps is as typical a study of readers as it is possible to make. Expand it four thousand times and there is a kaleidoscopic picture of the myriad of topics which have interested the thousands of readers who have entered those bronze doors. The fact that the collections of the Division are so well able to meet this

variety of demands suggests the infinite resources available for investigation. These resources have grown considerably during the past decade; in fact so considerable has the growth been that new stack areas have had to be made available. The Annual Report for fiscal 1940 recorded the extent of the collections as 127,195 volumes. The present tally of more than 250,000 volumes inclusive of the 52,000 additional volumes in the Toner and Wilson collections indicates that the collection has nearly doubled in size in one decade.

The Microfilm Reading Room, which now houses more than 50,000 reels, served 1,006 readers who used 3,113 units. Reference conferences were held in 38 cases, and reference aid was given in response to 403 readers' inquiries and 510 telephone calls.

In addition to its function as the Library's principal installation for the use of microfilm, the Microfilm Reading Room is frequently visited by librarians and other persons seeking information on the custody and servicing of materials in that form.

Reference Services, Specialized

MUSIC DIVISION

The Music Division served 37,640 volumes and pieces to 15,894 readers as compared with 45,018 units to 16,482 readers in the preceding year. Less affected by international problems and current economics than the divisions responsible for "general" reference work or "area" research, the Music Division nevertheless has its own special service problems, and it experienced changes in the volume and character of the demands from the public. While ordinarily a decrease in reader attendance and materials issued presents an unfavorable statistical tabulation, the fact that such decrease has resulted from the withdrawal of readers

competing in "mystery melody" contests and other forms of musical guessing may be cause for congratulation. The Division follows the Library's established policy in not giving answers to contest questions of any kind, but in common with other divisions, it permits the use of its collections by persons engaged in contest searches. When the popularity of radio musical contests was at its height, it frequently happened that in the course of a few weeks numerous readers would ask repeatedly for hundreds of sheet music publications. At such time service statistics were inflated, but during the past year they have returned more nearly to normal.

The constantly increasing number of inquiries received by mail, which had reached a point last year where a backlog was inevitable, has created an acute situation. Although the use of a number of form letters, which are in most cases covering letters explaining the Division's inability to give full service, or suggesting other sources or courses of action, will aid to some extent in speeding up replies to correspondents, the number of inquiries where their use is appropriate is relatively small. On the basis of a sampling covering a period of several weeks 54.6 percent of the Division's letter inquiries come from institutions — government agencies (1.9 percent), performing organizations (6.0 percent), educational institutions (18.5 percent), libraries (10.2 percent), scholarly and educational societies (4.1 percent), publishers (7.4 percent), motion picture studios, and radio and recording companies (6.5 percent). These are of such character that the Music Division believes careful attention should be given them. In many instances it is highly desirable to devote more time than the staff has available. The remaining 45 percent includes nearly all of the 8 percent of letters received from abroad, and letters from many scholars and graduate students who can find material required in their research only

in a collection as extensive as the Library's. An analysis of the various types of requests shows that the largest number involves the location of specific items of music, musical literature and recordings (38.4 percent), followed by requests for information on specific points (31 percent), general information on categories of music, musical literature and recordings (18.1 percent), free pamphlets and other material (7.9 percent), and "overlapping requests" (4.6 percent). About 9 percent of the Division's written requests have been answered heretofore by form letter replies. While the increasing use of form letters is expected to decrease the number of letters drafted, there is no assurance, because of the serious nature of the greater number of requests received, that the problem can be solved by that device without abandoning service in categories which have always been accorded careful attention. In fiscal 1950 the Division answered 2,742 written inquiries, an increase of 12 percent over 1949, responded to 17,106 telephone reference inquiries (16,880 in 1949), held 4,885 reference conferences (4,652 in 1949), and serviced 2,361 items for photoduplication (1,353 in 1949).

The outstanding event of the year in the Division, and one of the most notable in its history, was the establishment of the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress. The initial endowment, in excess of \$100,000, represents a continuation of the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc., which the eminent conductor created at Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1942, in memory of his late wife, Natalie Koussevitzky. Through that organization, which was devoted to the encouragement of contemporary composers, 35 original works were commissioned, and the manuscripts which resulted comprise the nucleus of the collection which now has been placed permanently in the Library of Congress. It was Dr. Kousse-

vitzky's desire to have the Foundation's activities continued under appropriate institutional auspices which impelled him to select the Library of Congress as being particularly qualified for the purpose. His offer, to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, of an endowment for the realization of his objective was promptly accepted, public announcement of the event was made on December 15, 1949, and an inaugural concert was performed on January 21, 1950. The Directors of the original Koussevitzky Foundation constitute the membership of the Advisory Board to the Serge Koussevitzky Foundation in the Library of Congress. They are Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Chairman, Mrs. Olga Koussevitzky, Vice-Chairman, Aaron Copland, Howard Hanson, Gregor Piatigorsky, William Schuman, Richard Burgin, and Leonard Bernstein. The Chief of the Music Division is *ex officio* a member of the Board. In addition to commissioning compositions by composers in this country and abroad, the Foundation will encourage the dissemination of new works by performance and by other means. The Advisory Board held its first meeting on January 17, 1950.

The second lecture under the auspices of the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Foundation was delivered in the Whittall Pavilion on April 25, 1949, by the eminent musicologist, Professor Curt Sachs, and was published during the year under the title *The Commonwealth of Art*. The compilation of a catalog of *Autograph Musical Scores in the Coolidge Foundation Collection* was well advanced with a view to publication on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Coolidge Foundation. Also prepared and approved for publication is a new catalog of *Autograph Musical Scores and Autograph Letters in the Whittall Foundation Collection* which supersedes the brief checklist issued nearly ten years ago and records many manuscripts presented by the donor since the appearance of the

first list. Appearing in the year of the Library's Sesquicentennial, this catalog of a distinguished and valuable collection commemorates the fifteenth year of the Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress.

The concerts performed in the Coolidge Auditorium were represented by printed programs, including a number which called for research beyond the ordinary. The Pro Musica Antiqua Ensemble of Brussels presented a concert of medieval and renaissance music, vocal and instrumental, which made great demands in verifying data about obscure composers and in establishing the correctness of the texts of the vocal compositions. Similar problems concerning texts arose in preparing the program of the concert commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of Chopin's death in which were presented twelve of the composer's little known songs, all originally in Polish, and in printing translations of unfamiliar songs by Dvořák, Kilpinin and Sibelius presented at the concert in memory of Hans Kindler.

CONCERTS

Six concerts in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium and 28 extension concerts were subsidized by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. With the accelerating interest in chamber music throughout the United States, resulting in no small part from the Coolidge Foundation extension series during the past quarter of a century, the demands for such concerts has grown far beyond the number which can be presented with available Foundation funds. Initially, ensembles were engaged and concerts were presented at educational institutions without cost to those institutions, on condition that admission be free. A decade ago the procedure was amended to provide only a part of the performance cost from Foundation funds and so permit the institutions to

charge for admission. Rapidly growing interest in the art has more recently brought modification of this successful method and a new policy is being tried by which the Foundation may further stimulate interest and encourage performance in institutions to which its resources could not be extended under former methods. The effectiveness of the latest plan will be carefully studied during an experimental period.

On November 10, 1949, the Coolidge Foundation presented the distinguished English conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham, in a lecture on the music of Mozart, and on December 5, the Albeneri Trio and Doda Conrad, soloist, gave a concert of Chopin chamber music and songs in commemoration of the centenary of the composer's death.

Twenty-seven concerts presented by the Whittall Foundation included two outstanding performances in celebration of the Library's Sesquicentennial, the first, on April 14, by Rudolf Serkin in a piano recital, and the second, on April 27, by Clifford Curzon and the Budapest String Quartet in a program of piano quintets. The Budapest String Quartet, which gave 20 of the concerts of the Whittall Foundation, has entered into a new contract which will ensure their collaboration for another period of three years. Mr. Mischa Schneider's twentieth year of association with the Quartet was celebrated by a special concert on April 13, 1950, in which was presented the program which he played in his first appearance with the group. It has been the Library's good fortune to be able to place on exhibition the manuscripts of famous composers' works at the time of their performance in the Coolidge Auditorium. Typical instances are the display of the original manuscript of Brahms' *Piano Quintet*, played by Clifford Curzon and the Budapest String Quartet, the Haydn *Piano Sonata in E Flat*, played by Rudolf Serkin, and the Brahms

Horn Trio, performed by Joseph Roisman, Mason Jouer and Frank Sheridan.

Other concerts included a performance by the Kroll String Quartet and Madame Tii Niemelä, eminent Finnish singer, in memory of the late Hans Kindler and presented under the auspices of the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, and a performance by the National Gallery Symphony Orchestra in memory of the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Nicholas Longworth, and under the auspices of the Foundation which bears his name. Through provision of the Dayton C. Miller Fund a series of programs was inaugurated, in furtherance of the objectives of Dr. Miller's bequest to the Library, with a lecture-recital by Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith, eminent flutist and Chief of the Music Division of the New York Public Library.

FOLKLORE SECTION

The chief project of the Folklore Section, in close cooperation with the Recording Laboratory, was the continued duplication and editing of the 3,591 cylinders from the Frances Densmore and Smithsonian collections of Indian recordings. During the year, Dr. Densmore selected from recordings, which she herself made, material for inclusion in five albums and is currently at work on five more. The first two albums — songs of the Chippewa and songs of the Sioux — are in process of manufacture, while the pamphlet material to accompany the records has been prepared and is in the hands of the Government Printing Office.

The Folklore Section continued to acquire additional records for its collection through (1) field recording projects, (2) recording projects at the Library of Congress, and (3) duplicating projects. The total figure of 373 items acquired is deceptive, since it refers to physical disks and tapes. As each 16-inch disk or single track tape consumes one-half hour of play,

while a double track tape consumes a full hour, the number of individual songs acquired would more closely approximate a figure ten times that of the items listed, or 3,000 songs.

While tape recording machines for field use have not been either fully standardized or perfected, and while it is anticipated that some changes will be made in the Recording Laboratory's equipment, the results of their use to date have been most encouraging. It has become possible for collectors to acquire, in addition to songs, oral history, tales, legends, and other materials in the field of folklore. Further, with the advent of the long-playing record (LP), it will become possible for the Library of Congress to issue these recordings on single disks. A very remarkable example of material which can be so issued is the collection of Gullah stories recorded for the Library during the past year by A. H. Stoddard of Savannah, Georgia. It is hoped that funds will be available during the coming year to provide for the release of some of these acquisitions.

The Folklore Section continued to support active exchange and gift agreements with institutions abroad, including the Scottish Folklore Institute, the Phonothèque Nationale, the Irish Folklore Commission, the Discoteca Nazionale, and institutions throughout South America. The Section was host to the annual meeting of the American Folklore Society, held in the Library on December 27-29.

In addition to its other services, the Section aided scholars and students, and responded as well to inquiries from the general public, including requests for information from publishers, motion picture companies, and radio stations. The sale of recordings continues to be maintained at the approximate level of preceding years, although the sale of instantaneous duplicates has fallen off somewhat.

Finally, it may be noted that as a result of the Library's encouragement of State

archives of folklore and of independent collecting by scholars throughout the United States the general preservation of American folklore has become an accepted matter and thus a great body of our traditional culture has been preserved. It is possible to say, in 1950, that the pioneering phase of field collecting and the establishment of archives has come to a close, and that in the future emphasis should be directed to coordinated efforts, to the elimination of duplication, and to strong encouragement for scholars, and others to use — in fairly exhaustive studies — the materials already gathered.

MAP DIVISION

Visitors to the Map Division Reading Room were about evenly divided between government representatives and individual researchers. Researchers for a number of Federal agencies regularly visit the Map Division as part of their daily assignment and, for the most part, their requests are for current materials. The Division issued 10,654 volumes and 49,217 maps to 3,923 readers. More than 60 percent of the non-official visitors to the reading room gave Washington, D. C., Maryland or Virginia as their place of residence. The remaining 40 percent listed addresses in 42 of the 48 States, and in 14 foreign countries. Many of the out-of-town investigators are faculty members or graduate students of various colleges and universities. A number came from large cities such as New York, Boston, Detroit and Chicago. There are, however, also on the register such listings as Macedonia, Ohio; Hermosa Beach, California; Sturges, South Dakota; Scenery Hill, Pennsylvania; Tupelo, Mississippi; and Rhinebeck, New York; as evidence that interest reaches into the remote corners of the country.

Many of the requests of non-governmental patrons to the Map reading room are for historical maps and map informa-

tion. During this sesquicentennial year of the nation's capital city, there were an unusually large number of calls for early maps of Washington, D. C. L'Enfant's original manuscript plan of the city was in especial demand for reproduction for exhibit, and for illustration of magazine and newspaper articles.

A sample check made over a two-week period reveals that approximately two-thirds of reader requests are for maps or information relating to the United States and its possessions. Maps of the United States as a whole rank second in popularity to maps of the District of Columbia in this group. Maps of individual States and cities are also called for frequently. The remaining one-third of the requests are answered with maps of foreign areas. As might be expected, European maps are ordinarily more often referred to than those of Asian, African or Latin American countries. Unusual or critical conditions may, however, create heavy demands for maps of less familiar areas.

About 45 percent of the 3,621 telephone requests came from Members of Congress, representatives of Congressional committees, and various agencies of the Government. The number of reference calls handled represents an increase of 14 percent over the number recorded in fiscal 1949. Answers were supplied by the reference staff to 426 requests from Congressional offices, a gain of 33 percent over last year's total. Likewise, 1,186 calls from governmental agencies represent an increase of 35 percent over 1949. Among the Congressional committees requesting service were the Senate Armed Services, Senate Judiciary, Senate Foreign Relations, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House Appropriations, House Foreign Affairs, and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Telephone calls for information were received from more than sixty government offices, representing all the executive

departments of the Government, the Supreme Court, and most of the independent agencies. Heaviest demands for service continue to emanate from those agencies which have their own working map collections.

In general, the emphasis in telephone requests is for current or recent map information. There is great latitude, however, in geographical areas and subject interests of such requests. A casual sampling of telephone requests reveals that callers sought to learn the location of Lake Esquagama, the area of the old city of Jerusalem, the mileage of the Missouri River in North Dakota, and the elevation of Ankara, Turkey. There were requests for a recent map of the German province of Lippe, a map of the world on an oblique Mollweide projection, a map of Sitkinak Island, Alaska, and an ethnological map of Central Asia. One telephone caller wished to learn of a place, within four or five hours of Washington, where twenty Boy Scouts could be taken on a swimming trip. A foreign legation requested a list of all the cities, towns, and counties in the United States named Sullivan, Murray, and Dalton.

Service was also extended through replies to reference letters. During the year 531 reference letters were recorded. Substantially all came from individual researchers located throughout the United States as well as in some foreign countries. Mail requests are heavily historical in character, with more than 75 percent of them calling for non-current cartographical data. "Maps of Alabama Prior to 1860," "Beck Maps of St. Croix Dated 1754," "Revolutionary War Maps of New York City," "Bradley's 1796 Map of the United States," "An 1847 City Plan of Raleigh, North Carolina," "A 1784 Map of the Barbary Coast," are some representative requests.

The lending of maps and atlases to Congress, government agencies, other li-

braries, and authorized individuals is a recognized responsibility of the Division. The 1,822 units lent during the year represent a slight decrease from the 2,200 items issued during 1949.

Preparation and editing of articles, reports, manuals and bibliographies consumed many hours of time of the Acting Chief and the Bibliographer. Several publications appeared during the year, but most are still in press or in various stages of editing.

Two additional multilith runs (750 and 1,000 copies) were issued during the year of Clara LeGear's *Maps, Their Care, Repair and Preservation in Libraries*. The popularity and apparent need for this manual suggests the preparation of similar works dealing with other aspects of map librarianship. Summaries relating to acquisitions and reference might well be considered.

Mrs. LeGear's *United States Atlases*, reported as completed last year, has been in the hands of the printer for the past twelve months. The compiler spent some time during the year reading page proof and in preparing indexes. The published volume appeared after the end of the fiscal year.

The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions for May 1950 carried Mrs. LeGear's study of "Mercator's Atlas of 1595." It was inspired by Melville Eastham's generous gift to the Division of a copy of this rare work.

The August 1949 *Quarterly Journal* included the 1949 annual report of acquisitions of the Map Division, by Dr. Ristow and staff. The report for the year May 1, 1949 to April 30, 1950 appeared in the August 1950 number of the *Quarterly Journal*.

Dr. Ristow continued his regular contribution "Distinctive Recent Maps," for the quarterly serial, *Surveying and Mapping*. The numbers for July-September 1949, January-March 1950, and April-

June 1950, of *Surveying and Mapping* carried such listings of outstanding new maps received in the Division.

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

Although the service increased greatly in quantity over 1949, its character remained about the same. The number of readers served, 6,011, represented an increase of 24 percent. This figure, and the number of units issued, 49,147, an increase of 31 percent, show a higher average of units per reader than in 1949, *i. e.* an increase of from 7.6 to 8.1. The number of "readers aided" is reported realistically this year for the first time, and the figure 14,889 indicates that each reader on the average was assisted more than twice. Comparable figures for the entire preceding year are not available, but it is estimated that the increase in "readers aided" in 1950 was more than 50 percent. Reference conferences with readers advanced 64 percent from 1,121 to 1,846. These increases are evidence of a substantial rise in the quality of the Division's services, and in demands for advice and assistance on the part of competent professional staff members familiar with the materials being used. Such advice and assistance is especially necessary in connection with the use of large masses of recently received personal papers which have been given only very preliminary arrangement and for which detailed finding media are not available. Most readers were competent scholars engaged in advanced research with a view to making contributions to knowledge. Notable services rendered included those to four researchers pursuing biographical studies of Ray Stannard Baker, Josephus Daniels, Theodore Roosevelt, and Francis J. Heney. Other scholars worked on such topics as American Foreign Policy in the Twentieth Century, the Republican Party and National Politics from 1888 to 1891, and the Presidential Election of 1928. The Division continued during the year to

render extensive service in connection with the projects for editing and publishing the papers of Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

A beginning was made in putting into effect plans for the enlargement of the Division's reference collection. To correct an unsatisfactory condition which has deprived staff and readers of ready access to books essential as collateral materials in research in the manuscripts collections, provision has been made for shelving a substantial collection of publications in an accessible area of the Manuscripts reading room. Reference correspondence and inquiries by telephone were recorded in increased numbers. It is noted that more and more government agencies are becoming concerned as to the kind of information to be obtained from material in the custody of the Division or are learning about the availability of such information from this source. A not inconsiderable portion of the staff's time was taken up in locating materials for photoduplication. On the average, orders appear to involve larger amounts of material. Over 100,000 pieces were reproduced on seven or eight orders.

Work begun on *Writings on American History* early in the fiscal year has progressed steadily with the objective of completing the 1948 and 1949 volumes within the time for which the American Historical Association grant provides. There remains the problem of covering the period 1941-47, for which no volumes have been published. In the interest of avoiding duplication in searching, the Editor, while working on the 1948 and 1949 compilations, assembled titles for 1941-47. It was anticipated that this period could be covered by the publication of one or more consolidated volumes thus restoring continuity in the set. However, there appears to be little probability that more than the volume for 1948 can be

carried to the point of page proof before funds now available are exhausted. If this progress can be made, it will have been demonstrated that the *Writings* project can be carried on, so far as compilation, indexing, and seeing through the press are concerned, with an expenditure of about \$10,000 a year, and that if the Government Printing Office makes reasonable progress in printing the 1948 compilation, the volumes can be prepared and published within a few years after the period covered by each of them.

Articles relating to the manuscripts collections and prepared by the staff for the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions* included "Manuscripts (Acquired by the Library of Congress since February 1, 1949)," by Solon J. Buck, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, and Dorothy S. Eaton (May 1950); "The Papers of John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's Secretary," by Helen D. Bullock (May 1950); "The Oscar S. Straus Papers," by Katharine E. Brand (February 1950); and "The Papers of Moreton Frewen" by Fred Shelley (August 1949).

The problem of restrictions imposed by donors or depositors on the use of materials in the Division's custody is still a difficult one. In acquisitions negotiations, efforts are being made; with some success, to avoid the imposition of hampering restrictions, especially those of such character as to require extensive correspondence with donors or depositors. A related problem which is causing more and more concern is the handling of so-called security-classified materials which are to be found in considerable quantities in the recent papers of government officials. During the year three staff members of the Division were cleared for access to such materials. However, the presence of security-classified items in collections may not be known to the staff until they are discovered in the process of sorting and arranging.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

The Division served 2,154 readers and gave reference assistance to readers in 1,715 instances. It issued 1,372 volumes and 5,721 groups or units of pictorial materials corresponding to volumes for use in its reading room, and 843 items for loan to borrowers. It received 2,019 telephone reference calls and answered 1,036 reference letters, including 111 form-letter replies.

While requests for free pictures from persons unacquainted with the functions of the Division continue with some frequency, the general level of demand for service is relatively high and exacting. In the Division's work, replies to inquirers often take the form of lists of pictures rather than the preparation of letters or bibliographies, but the variety is great and the problems presented are stimulating. Much work is done in forwarding to the Photoduplication Service, in response to correspondents' inquiries, lists of specified items or selections of pictures on particular topics for estimate of reproduction costs, or in supplying materials for photocopying. In 1950 such items numbered 9,526. In addition to individual Members of Congress and Congressional committees, governmental and related agencies drawing upon the Division's services included the Department of State, the Army Medical Library, the National Park Service, the National Archives, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Coast Guard, the Department of National Defense, the National Gallery of Art, the Department of the Interior, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings, the Treasury Department, the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission, the Air Force, the Bureau of Reclamation, the American Red Cross, the Pan American Union, the Department of Labor, the Fish

and Wildlife Service, the Rural Electrification Service, the Lincoln Museum, the Public Health Service, the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the Office of Education. Growing knowledge of the collections of pictorial materials is attested by the use made by national press associations, local and out-of-town newspapers, periodicals of large national circulation, and publishing houses, by opportunities to aid representatives and faculty members of universities and colleges in widely separated parts of the country, and by requests for aid from organizations and corporations such as the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the American Export Lines, the Brooklyn Museum, the Capital Transit Company, the Institute of Contemporary Arts, the Calcium Chloride Association, Films, Inc., Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, the American Federation of Labor, the Harmon Foundation, Affiliated Film Producers, Colonial Williamsburg, the Masonic Service Association of the United States, the Columbia Historical Society and the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The diversity of the Division's pictorial reference services is illustrated by requests for aid in matters such as clothing worn in America in the nineteenth century for everyday activities as distinguished from "fashion plate" attire; data on the historic S. S. Constitution and S. S. Independence for a steamship line which has under construction two ships which will bear those names; the prints deposited for copyright by the nineteenth century predecessors of the present Strobridge and Company, publishers of lithographs; early stereographs of Kansas City for officials of the Kansas City Centennial; Arnold Genthe's color photograph of Otis Skinner, for Cornelia Otis Skinner; pictures of Edgar Allan Poe for the Post Office Department, for use in designing a commemorative stamp; and material for a portfolio on the history of the Treasury Department build-

ing. The Division's advice was sought on matters of art education, the compilation of a list of art auction catalogs, the preservation of photographic materials, and on many questions of picture sources and selection.

Details have been developed for a procedure by which each print added to the "Historical Reserve Collection" is microfilmed and the microfilm is enlarged, thus providing a quick, low-cost reference photocopy which can be classified, filed by subject, and used in reference searches in lieu of the originals. Photocopies of a substantial part of this collection, totaling several thousand pieces, have been sorted into lots and are now available for reference use.

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

The volume of reader and reference service, and the agencies and interests to which service was extended, were approximately the same as during fiscal 1949. Government agencies concerned with aviation problems, aviation companies, aviation publishers and other aeronautical organizations with offices in Washington were frequent users of the collections. Among correspondents in other countries calling on the Division for assistance in bibliographical, library, or other technical problems were the Air Maroc Company, Paris; Air Transport Board in Ottawa; Asociación de Ingenieros Aeronáuticas, Madrid; the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, England; Instituto Aerotécnica, Córdoba; International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal; Ministry of Aviation, London; Scuola di Ingegneria Aeronautica dell' Università di Roma; and Unione Italiana della Camere di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura, Rome. The staff gave aid to many institutions in this country — to the National Air Museum in supplying historical and technical data on aircraft to be assembled in the new museum building, to the United States

Office of Education in the preparation of several aeronautical bulletins issued by that Office, to representatives of aeronautical journals, *Air Force*, *American Aviation* and *Aviation Week* in assembling materials for publication; to Paul Wilkinson in his compilation of the 1950 issue of his *Aircraft Engines of the World*; to the editor of *Aircraft Yearbook*; to aircraft manufacturers such as Aircraft-Marine Products, Inc., Curtis-Wright Corporation, Fairey Aviation Company, Ltd., Prewitt Aircraft Company, and United Aircraft Corporation; and to other organizations and firms, including Bechtel Corporation, Martin Engineering Company, North American Solway, Inc., Sharpless Corporation Research Laboratories, Van Doren, Newland, and Schladermundt, Western Traffic Executive Committee, and the Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

The Division's resources were used actively by members of the staff of the American Meteorological Society in their preparation of selective annotated bibliographies on aerobiology, cloud physics, and "rainmaking" for publication in the Society's *Meteorological Abstracts and Bibliography*.

The Division prepared 72 typed bibliographies on topics such as Aerial Photography, Air Cargo, Air Intake Ducts for Aircraft, Aviation Insurance, Centrifugal and Axial Flow Blowers, Charter Flying, Dornier Do 18 and Do 26 Flying Boats, Feeder Airlines, Flying Saucers, Jet Engines, Parachute Ejection Seats, Rocket Propulsion, Savonius Wing Rotor, Thermocouples, and Tool Cribs, and, in addition, lists of references on persons notable for their contributions to aeronautical science. A bibliography of "Aviation Books Published in the United States in 1949" was contributed to the *Aircraft Yearbook for 1949* by the Assistant Chief, Arthur G. Renstrom. This annual list will be a regular feature of the *Yearbook*. The Chief, Richard Eells, and the Assistant

Chief were the authors of articles on the "Library of Congress" and "Miscellaneous Agencies," respectively, which appeared in the Autumn 1949 issue of *Air Affairs*, a special number devoted to descriptions of the work of national, public, and private agencies concerned with aviation. Mr. Renstrom and Leonard Beck served as bibliography department editors of the Northwestern University quarterly, *Journal of Air Law and Commerce*, and contributed lists of "Current Literature on Aviation" to the Fall 1949 and Winter and Spring 1950 numbers of that *Journal*.

The facsimile reprint of the original edition of *Le Nouveau Dédale* (Paris, Masson, 1801), attributed to Jean-Jacques Rousseau, with an introduction and bibliographical and literary commentary by the Division staff, was published in Los Angeles by the Institute of Aeronautical History, where its chairman, Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, provided funds to meet the initial printing costs. It is anticipated that republication of this essay will stimulate considerable interest among aviation enthusiasts and students of Rousseau.

The notable aeronautical collections acquired during recent years — the papers of General Carl Spaatz and those of Orville and Wilbur Wright — have been subjects of inquiry and attention. At the request of General Spaatz, Marvin W. McFarland, Special Consultant to the Chief of the Aeronautics Division, prepared from the Spaatz Collection an extensive synopsis and report on the diplomatic and military background data relating to the two Allied bombing attacks on Dresden (February 13 and April 17, 1945) for use by the Department of State in countering anti-American propaganda in the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany. On authorization by the executors of the estate of the late Orville Wright, Fred C. Kelly made extensive and frequent use of the papers of Orville and Wilbur Wright and selected therefrom hitherto

unpublished correspondence which formed the basis of a series of three articles by Mr. Kelly appearing under the title "Miracle at Kitty Hawk" in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, May, and June 1950. The Wright Collection was further drawn on for material for Sir Richard Fairey's 38th Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture, "Some Aspects of Expenditures on Aviation" at the annual meeting of the Royal Aeronautical Society on May 25, 1950, and for the preparation of a lecture, "The Wright Brothers as Aeronautical Engineers," delivered before the Society of Automotive Engineers by Max P. Baker of the Inland Manufacturing Division, General Motors Corporation.

The Chanute Collection was extensively used by Pearl Young of Pennsylvania State College, for her forthcoming biography of Octave Chanute, eminent civil engineer and friend and counselor of the Wright Brothers and other aviation pioneers of his day.

In February 1950, the *Aeronautical Papers, 1885-1945*, of Dr. Albert F. Zahm were published, in two volumes, by the University of Notre Dame Press. As the first incumbent of the Chair of Aeronautics in the Library of Congress, and as the first Chief of the Division, Dr. Zahm directed and participated in the development of the collections and services from 1930 until his retirement in 1946. Throughout the several years of his preparation of the *Aeronautical Papers* for publication he was aided in many instances by the staff of the Division.

AIR STUDIES DIVISION

The Air Information Section, Abstracting Unit, completed 42,431 extracts, ranging from one line to nine pages in length, from 6,333 issues of 104 newspapers, 608 issues of 64 periodicals, and 114 monographs. It serviced 301 requests for further information about extracts, graphic materials, etc., and completed 91 full translations. It

prepared a checklist of 131 scientific periodicals and established a subject catalog of periodical articles containing 28,460 entries. The Technical Analysis Unit of the Air Research Section screened and selected from the 42,431 extracts prepared by the Abstracting Unit, 15,464 items and prepared 1,957 reports. Through the Photoduplication Service it processed 4,572 photographs, 3,337 pages of photostats, and 238 miscellaneous pieces.

SCIENCE DIVISION

In providing scientific information to the Department of Defense, the Navy Research Section has continued to acquire, catalog, abstract, and disseminate information based, for the most part, on the research reports prepared by government laboratories and contractors to the Defense Establishment. During the year 9,093 reports were abstracted and published in 124 issues of *Technical Information Pilot*. The Section answered 10,295 requests for information and issued 23,228 documents on loan.

The publication activities of the Section increased greatly; a circumstance which necessitated improved procedures to enable the Section to meet new requirements. The *Technical Information Pilot* was published every other working day and four indexes were prepared. Thirty issues of *European Scientific Notes* were published and the *Interim Subject Classification for Research and Development Projects* was issued. Catalog cards were printed for 9,890 titles and 5,140,019 copies of cards were distributed.

Two bibliographies were completed and made available to requesting offices. Three other bibliographic projects were brought to final editing at the end of the year. With projects under way, three additional assignments raised the total projects in progress to thirteen. During the year there were collected a total of 19,500 references about half of which are annotated, and 2,800 of which contain

abstracts. Approximately 7,500 index entries were prepared for bibliographies completed or in progress. A second supplement to the *List of Subject Headings* was published and a completely revised and enlarged edition was well advanced. Plans were in progress for publication of a *List of Corporate Author Headings*.

The position of Field Representative was established in January 1950, for the purpose of interpreting the services of the Section to users and in order to furnish first-hand information from the field. Forty-seven visits were made to governmental, industrial, and university research laboratories, and personnel of the Section attended more than 80 meetings of scientific and library groups.

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Services in the five Sections of the Orientalia Division included the issue of 52,990 pieces to 7,878 readers and 1,960 pieces on outside loan, response to 6,493 readers' reference questions and to 7,958 telephone reference calls, 2,309 reference conferences, the translation of 866 pages of text, replies to 772 correspondents, the compilation of 61 bibliographic lists (2,169 entries) and the preparation or selection of 5,778 references on cards.

THE CHINESE SECTION

Much of the service to the 3,060 readers who came to the Chinese Section, and who used more than 13,700 items, had to do with matters of fact not yet recorded in Western books and therefore to be sought in native language sources. Many American writers of books, or articles, dealing with China have either an inadequate command of the Chinese language or have no access to a large Chinese library. The Section has had welcome opportunities to aid writers in the solution of

problems requiring an authoritative knowledge of the language, particularly in Chinese cultures and literary traditions with which Westerners are only partially acquainted and in which they are only now beginning to find their way about. Notwithstanding the wealth of the collections in the Chinese language, an occasional instance of lack will occur and will lead to the subsequent acquisition of a source essential to a scholar's research. A typical example is the service rendered to an internationally known specialist in the field of Chinese ceramics, who, engaged in a study of the methods which were used in manufacturing certain rare Chinese porcelains now preserved in American museums, wished to have access to a treatise on the subject by a fourteenth century Chinese author. Though this treatise proved not to be in the Library, it was ascertained that it had been copied in a rare Chinese local history of the seventeenth century of which, apparently, the only known exemplar was to be found in Japan. A microfilm of that work was obtained for the Library's collections. It not only served the purpose of this investigator, but is now an important addition to the Chinese collection. Owing to the range and diversity of the Chinese collection, with its many rarities, the staff was able to render a similarly notable service to a British scientist engaged in writing a history of scientific experimentation and discovery in China. He was supplied with a number of very unusual illustrations for his book and was given access to a number of sources available in only a few libraries.

The continuing dependence of government offices on the Chinese Section is illustrated, among other ways, by requests for translation of Chinese materials. This Section prepared 490 pages of translations, in excess of half of the total prepared by the entire Division.

THE JAPANESE SECTION

The Japanese Section, although concerned with efforts to assimilate some part of the very large volume of unprocessed materials, undertook services no less specialized and diversified than other units in the Division. It responded to a substantial number of requests from Congressional offices for translations of Japanese newspaper articles and letters in the Japanese language, and for interpretations of Japanese books or objects of fine art. Assistance was frequently extended to the Department of State and to offices in the Department of Defense, and less frequently to the General Accounting Office through the translation of letters presenting claims or bearing on cases under consideration, to the Office of Education through the translation of credentials of Japanese students applying for admittance to American universities and colleges, and to the Social Security Administration through the abstracting and translation of family registers. Somewhat out of the ordinary was a request from the Office of Education which had received from Japan several hundred letters written in English by Japanese children who hoped to set up correspondence friendships with Americans of their own age. On the assumption that students in primary school and in the first years of secondary school would prefer to correspond with members of their own sex, the Office of Education asked the Japanese Section to identify the writer of each letter in those terms. The Section believes that its efforts in this instance constitute a small contribution to international understanding.

Appeals for aid came from persons associated with universities and other non-official institutions. For example, the compilers of the new edition of the Columbia-Lippincott *Gazetteer* required information on the population of Hokkaido, Manchuria, and the "Kwantung Terri-

tory" and on place names in Formosa. Other inquirers sought guidance to materials revealing Japanese attitudes towards recent changes, introduced by the Occupation, in the Japanese education system; materials containing demographic and ethnographic data on the inhabitants of Mokill Atoll in the East Caroline Islands; and sources for the names and addresses of leading women's groups in Japan, to whom the correspondent wished to send a questionnaire on social attitudes.

Bibliographic lists were compiled on postwar economic, political and social developments in Japan, on the Black Dragon Society, on the Japanese jury system, on legal controls placed upon Japanese in the United States during World War II, and on communism in Korea. Lists were prepared of journals and newspapers issued for the use of Japanese and Japanese-Americans in the United States, of the publications of Shimbi Shoin, Tokyo, one of the most important publishers of material on Japanese and Chinese fine art, of Japanese Government manuals, of Japanese biographical compilations, and of English-language newspapers published in Japan during the first part of the twentieth century.

Statistics of the Section's work show 2,070 readers served, 14,111 pieces issued for use in the building, 2,460 telephone reference inquiries, 139 reference letters written, and 113 pages of translation prepared.

THE HEBRAIC SECTION

The direction of activities of the Hebraic Section was greatly influenced by two outstanding events, first, the exhibition of three of the ancient Hebrew scrolls discovered on the northwest shores of the Dead Sea, south of Jericho, in the summer of 1947, and lent to the Library by His Grace, the Reverend Athanasius Yeshue Samuel, the Archbishop and Metropolitan

of Jerusalem and Trans-Jordan; and second, the cooperative project of the Library of Congress and the American Foundation for the Study of Man for the microfilming of heretofore almost totally inaccessible manuscript collections of the Monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai. The intense public interest in the Hebrew Biblical scrolls brought many personal inquiries and the Section answered numerous requests from scholars who sought references to the sources for learned discussions of the topic, many of which were to be found in Israeli publications from which the staff prepared translations or résumés. In the second instance, the staff supplied representatives of the press with background information on the Monastery of St. Catherine, drew up instructions for the technical experts prior to their departure for Jerusalem, and answered inquiries from the public at large. These events accounted in considerable measure for increases in reader attendance, correspondents' inquiries and applications for interlibrary loans. Throughout, the Section was called upon for the usual assistance in gathering materials for interpreting the modern political and sociological phenomena of the area, and the use of its meticulously organized periodical and newspaper collections increased fourfold over the preceding year.

Learned articles and works on the development of the cooperative and labor movements in Israel, on United States-Palestine diplomatic relations, on the position of women in Israel, on the Jew in Soviet literature, on the U. S. S. R. position as reflected in Yiddish publications during the Soviet-Nazi pact era, on English translations from modern Hebrew literature, on the Enlightenment or Haskalah Movement in Eastern Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, are but a part of those prepared exclusively in the Library of Congress by writers with

the guidance of this Section. A large increase was registered in the number of requests by Members of Congress and government agencies for translations from or into Hebrew, Yiddish, Aramaic and Syriac.

The Section served 1,228 readers, responded to 2,264 readers' reference questions, issued 17,306 pieces for use in the buildings and 374 for loan, answered 1,712 reference telephone calls, responded to 435 correspondents' reference inquiries, and prepared 179 pages of translations.

THE NEAR EAST SECTION

The principal interests in requests received in this Section centered on Iran and Saudi Arabia, followed by Egypt and Turkey. Economic topics were uppermost, with linguistic, social and cultural questions in lesser numbers. A significant aspect of the service was the opportunity to advise graduate students preparing doctor's and master's theses, an opportunity not only to share in the development of research on the Near East but also to keep in touch with the amount and character of study in progress on that area.

The Section continued its translation service to Members of Congress and government agencies, particularly to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The major part of this work was in Arabic language material, though some, principally oral translations, involved Turkish and Persian. Altogether 200 pages were translated.

There has been evidence of a quickening interest in the Near East and of a need for accurate up-to-date information on the languages, peoples, geography and history of that area. The services of the Section will be broadened and facilitated when time permits the development of basic special catalogs, lists and bibliographies which will provide easier access to data in the collections of Arabic, Turkish, and Persian materials. In its five years of

operation, the Section has experienced frequent personnel changes which have interrupted the organization of those materials, and the development of reference and bibliographic controls. During the past year the staff prepared bibliographic lists on English translations of Avicenna; background material on the Near East and oil; the Middle East and oil; relations between Iran and the United States; general economic conditions and resources of Iran; recent publications on the Arab League; foreign language newspapers published in the Near East; books in Arabic by Americans of Lebanese descent; and American periodicals dealing wholly or in part with the Near East.

The staff served 736 readers and answered 823 readers' reference questions, held 245 reference conferences, issued 4,405 items for use in the Section and 53 for loan, answered 746 telephone reference requests and replied to 96 reference letters.

THE SOUTH ASIA SECTION

This Section is composed of two administrative units (1) India, Pakistan, Ceylon and adjacent countries, and (2) Southeast Asia.

(1) *India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Adjacent Countries.* The partition of the Indian subcontinent into two independent nations, coupled with the greater international-mindedness pervading present day thought, has increased tremendously the desire for a better knowledge of this area of the globe. The reality and importance of Asia in international affairs and the stability and sense of direction which are characteristic of India and Pakistan have produced a change in outlook which is reflected both in the number and diversity of inquiries submitted. There is noticeably less consideration of the so-called mystery and remoteness of India and Pakistan which formerly were so often the stimuli of popular imagination concerning the East. Rather has the interest been

in the nature of current events in the two countries, the problems they are facing, their relationship to each other, their evolution and the path of their progress. That most of these inquiries have come from university students on the undergraduate and graduate levels and from high school students is conspicuous evidence of the widespread and comprehensive character of interest. Too, Tibet has assumed a new prominence, attributable in part, no doubt, to general "Asia-consciousness" and in large degree, certainly, to the precarious position it occupies in the path of communist expansion in China.

Represented in inquiries submitted by 339 readers and 126 correspondents were topics such as transportation in India and Pakistan, Indian drama, Indian religions, the human geography of Kashmir, the geography of Ceylon, the student movement, dialects of India, Indian cities, towns, and housing on all of which bibliographies were prepared. The quality and affiliation of Indian and Pakistani periodical publications, commerce between India and Pakistan, the history of Indian nationalism, education in India today, customs of Ceylon, and translations of vernacular phrases were subjects of other inquiries. Persons *en route* to India sought assistance in selecting books for studying Hindustani and Bengali, and other information helpful to them in traveling and living in the country. The Board on Geographic Names was supplied in several instances with geographical information, and other inquirers were given assistance in the orthography and pronunciation of common and proper names used in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Tibet and in the treatment of place names in India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan. Foreign embassies in Washington, particularly those of India and Pakistan, drew frequently upon the services of the Section.

(2) *Southeast Asia.* While providing reference service to investigators from numerous government agencies, educational institutions and private individuals, the Section noted a predominant interest in current political, economic and social trends in Southeast Asia. Selected titles of dissertations by graduate students who studied in the Section during the past year include "The Hukbalahap, a study in the political manifestations of agrarian unrest in the Philippines"; "British politics in Burma, 1917-1941: a study in the development of colonial self-rule and independence"; "Political developments in post-war Burma"; "The Japanese in Southeast Asia, 1940-1945"; "The foreign policy of the United States in Southeast Asia"; and "The nationalization of Burma." The Library has received a copy of the last of these studies and has found it to be highly useful. Readers served during the year numbered 506, and items issued for use in the Section totaled 3,264.

Congressional inquiries have involved statistical data on the population of Southeast Asia and the selection of materials of various specified topics. Federal agencies served were the Department of State, the Treasury Department, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Maritime Commission, the Department of the Army, the Department of Commerce, the Office of Education, and the General Accounting Office. Interests of other libraries in procuring publications from the area have been sustained and the Section has been called upon for advice on acquisitions by the Naval Intelligence Research Center Library, the Seattle Public Library, the University of California Library, the Princeton University Library, the University of Alabama Library, the United Nations Library and others. The American Bar Association sent a representative to consult the staff concerning procurement of legal publications from Southeast Asia. Among authors and professors who

sought information for books in course of preparation were Professor Tewksbury of Columbia University for his *Postwar Documents of Significant Speeches in Southeast Asia*; Virginia Thompson Adloff, who recently published *The Left Wing in Southeast Asia*; and the Managing Editor of Rand McNally, concerning source material dealing with the peoples and cultures of that area for a forthcoming work on world history.

Foreign Service Officers of the Department of State in preparation for duty in Southeast Asia countries used the service for general background information.

Increasing numbers of reference inquiries came from graduate students and faculty members of universities and colleges in all parts of the country — from Yale, Stanford, Queens College, University of Washington, Amherst, Columbia, California, Princeton, Alabama, Michigan, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Virginia, Georgetown, Illinois, Maryland, American, Fordham, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Temple, and others.

Among other institutions served were the Standard Oil Company, the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, the Bank of America, the Washington Institute of Medicine, the Irving Trust Company, and several leading newspapers and magazines.

A considerable increase was noted in the requests received from abroad — from a scholar in Zamboanga in the Philippines; from the Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers in Croydon, England; a political scientist at Canberra University College in Canberra City, Australia; an economist in London; the K. V. Instituut in Amsterdam; Bailey, Butlers and Swinfers, Ltd., in London; and Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen in Djakarta, Indonesia. The embassies of Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, and India were numbered among the representatives

of other countries to whom assistance was extended.

Mr. Cecil Hobbs, Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia, aided the U. S. Information Service of the Department of State by reviewing and criticizing documentary films prepared for use in Burma, listening to completed sound tracks with the purpose of passing judgment on the enunciation of the commentator and the intelligibility of the Burmese vocabulary to average villagers, and reading and evaluating manuscripts of Burmese sound tracks for future films. This work involved a twofold objective: (1) to see that simple idiomatic Burmese had been used so that it would be perfectly understandable to the audience, and (2) to assess the competence of applicants for positions as Burmese translators in the Department. Other services to the Department included the review and criticism of a Burmese translation of a book about the United States Government and the translation in English of letters in the Burmese, Malay, Tagalog, and Visayan languages. Requests from government agencies continue for bibliographical information regarding grammars and dictionaries of the Burmese, Siamese, Malay, Vietnamese, and other languages.

Prominent among the bibliographical requests this year were those which dealt with economics and politics. Other lists of references relating to the humanities were also prepared. For the most part these were typed lists; copies are available for ready reference. In those instances where the request entailed more than a hundred entries, arrangements were made to supply the desired information on Library cards rather than by a typed list. Among bibliographies prepared were the following:

Postwar Publications Dealing with Economic, Political and Social Developments in Southeast Asia: a Bibliographical List; Recent Publications Dealing with Thailand; a Selected List of

References Dealing with Javanese, Buginese and Malayan Literature; Rice in Southeast Asia: a Bibliography; Burma Economics, a Brief List of References; Postwar Siam, a Selected List of References; The Japanese in Southeast Asia, a Bibliography; Postwar Political Trends in Burma, a Brief List of References; Indonesian Economics, a Bibliographical List; a Brief List of Recent Publications Dealing with Cambodian History; Thailand's Foreign Relations; Education in Burma, a Brief List of References; The Chinese in Southeast Asia, a List of References.

Among the numerous subjects encountered in the reference services, other than bibliographical compilations, the following may be listed as typical: Information relative to the *Bibliography of Micronesia* by H. Otley Beyer; Data regarding the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine; Manuscripts and letters written in Burmese, Tagalog and Indonesian; The proper spelling of place names in Indonesia; Information regarding various Dutch-Indonesian conferences relating to the population and land area of the different countries of Southeast Asia; Statistical data relating to the population and land area of the different countries of Southeast Asia; Information relating to the correct bibliographical entry form of various proper names in Burma, Indochina and Siam; List of cultural periodicals published in Southeast Asia; References dealing with India's relations with Southeast Asia; Information regarding newspapers currently published in Southeast Asia, especially in Burma, Siam, and Indochina; Data on the population, cities and political divisions of Burma; List of book dealers in Indonesia; Salient facts concerning the University of Rangoon, including the names of the school authorities; List of persons in Southeast Asia who are particularly interested in or qualified to give information about legal publications in those countries; Information regarding trade unions in Siam; Informa-

tion regarding the acts and laws dealing with currency in Burma; References dealing with French plans for economic expansion in Indochina; Data regarding doctors and hospitals in Burma; References and data pertaining to the economic geography in Siam; Data regarding the railways of Burma; Statistical information regarding rice in Siam; Information regarding political developments in postwar Burma, with particular reference to Communism; Information pertaining to imports and exports and monetary exchange in Siam; Data regarding communist publications in Southeast Asia.

HISPANIC FOUNDATION

In the Hispanic Reading Room the reference staff served 3,391 readers and issued 16,533 volumes, pamphlets and serial pieces. While materials relating to interests of the Hispanic Foundation are served in the general reading rooms, where readers may wish to combine their use with materials from other parts of the collections, research which requires consultation with authorities in the Hispanic field or which is facilitated by proximity to the Hispanic collections is frequently pursued in the Foundation's reading room. Telephone requests for reference service numbered 1,047 (1,092 in 1949) and reference inquiries from correspondents numbered 376 (against 322 last year). The staff held 320 conferences with investigators, an increase of 72 over fiscal 1949. Bibliographies prepared and sent as enclosures to correspondents, as distinguished from mere citations in letters, numbered 66, with a total of 344 pages and 3,326 entries, as compared with 122 lists of 485 pages and 4,475 citations in 1949.

Activities centering in the preparation of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* were continued under the editorship of Dr. Francisco Aguilera, Assistant Director of the Hispanic Foundation, and Dr. Charmion Shelby, Assistant Editor. Num-

ber 13, 1947, was delivered to the printer on June 8, 1950, and No. 14, 1948, was well advanced at the close of June. *Handbook* No. 12, 1946, came from the press in December 1949, and was distributed early in the new year. The volume now in press will contain a new section on Haitian literature, prepared by Professor Mercer Cook of Howard University, which will extend the *Handbook's* coverage to include a relatively small, but important, body of material not hitherto reported. In addition to Professor Cook, new members of the *Handbook* editorial staff, which now totals 38 contributing editors, are Robert Wauchope, Director of the Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, who succeeds Gordon F. Ekholm as Editor of the section on Middle American Archaeology; John A. Crow, University of California at Los Angeles, successor to the late Ernest Moore, as Editor of the section on Spanish American Prose Fiction; and Ralph E. Dimmick, of Northwestern University, who succeeds the late Samuel Putnam as Editor of the section on Brazilian Literature. Twelve out-of-town contributing editors visited the Foundation offices, between December 21 and June 29, to work on materials for their respective sections of the 1948 volume. The study room which has been reserved for *Handbook* activities was used frequently by the contributing editors resident in the Washington area. As in the past, it has been necessary to make many calls upon the Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union for publications not available in the Library of Congress, and that library has given invaluable assistance.

Much attention has been given to the revised format of the *Handbook*. The changes adopted, which will appear in the 1947 volume, are designed to effect economies in publishing costs, without impairing bibliographical standards or the appearance of the volume. Apart from changes in typographical details, which were ap-

proved by Dr. C. H. Haring, Chairman of the *Handbook* Advisory Committee, and Thomas J. Wilson of the Harvard University Press, a greater degree of selection is exercised in choosing material to be included, and editors' comments are made as concise as possible. The estimated cost of printing Volume 13 indicates that the innovations will result in substantial savings.

As fiscal year 1950 came to a close, word was received from the Stanford University Press that the first copies of *La obra impresa de los intelectuales españoles, 1936-1945*, would soon be dispatched to the Library by air mail. The preparation of this record of 449 Spaniards who came to the American Republics during the years indicated was started late in 1945 by Sr. Julián Amo, of Mexico City, who, for several months, worked as a special consultant on the project in the Hispanic Foundation, before his stay was cut short by illness. The work was continued and completed by Dr. Charmion Shelby in 1947. This publication will serve as a useful guide to an important segment of contemporary Spanish intellectual activity.

The International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies was scheduled to be held in the Library from October 18-21, 1950, under the joint sponsorship of Vanderbilt University and the Library of Congress, as the principal contribution of the Hispanic Foundation to the Library's anniversary observance. The Colloquium was designed to bring together specialists from a number of countries to discuss cultural anthropology, fine arts, literature, history and linguistics, and to lay the basis for future research and teaching in these fields. Intensive planning for the Colloquium was carried on over a period of several months, and in the late spring, the Director of the Hispanic Foundation, Dr. Lewis Hanke, visited England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Brazil to further its organization. Committees were estab-

lished in Brazil, Portugal, and the United States and substantial support was received from governmental and academic circles. Professor Manoel Cardozo, of the Catholic University of America, assisted Dr. Hanke from January on in developing and furthering these plans. A volume of the Colloquium *Proceedings* will be published by Vanderbilt University.

Development of the collections was furthered, in prospect, by the services of two consultants who, for a brief period, surveyed their respective fields of interest. Dr. Max Bissainthe, Director of the National Library of Haiti, submitted a report which contains an expert appraisal of the Library's Haitian collections and suggestions for strengthening them with current and retrospective materials. Dr. Mariano Picón-Salas, Venezuelan scholar and man of letters, analyzed the Venezuelan collections and recommended the acquisition of specific materials in history, literature, art, and science.

The Hispanic Foundation's long cherished wish to launch a program of recording poets reading their own poems was given encouraging impetus by the gracious collaboration of Spain's most celebrated poet, Juan Ramón Jiménez, who read a number of his poems in the Library's recording laboratory. Another poet who recorded was Jaime Torres Bodet, of Mexico, who read selections from his works. Of poets previously recorded, only Eduardo Marquina fitted into a program of selection that might be called systematic. At a later date, when the Library's archive of recordings is truly representative of countries, languages, and schools, it will be fitting to undertake the distribution as well as the preservation of these unique documents. It is recognized that such a collection will have great historical, literary, and linguistic value, that it will add, in another medium, to the Library's voluminous record of Hispanic genius, and that a publications program similar to

Twentieth Century Poetry in English will enhance relations between the Library and the creative writers and poetry-loving peoples of the Hispanic world.

The Office of Cooperative Studies in Library Science, established in February 1949, as a part of the Department of State's program for cooperation with the other American Republics, has broadened, with the Department's world-wide extension of the program, and in consequence, has been transferred administratively from the Hispanic Foundation to the Office of the Librarian.

Rapid progress was made in the planning of the new library school in Havana which is being established with the sponsorship of the Sociedad Económica de los Amigos del País. The Director of the school, Dra. Berta Becerra, was brought to the United States on the Library's Scientific and Cultural Cooperation intern program for the period October 1949 to January 1950, to survey library schools; Dr. A. M. Eligio de la Puente, President of the Sociedad Económica, visited Washington to confer with the Librarian and with other persons on the organization of the school, and Dr. Jerrold Orne, Director of Libraries, Washington University Libraries in St. Louis, was sent to Havana for two months on the Scientific and Cultural Cooperation program. This project is an important instance of the essentially cooperative character of such technical projects. Many library schools in the United States opened their doors to Dra. Becerra in her search for information on the organization of library schools; the John Crerar Library made an important donation of library journals; the Library of Congress, through its Exchange and Gift Division, sent reference and technical publications; the Descriptive Cataloging Division aided by accepting responsibility for the revision of Dr. Fermín Peraza's Spanish translation of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress*, a portion of which will

be used by the school as instructional material; Washington University granted leave of absence to Dr. Orne to develop plans on the scene; and the University of Illinois Library, in releasing Anne V. Marinelli to the Library of Congress to assist in its international cooperation program, contributed through her activities in the project. The Library's function has been that of a catalytic and coordinating agent.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS DIVISION

The year's record of publications as well as the reference activity of the European Affairs Division reads less like a scheduled program than like a list of European problems, especially those related to the United States. This should by no means imply that even a small part of the European issues which would merit bibliographic or research projects in the Library, and in the European Affairs Division in particular, could be covered in the Division's activities. Whenever possible, attention was given to European issues which became dominant in international relations. But any long-range planning for topical projects had to be deferred until a time when the Division's manpower would have come into balance with basic purposes and objectives. The successful results of the work which it had undertaken from its foundation can be attributed in a high degree to the effective timing of projects and the skillful selection of topics.

Publications of the Division met with considerable Congressional interest and led to an increase in calls from Members for consultation and reference aid. One project for an annotated bibliography covering all postwar publications printed in the United States on the issue of displaced persons, was requested in order to provide a complete survey in connection with pending legislation. The compilation was published under the title *Displaced Persons Analytical Bibliography* by the Special

Subcommittee of the House Committee on the Judiciary as House Report No. 1687 of the 81st Congress, 2d session. This bibliography was widely distributed in government agencies and was in considerable demand in universities and schools.

Of publications issued by the Division, *The European Press Today* stimulated the greatest interest and response. In view of the lack of readily available and compiled information on European newspapers and periodicals this publication met an important need. A selective guide, it presents a brief analysis of each publication listed in terms of content and political character. It has received attention in articles in domestic newspapers and periodicals as well as press notices in Paris, London and Rome; it has been in heavy demand by Congress, government offices, universities, research centers, newspapers, and news services.

Freedom of Information, issued in October 1949, is designed not as a selection of the most important, most comprehensive, or best known books, but rather as a selection of typical arguments chiefly stressed in currently expressed thought. In general, it is limited to publications produced within the past ten years. The issue is treated first on the international level and next on national levels — the United States, countries of Western Europe, Sweden, and Latin America. References are extensively annotated. The publication carries a foreword by Eleanor Roosevelt. This project was timed to correspond with United Nations activities, and copies of the volume were sent, as requested, to the chiefs of all United Nations missions. Schools of journalism and departments of political science in universities applauded its usefulness and objectivity.

The United States and Europe, 1949, carried forward a project launched in the preceding year for the purpose of making available to an American public, intensely

interested in European developments and related United States policy, an adequate medium for the selection and survey of the more significant materials from the large mass of reading matter on these subjects. It is the second such study prepared by the Division and it has gained recognition as the representative annual publication in its field.

The long range Foreign Consultants program has become a reality. A significant development was the provision by the Oberlaender Trust, of Philadelphia, of a grant of \$2,000 for one-year terms of service of three foreign consultants in Germany and the subsequent appointment of Professor Dr. Ernst Wilhelm Meyer, of Frankfurt, for political science, Dr. Kurt Ueberreiter, of Berlin, for the natural sciences, and Dr. Dolf Sternberger, of Heidelberg, for the social sciences. The aim of the Foreign Consultants program is to secure from distinguished scholars and experts in Europe reports on general trends in subject fields, and a statement of the intellectual progress in the area of each Consultant's responsibility.

Dr. Ernst W. Meyer prepared, and the Library published in April 1950, *Political Science and Economics in Western Germany; a Postwar Survey*. Dr. Sternberger's report on *The Social Sciences in Western Germany; a Postwar Survey* appeared in May 1950.

In addition to the projects mentioned above, the Division produced typewritten bibliographies, at the request of the Department of State and other United States agencies, on topics such as *Russia and Eastern Europe, a Selected Bibliography of Basic Readings*; *Finland, a Selective Reading List*; and *A Brief Reading List on the Economics of the Tourist Trade*.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIES IN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

Work on this "national enterprise of free scholars," described in some detail in

last year's Report, has proceeded satisfactorily.

In March 1950, invitations to bid on the contract for publication of the *Series* were submitted to 13 publishers who had manifested an interest. They were asked to present evidence which would satisfy the Library as to previous experience in manufacturing and distributing comparable publications and as to their demonstrated ability to reach a wide audience. It was announced that among the publishers who satisfied the Library on this score, a selection would be made on the basis of the highest offer of royalties to the authors of the several volumes. Two publishers who met the Library's requirements submitted identical bids and the issue was decided by drawing lots. As a result, the Harvard University Press was awarded the contract. A conference of the Editor-in-Chief of the *Series*, Ralph Henry Gabriel, Sterling Professor of History at Yale University, representatives of the Harvard Press and of the Library of Congress has been held to discuss such matters as publication schedules, format, etc. One manuscript has been completed by the author and transmitted to Dr. Gabriel for his review. It is expected that all 15 studies will be completed and published by 1955.

LAW LIBRARY

Congressman Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, as Chairman of a committee which had been appointed in the year 1790 to look into the need for a reference library for the Congress and to report on a catalog of the books which should be found in such a library, submitted as part of his report the following statement:

The books reported were of the following description, viz: Laws of the several States, laws relating to the trade and navigation of the several nations of Europe with whom the United States may have treaties, laws of Ireland and

Scotland, laws of Canada, British statutes at large, militia system of Switzerland, the Russian and Frederician codes, sundry authors on the laws of nature and nations, sundry authors on the privilege and duties of diplomatic bodies, a collection of treaties and alliances from the earliest periods, a collection of parliamentary books, sundry books on the civil and common law, etc., etc.

In the Library of Congress which was established ten years later, Congressional interest in the development of a great law collection was destined to play an important part. However, when the law books were placed in a separate apartment in 1832 as a law library, they numbered only 2,011 volumes (639 of which had formed part of Jefferson's private library). At the end of the first hundred years the number had increased to 92,305 volumes. Today, in the year 1950, one hundred and fifty years after the founding of the Library of Congress, the law collection has grown to include more than 750,000 volumes and pamphlets, 10,000 volumes of records and briefs from the Supreme Court of the United States, the equivalent of an additional 20,000 volumes of records and briefs from the United States Court of Appeals of each of the ten circuits and of the District of Columbia and other Federal courts, an estimated 250,000 unbound issues of legal periodicals (the equivalent of 25,000 bound volumes), and, in addition, about 300,000 treatises on constitutional law, public and private international law, military and naval law, and on many special subjects, e. g., banking, commercial law, criminology, education, insurance, labor, marriage and divorce, taxation, etc., which are classified and maintained with the general collections of the Library, and several thousands of law books in Oriental languages which are maintained with the collections of the Orientalia Division. The law collection is further supplemented by numerous reels of microfilms of all types of legal material which are at present in the

custody of, and serviced by, the Microfilm Reading Room, and the papers, public and professional, of many outstanding American and English jurists, including members of the Supreme Court from Chief Justice John Marshall to Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, as well as a large collection of photostats and microfilms of legal manuscripts relating to American colonial history which are deposited in the Manuscripts Division.

Measured by its numerical size the Law Library with its supporting resources is today, perhaps, the largest aggregate of legal materials ever gathered together by one institution. However, the distinction of a collection cannot as well be measured quantitatively as it can be measured by range and responsiveness. In this respect the Law Library may be said to be important. Its collections cover the legal literature of all ages, of all systems, and of nearly all of the known jurisdictions of the world.

THE AMERICAN LAW COLLECTION

The first and continuing responsibility of the Law Library has been the accumulation and maintenance of a substantially complete collection of American legal materials. As early as 1821 the civil appropriations act provided \$1,000 for purchasing "the statutes and reports of the decisions of the courts of law and chancery of the different States." So slowly and ineffectively was this directive carried out that Mr. Justice Joseph Story found it necessary in 1825 to write to the Librarian: "I take this way of reminding you that it is the wish of the Committee of the Library that you should have completed the law and the law reports of each State." Both the Congress and the Library administration continued to exhibit anxiety concerning the completion of the program. An effort was made to accomplish the purpose when the House of Representatives on January 24, 1829, "*Resolved*, That the Com-

mittee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing more effectual means of obtaining copies of the laws of the several States as they are annually enacted." The Committee, through Edward Everett, reported on February 12, 1829, "a joint resolution, requesting the governors of the several States to recommend to the legislatures thereof the adoption of a standing order, providing for the furnishing of six copies of their acts annually — one for the use of the President of the United States, one for each House of Congress, and three for the Library of Congress."

No action was taken on this resolution. Finally, the Committee on January 9, 1830:

"*Resolved*, That the reports of cases determined in the superior courts of the several States of the Union be purchased for the Library whenever published, and that existing deficiencies be supplied as early as possible; and

"*Resolved*, That the laws of every State of the Union not now in the Library be purchased or otherwise obtained."

Thus, the Library was goaded, as well as supported by the Congress in its efforts to build a creditably complete collection of the legislation and judicial decisions of the several States of the Union. In later years the operations of the Copyright Law brought to the Law Library much of the supporting literature, such as treatises, digests, periodicals, and private editions of laws and court decisions. However, at the end of the first hundred years there were many conspicuous deficiencies in the collection despite the fact that the Librarian described it as containing "nearly all American textbooks in their several editions . . . the United States Supreme Court Reports [six sets], all the United States Circuit and District Court Reports, Federal Cases, the Federal Reporter, American Decisions, American Reports, and complete sets of reports of supreme and appellate courts of the various States

and Territories, including Hawaii, session laws or acts of general assemblies of the various States and Territories, with some gaps here and there of rare and not easily obtainable volumes;" The efforts of the last fifty years have been bent toward the elimination of lacunae.

Recently, as the result of sharing the expenses of a project jointly sponsored by the Library of Congress and the University of North Carolina, the Law Library has assured itself of full coverage in the field of State legislation through the acquisition of microfilm copies of items not in its collections which are known to exist only in manuscript or in rare or unique printed copies. The microfilm for the time being at least is deposited and serviced in the Microfilm Reading Room. It is understood, of course, that the possession of a microfilm copy will not necessarily preclude the purchase of an original copy when offered at a reasonable price, for it is believed that the principal law library of the United States, whenever possible, should be in a position to provide students with materials in the actual form in which they first appeared.

A check made by the Law Library in 1944 revealed the fact that 47 of the 143 items entered in James' *List of Legal Treatises Printed in the British Colonies and the American States before 1801* were not represented in the collection. During the same year the Library of Congress made a preliminary search of the check lists of early American imprints prepared by the Historical Records Survey and found that 88 percent were missing from its collections. During the coming fiscal year a careful rechecking of the legal items listed among the early American imprints should provide the Law Library with a want-list to be used in the completion of the early imprints section of the American legal treatise collection either through purchase or exchange or, for those items which are rare or difficult to obtain at a reasonable

price, by copying on microfilm. Eventually the Law Library should have a substantially complete collection, either in the original or copy of all early legal treatises published in the United States.

THE BRITISH LAW COLLECTION

Because American law is so largely based upon, and related to, British law, the Library very early in its history began the development of a British collection. The Honorable Elbridge Gerry had mentioned in the Committee report of 1790 a need for the British statutes at large, as well as for the laws of Ireland and Scotland. The rapid adoption by the several States of so much of the common law of England as was applicable to the local situation and circumstance, and was not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the respective States, together with the practice of American State courts of relying on English, as well as American decisions as persuasive authority on points on which there was no local authority, rendered it necessary for the Library soon after it was founded to begin the acquisition and current maintenance of British statutes, English court reports, and a selection of English legal treatises.

By the end of the first hundred years, the Law Library possessed "all standard English treatises in their several editions," as well as "the English Reports complete, together with the new annotated reprint so far as it has appeared" — a satisfactory but by no means a distinguished collection. During the last fifty years a deliberate effort has been made to perfect the holdings of British materials published prior to 1800. In 1905 a foundation was laid for a collection of English Yearbooks, now considered to be the second most extensive in the country, through the purchase of 254 items, or more than half of those listed in Beale's *Bibliography of Early English Law Books*. Of these, 240 came from the library of William V. Kellen, Esq., of Boston. From the same

source and as part of the same purchase there was acquired a collection of 123 English "treatises, digests, etc." printed prior to 1601. Mr. Kellen continued his interest in the Law Library until his death and was responsible for the acquisition of many other rare items in this category.

During the 1930's a want-list of English legal treatises printed after 1600, was circulated among a select group of book dealers but this purchasing device did not produce the results expected. Finally, in 1942, to meet the demands created by war pressures, a British Law Section was created charged, among other duties, with immediate responsibility for the development of the British law collection. As a consequence there has been intensified activity not only in the acquisition of legislative and judicial works but also in the newer field of administrative materials.

In 1947, discouraged with its experience in the use of a want-list, the Law Library instituted a pilot project in the field of microfilm and sent to the British Museum in June of that year two lists of English treatises not to be found either in the Law Library of Congress or in the Harvard Law School Library. Although technicalities caused considerable delay in the execution of the order, much of the material was received during the last fiscal year.

Before the outbreak of World War II a project was initiated at the University of Michigan Law School for the microfilming of early English law books. Because of the pressure of other affairs it was subsequently abandoned by the school but was later taken up by University Microfilms and expanded into a project for the filming of items listed in the *Short-title Catalogue of Books Printed in England . . . 1475-1640*. Copies of the reels produced by this project are being acquired by the Library and are deposited in the Microfilm Reading Room.

As early as 1827 the Congress was interested in the acquisition of copies of documents in the public offices of England

which related to the history of America. The Committee through Mr. Everett reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that proper measures be adopted, at the discretion of the President, to procure from the public offices, in England, copies of documents illustrative of the history of America; . . .

The matter was again taken up by the Congress in 1832 and 1856. For some years the Library has been engaged with the assistance of private grants and endowments in the photo-reproduction of selected manuscripts in this category. A number of the items reproduced are legal; these may be examined in the Manuscripts Division.

Congressional interest in British law has not been confined to the laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Gerry report indicated that even as early as 1790 some Members were of the opinion that the laws of Canada should also be available. The Library in the course of time added to its collection of the laws of Canada, those of Australia and India. However, for many reasons, but notably because of a lack of sufficient funds, the small editions produced, and difficulties in discovering channels of acquisition, the collection grew slowly. At the end of the century, it included, in addition to the laws of the three major British possessions and the Canadian reports, with those of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Manitoba, only the Australian reports and the Indian Appeals reports. Systematic efforts to extend coverage to all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations came only after 1900. In the next fifty years a comprehensive collection was built up which rivals that of any of the great law libraries. It does, however, have certain serious deficiencies. The sets of session laws are not complete even for the period for which coverage is relatively good. Many of the statutory compilations are lacking. There

are gaps in the compilations of court decisions.

THE FOREIGN LAW COLLECTION

Interest in foreign law, exclusive of British law, Latin American law and the laws of Oriental countries, was at first limited to "the laws relating to the trade and navigation of the several nations of Europe with whom the United States may have treaties," and copies of the Russian, Frederician, Napoleonic and other codes. Treatise material was largely confined to the writings of the great publicists and to the works of a few writers on modern civil law. Of the latter, Mr. Justice Story wrote in 1826 to Mr. Everett:

"I entirely agree with you respecting the civil law books to be placed in the Congress Library. It would be a sad dishonor of a national library not to contain the works of Cujacius, Vinnius, Heineccius, Brissonius, Voet, etc. They are often useful for reference, and sometimes indispensable for a common lawyer. How could one be sure of some nice doctrines in the civil law of Louisiana without possessing and consulting them? What is to become of the laws of Florida without them?"

However, although the Members of Congress and the Justices of the Supreme Court of that day probably joined with the Bench and Bar and the people at large in a feeling that there was much in English law which was neither adapted to the solution of American problems nor in conformity with American ideals and looked longingly towards the French Civil Code and the orderly writings of the great civilians, few if any but Judge Story were sufficiently schooled in the civil law tradition and technique to make much use of the rich civilian literature. As admiration for it waned, the interest of the Library in its acquisition also diminished. Consequently, the Librarian in 1900 was able to report good collections of the legislation of France and Spain, sets of French court reports, broken and incomplete sets of the laws of Switzerland, Germany, Holland

and Russia, and an indifferent collection of continental treatises on the civil law and on the law of nations.

In fiscal 1902 the collection of foreign law, then numbering 10,576 volumes, was removed to the new Library building. A year later, the Librarian wrote of the law collections in his Annual Report:

Considerable as is now the collection in the law library, it is still mainly a collection upon the common law, and even in this imperfect. To the student of Roman law, of civil law, of canon law, of the law of nations, of comparative jurisprudence, it can offer but meager facilities. As to public and administrative law it is weak even when supplemented by the resources of the general collection. To strengthen it in all these branches must be an undertaking of the immediate future; for no place so suitably as our national capital, no library so suitably as our National Library, may be the center for the study of them, and the study of them must be an increasing interest of a people which, coming last into the field of endeavor, desires to scan and to make use of the experience of others.

In the years that have followed the foreign law collection has grown to more than 150,000 volumes, and its coverage has been extended, in conformity with the broadening interests of the Congress, from perhaps a half dozen of the leading nations of Europe to all the countries of the world. The completeness of coverage varies. However, it is safe to say that it includes current legislation and administrative regulations of nearly all the nations supplemented in some degree by judicial decisions, legal treatises, and legal periodicals.

During the past year, with the assistance of members of the East European Law Digest-Index Project, a survey was made of the Library's holdings of Balkan law and want-lists were prepared as the basis of systematic efforts to strengthen the collection. As a result there has been marked improvement, especially through accessions of current material.

The principal weaknesses of the foreign

law collection exist in the fields of German and Austrian state, Swiss cantonal, French, Belgian and Dutch customary, and medieval city-state legislation. Lacunae are particularly serious in respect to materials issued prior to the nineteenth century. Because such publications are rare, expensive, and difficult to obtain, the Law Library may be forced to rely on photoreproduction to complete its collections. As a pilot project, an order was placed with the Bibliothèque Nationale in June 1947 for microfilms of important editions of French customary law and of outstanding French legal treatises of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries selected from authoritative bibliographies. The identification of such items and the preparation of estimates of the cost of reproduction delayed the work for some time. However, many reels were delivered during fiscal 1950.

The Law Library's collections of Roman and canon law have been enhanced during the last fifty years. The purchase of a small collection from Otto Lange in 1924, and the addition of the Paul Kruger collection of more than 4,000 volumes in 1931, provided a good base upon which to build a substantial Roman law library. To assist with expert advice in the development of the collection, Archbishop (at that time Monsignor) Francesco Lardone, Professor of Roman Law at the Catholic University of America, was appointed Honorary Consultant in Roman Law, in 1931. A survey made at that time indicated that approximately 3,000 items were needed to bring the collection to a reasonable degree of adequacy for scholarly research. The acquisition of more than 2,000 volumes through the efforts of an agent in Italy has, in the last three years, done much to perfect the collection, not only in that field but in the fields of canon and medieval law as well. Substantial additions to the collection of canon law have been made possible through the

efforts of Professor Stephan G. Kuttner, Professor of Canon Law at the Catholic University of America and Honorary Consultant in the History of Canon Law, since 1943. During the past year Judge Charles S. Lobingier, Professor of Civil Law at the American University, was appointed Honorary Consultant in Modern Civil Law. His advice in the development of the collections in this field will be most helpful.

The accumulation of a collection of Oriental legal materials sufficient to satisfy the needs of the United States Government and the interests of its citizens was the last obligation to be assumed by the Law Library. The law of China was the first specifically to receive attention. With the assistance of the Library's Orientalia Division a representative collection was formed. Next came Japan. To obtain expert advice the Librarian appointed Commander William J. Sebald, U. S. N., an authority in that field, Honorary Consultant in Japanese Law, in 1940. (Commander Sebald is now the principal representative of the Department of State in Japan, where he serves as Political Adviser to General MacArthur.) The native law of the states of India was acquired gradually; special emphasis being placed on material published in Western languages. In addition, publications in the Oriental languages were received from time to time, largely through the efforts of the staff of the Orientalia Division. The great body of legal literature of the Orient was, therefore, a joint concern of both the Law Library and the Orientalia Division. Until very recently the collection was negligible as far as the law of Siam, Malaya, French Indo-China, Bhutan, Nepal and Afghanistan were concerned. When, however, Library of Congress representatives with full instructions from the Law Library made field trips to such areas as India, Pakistan, Southeast Asia, China and Japan the acquisition of law books from those areas was

at last fixed upon a systematic basis. The importance of the Law Library's efforts in this field and the need of the Government for definite current information concerning legal developments in Asia cannot be overstressed.

As early as 1910, the Library acquired, as part of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula, 150 cradle books of law. In 1930, through the addition of the Vollbehr Collection the holdings in this category increased to 450 works. Many more fifteenth century works have been received in recent years.

THE LATIN AMERICAN LAW COLLECTION

As early as 1848, at the end of the Mexican War, Congress passed an appropriation act for the purchase of "all the constitutions and laws of Mexico." Mexico was thus the first and until the beginning of the twentieth century almost the only Latin American country to receive the attention of the Law Library. This attention was concentrated on the official publications of the federal government, especially the statutes and codes. It was not until an agent was sent there in 1924 that systematic efforts were made to acquire the legal materials of the Mexican States as well. Since that time the Law Library has attempted to round out its collection not only of legislative materials but also of court reports and legal treatises. However, the process has been slow, mainly because of the small editions which have been printed and because of inadequate methods of distribution.

In very recent years representatives of the Library have visited Mexico and have succeeded not only in acquiring additional materials but also in enlisting the interest and services of agents through whose enterprise the collection is being constantly improved. The preparation of the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Mexico* in 1945, and the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of the Mexican States* in 1947, necessitated a

detailed survey of the collection which resulted in identifying gaps in the collection. The most glaring of these deficiencies were early collections and the official gazettes of the Mexican States for the years prior to 1925. As much of this material is rare and unobtainable, it was decided to microfilm the most complete runs to be found in Mexico. That project is rapidly nearing completion.

The need for the development of collections of the legal literature of the other Latin American countries was pointed out at the beginning of the twentieth century. An early visit was paid to these countries and in 1917 the Library issued the first of its guides to Latin American legal literature under the title *A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile*. From that time to the present the Latin American law collections have been developed with care and vigor. The publication of the series of guides was resumed in 1943 with the *Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Colombia*, which was followed shortly thereafter by guides for Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti (in one volume), Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and supplements to Argentina and Chile. All that presently remains to be completed is a supplement to the guide to Brazilian law. As in the case of Mexico and the Mexican States, the preparation of the guides necessitated a survey of the materials for each country and brought to the attention of the Law Library the inadequacies of the holdings. The results were the preparation of want-lists and a more systematic development of the collection. Today it includes more than 50,000 volumes and offers better facilities for the study of the law of any one country than can be found anywhere else.

SERVICES OF THE LAW LIBRARY

The primary service responsibility of the Law Library is to the Congress. Service

is rendered to Congress in two ways: by the lending of materials and by the answering of inquiries. Loans to Congress are governed by the rules of the Loan Division through which all loans are made with the exception of those made from the branch in the Capitol. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, 1,510 volumes were lent from the collections in the Main Building to Members and Committees of Congress. An additional 3,906 were lent directly by the Law Library in the Capitol. The Law Library staff answered 7,505 telephone requests for material and information, and prepared 110 translations and 32 written reports in response to inquiries originating in the offices of Members and Committees of the Congress. These inquiries, for the most part, concerned British, Latin American and other foreign law and related to such subjects as: a survey of civil defense statutes of several States and Territories; the law of wills and probate in the Irish Free State; a case history of amendments 13, 14, 15 to the Constitution of the United States; a paper on "horror of intestacy" in canon and medieval English law; the Russian administration of Alaska and the status of the Alaskan natives; the protection of the minority shareholder in the corporation law of Germany; Protestant churches in Spain; non-Protestants in Sweden; information on the laws of atomic energy; Latin American legislation regarding subversive activities and evaluation of success or failure of anti-communist legislation; the labor law of Panama; and information concerning Spanish treaties.

The second service responsibility of the Law Library is to the judicial and executive branches of the Government. In meeting this responsibility it issued 4,010 volumes for use outside the Library, answered 8,544 telephone requests for material and information and prepared 17 translations and 47 written answers on such topics as: Radio legislation in all

Latin American countries; territorial waters and delimitation of outward marginal belt in all Latin American countries; validity of marriage in Nuevo Leon, Mexico; the law of Eire relating to legitimation; the law of Jamaica relating to adoption of children; the rights of aliens to inherit property in Japan; the posthumous child's right to damages for parent's death under Belgian law; adoption, legitimation and nationality in Czechoslovakia; validity of marriage in Germany between 1945 and 1947; solemnization of marriage and legitimation of children under the laws of Greece; and the law of descent and distribution in Italy.

In the time which remains after satisfying the demands of the Government, it is the duty of the Law Library staff to assist the Bench and Bar and the public at large. As part of this service approximately 900 volumes were lent for use outside the Library, answers were given to 6,538 telephone requests for information and material, and 512 replies to written inquiries were prepared. Typical of the content of such replies were reports on such matters as: remission of taxes on entertainments, etc., conducted by armed service organizations; larceny in Maryland; habeas corpus; rules and regulations under authority of which the Home Owners Loan Corporation operates; the right of petition in Germany; the law in force in the State of Ohio in 1865 governing the right of women to hold property and the date on which the law was changed; the existence of a decision by the Mexican Supreme Court on constitutionality of a rent control law for the Federal District; the transfer by a United States corporation of real property located in Venezuela; tort liability in Germany for automobile accidents; indemnities for concentration camp victims as provided for in 1949 or 1950; source material for research on legal status of Americans in Saudi Arabia; a list of laws and decrees

affecting child, youth and family welfare in Poland, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia enacted after 1947; Japanese laws of censorship and thought control; and divorce by consent in Sweden and other countries. For the most part service to the Bench and Bar and the public, as well as some service to the staffs of government agencies, is given in the Law Library reading rooms. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, more than 74,000 readers used approximately 215,000 pieces of material. Their problems were discussed in 1,556 conferences and 73,734 of their questions were answered. Several readers were engaged in the preparation of books or articles on such subjects as: Federal and State laws of weights and measures; Venezuelan civil law; Cuban commercial law; science and rationalism in the Government of Louis XIV; and the military staff, its history and development.

In addition, 527 volumes not otherwise available to patrons outside of Washington were lent through interlibrary loan. An outstanding example of this service occurred when the Library procured on international interlibrary loan from the University of Marburg, Germany, a nine-volume set of early statutes of a German state, which were not available in any library in the United States, for the use of a Philadelphia lawyer in proving a vital point in a case before an American court.

The Law Library assisted lawyers and scholars by providing 1,234 photostat copies of works or parts of works in its collections.

The Law Library in the Capitol performed most of the direct services in behalf of Members of Congress, their personal staffs and the staffs of Congressional committees. During the first session of the Eighty-first Congress, its facilities were used by 90 percent of the membership of the Senate and by 44 percent of the membership of the House of Representatives.

For the Eightieth Congress the corresponding figures were 84 and 56 percent respectively.

Because time is of the essence in almost all legal research, it is necessary that the Law Library should have available the very best keys to the vast storehouse of which it is the custodian. Realizing this, Dr. Putnam, now Librarian of Congress Emeritus, with characteristic foresight, many years ago proclaimed the need for an Index of Comparative Law. In his Annual Report for 1902 he stated:

. . . An Index to Comparative Legislation would bring together a descriptive statement of the laws that are being enacted by the various legislative bodies of the civilized world. If accompanied by a reference to preceding statutes or by brief abstracts indicating the course of legislation, it may become an instrument of the highest value not merely to the theoretic investigator, but to the practical legislator . . .

. . . An index that would cover promptly, intelligently, and accurately the current legislation of the world would render a great public service — a service to the legislator in Congress, to the executive branch of the Government in its diplomatic relations, to the scientific bureaus of the Government, and to all students of current political and economic facts and tendencies. Published periodically, say, monthly, it can be made to broaden its service to the aid of legislators, administrators, and investigators in all parts of this country and in other countries. The work should be done at Washington. It can only be done at the National Library, where the material is to be found or (with the aid of the consular and diplomatic representatives of the United States) can most effectively be secured. It will require not merely the current statutes promptly upon their enactment, but the files showing the legislation of the past. It will require subscription to a considerable amount of material which can not be secured by the Library as a gift. It will require a systematically organized corps of special workers, besides the routing service for recording, classifying, and correspondence.

If such a work can be organized at the Library of Congress it will do more than any other expenditure of a similar amount to make useful the great mass of legislative documents which are accumulating within its walls, and which it has an opportunity to accumulate unequalled by any other institution in the world.

The proposal was not acted upon by the Congress. However, forty-three years later, in 1945, the Inter-American Bar Association at its Santiago Meeting adopted a resolution sponsoring the establishment of a Center for Latin American Law in the Law Library of Congress. This resolution was approved the following year and the Center sponsored by the Committee on Latin American Law of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association. As a result, the Law Library included in its estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1949, an item for three positions: an Index-Digester, an assistant, and a secretary, who together would constitute the nucleus of such a Center. Congress granted funds for only one of the positions. Mr. Guido Pignatelli, the present incumbent of the position, has done much of the preliminary work necessary to determine the limits within which such a Center would function and there are grounds for the hope that funds from a source outside the Government will make possible the publication of a journal of comparative Latin American law as a means of making generally available the Center's work.

Alarmed by the results of a survey undertaken in 1947 by a former committee, the present Committee on Far Eastern Law of the Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association adopted the following resolution for presentation to the Section at its September 1950 meeting and, if approved by the Section and its Council, for presentation to the House of Delegates in February 1951 through the good offices

of the Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress:

Whereas, at this critical stage in world affairs the American Bar Association believes that the United States bears a special responsibility to increase professional and public understanding of the laws and institutions of Far Eastern peoples and nations, and

Whereas, heretofore, the Library collections in the United States of laws, judicial decisions and legal treatises of Far Eastern nations have been inadequate;

Now, therefore, it is resolved that the American Bar Association

1. Endorses and supports the establishment of a Center for collecting, classifying, indexing, analyzing, and publishing and transmitting information concerning the law of Far Eastern nations; and

2. Recommends that the Center be established and maintained by the Library of Congress; and

3. Urges the Congress of the United States of America to appropriate sufficient funds enabling the Library of Congress to employ persons to initiate the program of the Far Eastern Law Center; and suggests that the accomplishments of the Library of Congress in establishing the Center be especially examined by an appropriate committee of Congress to ensure that the program's objectives are being furthered and that adequate funds will be available to maintain the Center and develop its functions in the future.

As a logical culmination of its service it would eventually be the duty of such a Center of Far Eastern Law to maintain an index-digest and publish a journal of comparative Far Eastern law.

The Law Library on the basis of the presentations of the Committee and the gravity of the situation in the Far East submitted in the Supplemental Budget for fiscal year 1951 an item for two additional positions. The duties of this small unit would be (1) to make a complete survey of the Library's holdings in Far Eastern legal material; (2) to discover the best and most complete legal bibliographies recording the material; (3) to compare the Li-

brary's holdings with the entries in such bibliographies to determine what the Library lacks; and (4) to plan an acquisition program.

The request was denied but the importance of the work was admitted and a suggestion was made that, if possible, the work be done through shifting personnel from other activities of less immediate priority. Inasmuch as the personnel needed must have a knowledge of the language and law of at least one Oriental country, it will not be possible for the Law Library with its present staff to comply with the suggestion.

In the summer of 1949 another organization, the National Committee for A Free Europe, Inc., realized the fact that because of lack of personnel it was impossible for the Law Library to acquire and organize for the Congress and the Government adequate materials and information on the current laws of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. Therefore, beginning in August, the Committee made funds available to the Law Library for the employment of twelve displaced lawyers, two from each country. Three of these distinguished gentlemen once held ambassadorial rank or cabinet portfolios under democratic governments overthrown by the communists since 1945. The group has organized a vast collection of materials in the form of an index-digest and has prepared studies of particular subjects which will enable the Congress to study means and measures by which the legal systems of normally democratic peoples are being debased into instruments of totalitarian dictatorship. The Congress and other government agencies and lawyers in private practice have already utilized these resources and facilities. The value of the Project appears to be presently beyond challenge, but its financial future is not guaranteed.

Thus, after nearly fifty years Dr. Putnam's proposal for an Index of Comparative Law is slowly becoming a reality as

the wisdom of it is gradually being recognized. With great organizations, such as the American Bar Association, the Inter-American Bar Association, and the National Committee for A Free Europe, Inc., sponsoring initial developments it may be placed upon a permanent basis.

By a fortunate combination of circumstances the centenary of the Law Library occurred in the year in which the American Bar Association held its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., in honor of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Supreme Court building. The exhibition which was set up in the Library of Congress to celebrate the occasion attracted the attention of many visiting lawyers. The interest which resulted brought about the appointment of a committee by the American Bar Association consisting of James O. Murdock, Washington, D. C., Chairman, William L. Frierson, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Roscoe Pound, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Charles Warren, Washington, D. C., and George Wickersham, New York City, to foster the improvement of the facilities of the Law Library. Similar action was soon taken by the Federal Bar Association, the American Patent Law Association and the American Law Institute. The first concrete step taken by these committees was to have their chairmen appear at the hearings in 1933 before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on that part of the legislative establishment bill which related to the Library of Congress. They were joined by Mr. Justice Harlan Fiske Stone who made his second appearance in behalf of the Law Library.

The Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee stated:

"... if Congress continues for a number of years to make adequate provision for the only governmental research law library, the lawyers of this country, through the leadership of the American Bar Association, will heartily cooperate to the end that the Law Library of Congress

may become first in its field, and be adequate to fulfill the increasing demand made upon it by the Government . . . Special gifts of funds confidently may be sought to acquire books, where the prices are prohibitive for purchase through regular appropriations. Donations of rare legal books from private libraries of American lawyers will be encouraged. The needs of the law library of Congress will be given preference over other libraries, so that a great national law library at the seat of the Federal Government may become a reality."

The interest of this committee has never waned. The Honorable Harold M. Stephens, Chief Judge of the U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, who has been its chairman for several years has annually appeared before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in behalf of the Law Library's budget requests lending to them not only the weight of the dignity of his office but also the authority of an intense personal concern for, and scholarly knowledge of, the field of legal literature.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, Judge Stephens with the approval of the Board of Governors of the Association, wrote to the Chairman of each of the Standing and Special Committees and Sections of the Association, approximately fifty in number, soliciting "suggestions concerning books and other legal materials which they think should be added to the Law Library." The result was most gratifying. More than 50 answers were received and turned over to the Law Librarian. In addition to suggestions some letters were accompanied by valuable bibliographies, others by gifts of books and pamphlets. Similar letters will be sent out in the near future for the purpose of drawing from the members of the Association through their committees the kind of information which will enable the Com-

mittee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress to function even more effectively.

On September 2, 1949, W. Lawrence Keitt was appointed to succeed the late Eldon R. James, who had retired from the post of Law Librarian on April 30, 1946. Mr. Keitt is qualified for the position by long experience as a law librarian and a practicing attorney. From 1928 to 1931, he served first as an assistant and thereafter as the assistant-in-charge of the Law Library at the Capitol. For the next three years he was Research Fellow in Legal Bibliography at the Law School of Harvard University. He was awarded the S. J. D. degree by Harvard in 1934; and during that year the Harvard University Press published *An Annotated Bibliography of Bibliographies of Statutory Materials of the United States*, an exhaustive work compiled by him and issued as a volume in the Harvard Series of Legal Bibliographies. His LL. B. degree came from the Law School of the George Washington University in 1931, his baccalaureate in the arts from the University of Texas in 1926. He was engaged in the practice of law for fifteen years. He is a member of the bars of New York and the District of Columbia. Mr. Keitt's combined training and experience as a law librarian and as a lawyer will enable him to widen and improve the usefulness of the Law Library not only to the Congress and government departments and agencies, but also to scholars and to practicing lawyers.

At the time of Mr. Keitt's appointment active work on a survey of the positions in the Law Library by the Classification Section of the Personnel Division had just begun. This survey afforded an excellent opportunity for a reexamination of the organization of the staff. One result was a

reorganization of those sections concerned with the American and British activities of the Law Library into one section. The new organization provides for a Chief and an Assistant Chief under whose direction have been placed the former American-British Research Section and the Anglo-

American Reading Room. The Periodicals and Serials Unit, and the Preparation and Maintenance Units will also report directly to the Chief of this new Section. Responsibility for the acquisition activities of the Section will be placed on the Assistant Chief.

Chapter III

Concerts, Exhibits, and Special Events

THE Library, through the cooperation and facilities of Station WQW-FM, has been privileged to broadcast each of its concerts in their entirety to the metropolitan community of the District of Columbia. By this medium, it has been possible to reach an audience much larger than can be accommodated in the Library's own halls, and to assuage, or, at least, to mitigate the disappointment of unsuccessful applicants for tickets. As in the past, public pleasure has been general and outspoken. Experimentally the diffusion has been extended by frequency modulation networks, and on one occasion has been carried as far as Philadelphia. Many distinguished personages have appeared at the microphone during concert intermissions, among them: the Honorable Earl James McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education; General Carl Spaatz, United States Air Force; Robert Penn Warren, novelist; Allen Tate, poet and critic; Dylan Thomas, Welsh poet; the Honorable David Edward Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art; the Honorable Huntington Cairns, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Gallery of Art; Dr. Willard E. Givens, Executive Director of the National Education Association; Dr. George Sarton, Professor of the History of Science, Harvard University; Allen Curnow, New Zealand poet; Mischa Schneider, cellist; General Ulysses S. Grant, III, President of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings; the Honorable Theodore

Francis Green, United States Senator from Rhode Island; the Honorable Earl Wilson, United States Representative from Indiana; Brigadier General Paul McD. Robnett, Chief of the Applied Studies Branch, Historical Division, Special Staff, United States Army; and many others.

The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

During 1950, the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation sponsored six concerts and one lecture in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium, and subsidized twenty-eight extension concerts in twenty parts of the country. The year's experience brought forth further evidence of the national popularity of chamber music which Mrs. Coolidge has done so much to promote.

When Mrs. Coolidge established the Foundation at the Library a quarter of a century ago, this form of art had not attained the recognition it now enjoys. It was, indeed, to stimulate the appreciation of it that the extension series were first organized. Ensembles were engaged to present concerts at educational centers, with the understanding that admission would be free. As interest awakened, the demand soon exceeded the funds available for response, with the consequence that, beginning about 1940, the original stipulation was relaxed. Instead of offering concerts to colleges and universities without expense to them of any kind, the practice was instituted of subsidizing about one-

half of the ensemble's fee and withdrawing the earlier restriction on imposing a charge for attendance. But within the latter years of this decade encouragement has so far succeeded and requests have grown so numerous that it is necessary again to revise the conditions of support. Tentatively it has been decided to make small grants with the explicit understanding that they will terminate at the expiration of two or three years, and that thereafter the institutions so benefited will continue their programs by their own resources. Because of commitments previously existing, it has not yet been possible to impose this new requirement generally, but many institutions have been informed of the proposed change of policy. Some have formally ratified it; others have accepted it in principle; a few have demurred; but no logical objection has been offered. It will take several years of testing to determine the efficacy of the suggested alteration of practice, but because it is impossible now to act favorably upon more than half the solicitations received, it is obvious that some comparably equitable solution must be adopted.

The annual Founder's Day observance took the form of two concerts, on October 30 and 31, 1949, instead of the usual single concert on October 30. Mr. Alexander Schneider, the well-known violinist, played the *Six Unaccompanied Suites and Sonatas* of Johann Sebastian Bach. These works are, of course, not infrequently heard separately, but it is possible that they had never before been broadcast in series.

Under the auspices of the Coolidge Foundation, Sir Thomas Beecham, on November 10, 1949, delivered a lecture on the music of Mozart with illustrations played on the piano by Sir Thomas himself. Also notable was a concert on December 5, 1949, commemorating the centenary of Chopin's death, when the Albeni-Trio played his chamber music and Doda Conrad sang his songs.

The Library was the fortunate recipient of many important and valuable gifts to the collections as a result of Mrs. Coolidge's generosity. An unusual exhibit piece was a candy box presented to her by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hindemith on her eighty-fifth birthday. Inside the cover is a greeting and on the inside of the box itself is a canon in Mr. Hindemith's hand which he composed in her honor.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation

The inaugural concert of the Koussevitzky Foundation was presented on January 21, 1950, when the program included Bergsma's *Second String Quartet*, a work commissioned by the first Koussevitzky Music Foundation, incorporated some years before at Brookline, Massachusetts. Many important manuscript scores and memorabilia from the Koussevitzky Collection were placed on exhibit; Dr. Koussevitzky's stirring address at the concert drew much applause.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

Twenty-seven concerts were presented last season by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation. Of these, two were associated with the observance of the Library's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. The first was a solo recital by the pianist, Rudolf Serkin, which took place before an invited audience on April 14, 1950, when the program included the Haydn *Piano Sonata in E Flat*, the original manuscript of which is in the Library's Whittall Collection. The second special concert was produced on April 27, 1950, when Clifford Curzon joined the Budapest String Quartet in playing the Mozart *Piano Quartet in G Minor*, the Brahms *Piano Quintet*, and the Dvorák *Piano Quintet*. The original manuscript of the Brahms composition is also in the Whittall Collection. On each occasion the appro-

priate holograph was exhibited. Other opportunities to display the increasing richness of the manuscript collection came on October 6 and 7, 1949, when the Brahms *Horn Trio* was played by Joseph Roisman, violin, Mason Jouer, horn, and Frank Sheridan, piano; on March 30 and 31, 1950, when the Budapest String Quartet performed the Haydn *Quartet, Opus 64, No. 6*; and on March 3, 1950, when the Trieste Trio rendered the Brahms *Trio, Opus 87*.

Twenty of the Whittall concerts were by the Budapest String Quartet. It is with pleasure that the announcement is made of a new contract with that group of artists which ensures their collaboration with the Library for another three-year period. In celebration of the twentieth anniversary of Mischa Schneider's association with the Quartet a special concert took place on April 13, 1950. The program which he played when first he joined the organization was repeated for this felicitous occasion. Earlier in the day Mrs. Whittall entertained at a luncheon held in his honor in the Whittall Pavilion.

A few days after the close of the fiscal year (specifically on July 6, 1950) Mrs. Whittall's remarkable generosity was further attested by the gift of funds sufficient to enable the Foundation which bears her name to acquire the original manuscripts of Mendelssohn's *Octet* and three outstanding works by Arnold Schoenberg: *Verklaerte Nacht*, *Pierrot Lunaire*, and the second *String Quartet*.

Friends of Music in the Library of Congress

In 1942, at the beginning of the Second World War, the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress suspended activity, but transferred to the Library the moneys in their treasury to further their general purposes as an endowment. This sum has been augmented from time to time

by donations from former members and the earnings have usually been applied to the acquisition of important materials otherwise inaccessible to the Library. However, on January 6, 1950, a special concert in memory of the late Hans Kindler was presented, the expenses of the tribute being met from the income from this fund, supplemented by a gift. Nothing could have been more completely in keeping with the objectives of the Friends of Music. The program was selected to express the known preferences of Dr. Kindler himself. The performers were the Kroll String Quartet and Madame Tii Niemelä, eminent Finnish singer. The Quartet played two works which, in his will, Dr. Kindler had suggested for his funeral, but which, because of special circumstances, had had to be omitted. Shortly before his death, Dr. Kindler had arranged for Madame Niemelä's American tour; it was therefore particularly fitting that she should participate in honoring a great musician and great colleague. Dr. Kindler's long history of collaboration with the Library of Congress was set forth in the following statement reproduced from the concert program:

Hans Kindler
(January 8, 1893–August 29, 1949)

There were always close and cordial relations between Dr. Kindler and the Library of Congress, first through Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and the Coolidge Foundation, and later through the Friends of Music in the Library of Congress. In addition to his distinguished achievements here he rendered invaluable assistance, both musical and organizational, to Mrs. Coolidge in many of the concerts and festivals she sponsored in the art centers of Europe.

Dr. Kindler's first appearance in the Library of Congress was of major significance. It occurred on April 27, 1928, when he conducted a chamber orchestra of players from the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra in a ballet program opening the Coolidge Festival of that year. The first number was Igor Strawinsky's

Appolon Musagète, then receiving its initial public performance. On April 29, 1928, during the same Festival, Dr. Kindler appeared twice — in the afternoon as a violoncellist in a chamber trio (with Alfredo Casella and W. M. Kincaid), and in the evening, again as conductor of a chamber orchestra. His last appearance in a Coolidge Foundation Festival, and indeed on the stage of the Coolidge Auditorium, was on April 12, 1940, when he conducted a concert of vocal and orchestral chamber music and gave the première of Ildebrando Pizzetti's *Epithalamium*. On four other occasions he appeared in Coolidge Foundation concerts — in 1930 as a violoncellist (with Ralph Angell, pianist), in 1932 (twice) as a conductor, and in 1936, once more as a conductor. He was awarded the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Medal for eminent services to chamber music in 1939.

The Friends of Music in the Library of Congress enjoyed having Dr. Kindler as conductor at two of their concerts in the Coolidge Auditorium. The first was the highly unusual presentation of a Haydn opera, *The Uninhabited Island* (on March 6, 1936), which was most successful. And on March 1, 1938, he conducted a chamber orchestra with which Mme. Olga Aveino was soloist.

Dr. Kindler's appearances in the Library of Congress, as elsewhere, were notable events, and the music he produced here will long be treasured by the Friends of Music of whom he was a loyal and devoted member.

Nicholas Longworth Foundation

Under the auspices of the Nicholas Longworth Foundation, a concert memorial to the late Speaker of the House of Representatives was presented on December 9, 1949. The program was unusual in that all of the works were by American composers, and three of them by residents of Washington. The concert opened with an overture by Mary Howe, followed by *Episodes from a Lincoln Ballet* by Richard Bales, after which Emerson Meyers performed for the first time the revised version of his *Concertino for Piano and Orchestra*. The other works performed by the Na-

tional Gallery Orchestra, with Mr. Bales as conductor, were the *Third Symphony* of Charles Ives, and William Bergsma's *Paul Bunyan Suite*.

Dayton C. Miller Fund

An important development of the 1949–50 season was the initiation of a series of programs in memory of Dr. Miller and in furtherance of the objects of his bequest to the Library: the increase of interest in, and knowledge about, musical instruments of the flute type. Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith, eminent flutist and Chief of the Music Division in the New York Public Library, presented a lecture-recital on February 3, 1950. A second lecture in the series by Dr. Albert Riemenschneider of Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, scheduled for May 9, 1950, unfortunately had to be postponed because of Dr. Riemenschneider's illness.

Consultations were held in December 1949, with Verne Q. Powell, of Boston, Massachusetts, outstanding flute maker and flute restorer, regarding measures to be taken for the repair and preservation of instruments in the Miller Collection.

The processing of books and music in the Collection has progressed to a point where the contents are now available for service.

Exhibits

Never before were the Library's exhibits so numerous, never before had they attracted such favorable attention, never before were appeals for them either as frequent or insistent, as in 1950. This unprecedented public interest might be explained in part by improved techniques of production, by a greater emphasis on diversity and contrast of content, and by the gradual refinement of the art of descriptive commentary, at once informative and illuminating. It is likely, however, that their popularity stemmed principally from other causes, of which two are readily discernible: a general recog-

nition of the powers of visual presentation, and the Library's eagerness, within the fragile limitations of its abilities, to dedicate its resources to cooperation with institutions serving a common purpose. That purpose, it should be understood, has been sometimes tangible and sometimes intangible; it has followed that the Library's pursuit of it has been both direct and indirect, but without exception it has sought clearer understanding for a bewildered race, and through it the Library has reached across the world.

Thus to Paris for the General Conference of UNESCO and specifically for an eloquent display of sublime expressions of the "Rights of Man" went such moving manuscripts as Mr. Jefferson's "rough draft" of the Declaration of Independence; the Virginia Bill of Rights, 1776; Abraham Lincoln's tentative rendering of an Emancipation Proclamation, 1862; his reading copy of the Gettysburg Address, 1863; and a contemporary signed copy of the Thirteenth Amendment, 1865. For the International Columbian Exhibition, at Genoa, a reproduction of the Angelo Trevisan manuscript of 1502, was prepared.

Similarly, under joint sponsorship with the Department of State, excerpts from the Library's exhibits organized to honor the States of the American Union were sent abroad. Oregon was brought to Mexico, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Chile. Iowa was presented in Venezuela and Brazil.

Pictures illustrating the Library's processes, brought together in panels and entitled, *Publisher to Bookshelf*, were presented (again with the assistance of the Department of State) in Paris, London, Rome, Belgrade, Prague, Budapest, Oslo, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Brussels, The Hague, Bern, Warsaw, Madrid, Johannesburg, Buenos Aires, Mexico, Managua,

Montevideo, São Paulo, Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Saigon, Manila, Hong Kong, Berlin, Vienna, and Melbourne.

Conversely, within the Library itself, international comity was furthered by exhibits on such subjects as Polish Graphic Arts, Burmese Books, "Eugène Atget's Magic Lens," the Fortieth Anniversary of the Death of Euclides da Cunha, memorial to Douglas Hyde, first President of Eire, facsimiles of Chinese Paintings, photographs of Mexican Sculpture of the Pre-Hispanic Period, the Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany, the Centenary of the Birth of Joaquim Nabuco, the United Nations and its Agencies, Memorial to José Clemente Orozco, Mexican muralist, Israeli Periodicals, Iranian Manuscripts and Art, Haitian Literature, Publications of Pakistan, Egas Moniz, first Portuguese winner of the Nobel Prize, the Establishment of the Republic of Indonesia, the Birth of the Republic of India, the Presses of the Near East, the Bicentennial of the Birth of Francisco de Miranda, Pan American Day, Recent Latin American Maps, Japanese Dictionaries, the Centenary of the Death of José San Martín, Old World Cities and Their Influence on L'Enfant's Plan of Washington, Yukio Ozaki, and Cuzco, Peru. It was not unusual for ambassadors and heads of missions to participate in ceremonies attending installations.

Exhibits have had several manifestations in promoting cultural relations with other peoples. For example, a display commemorating "The Goethe Centuries" was the subject of an extended article in *Die Stimme Amerikas*, the German edition of the Voice of America. Moreover, the catalog, designed with care and originality at the Government Printing Office, has elicited generous approval from abroad. A letter from the Director of the Deutsches Muse-

um, at Munich, contains this gracious message:

We were exceptionally pleased not only over the admirable publication, but particularly that you in the United States, have celebrated the 200th birthday of Goethe in this outstanding manner. We are convinced that all our countrymen are extremely thankful. We were also pleased with the excellent format of the book with its reproductions, which in part are still unknown in this country.

Again, in cooperation with the Public Library and the Eire Society, the Douglas Hyde exhibit was sent to Boston for display during the visit to that city of Dr. Richard C. Hayes, National Librarian of Ireland. Assurances have been received that it proved extremely popular and did much to arouse admiration for Mr. Hyde's many accomplishments as statesman and man of letters.

Indeed, loan exhibits have become an important characteristic of the Library's part in the intellectual life of the United States. As stimuli to the educative process, their value is unquestioned. Through them it is possible to supplement local resources or to overcome local deficiencies. They constitute striking evidence of the voluntary and collaborative integration of the American library system. Their components reach a public which otherwise might never see them nor know their contents. They are a means of mass communication. But by far their greatest virtue resides in the fact that they bring the national collections to the people to whom they belong.

Within recent months it was the Library's good fortune to complement the materials in the New York Freedom Train, when that impressive conspectus of the American past was on view at Brooklyn, by the loan of several manuscripts basic to the city's history. There they were examined by more than 90,000 persons, and the Public Librarian,

Francis R. St. John, has written that the documents from the Library of Congress formed "one of the most interesting exhibits."

Other institutions where, during the last year, exhibits from the Library of Congress were presented, include: the Kent School, Kent, Connecticut; New York State College for Teachers, Department of Librarianship, Albany, New York; North Texas State College Library, Denton, Texas; Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, New York; Marsh Memorial Library, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts; Villanova College Library, Villanova, Pennsylvania; the University of Texas, Austin, Texas; the State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin; the Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; the Free Public Library, Watertown, Wisconsin; the Finey Public Library, Clintonville, Wisconsin; the Stout Institute Library, Menominee, Wisconsin; the Knights of Pythias, Appleton, Wisconsin; Webber College, Babson Park, Florida; the Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Illinois; the Minneapolis Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota; the Professional Photographers Society, Syracuse, New York; the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.; the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; the William Howard Doane Library, Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Hebrew Union College Library, Cincinnati, Ohio; the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; the Kanawha County Public Library, Charleston, West Virginia.

A list of the 125 exhibits (including 52 exhibits of the week), on view in the Library's galleries during the year, appears in the Appendix. Of these a few deserve extended comment, either as examples of the program itself, or by way of contrast, or because of their intrinsic interest.

20,000 Years of Comics

Under the sponsorship of the Library, the Savings Bond Division, of the United States Treasury Department, the New York State Library, the Newspaper Publishers Advisory Committee, the National Cartoonists Society, several syndicates and Washington's four daily newspapers an unusual exhibit was installed for a three-day period beginning October 3, 1949. Entitled, *20,000 Years of Comics*, and prepared under the supervision of Mary B. Brewster, Associate Librarian of the New York State Library, it traced the history of cartoons and included a number of original drawings. Designed to promote the Government's campaign for the encouragement of thrift, it attracted an enthusiastic following, particularly among those age groups which ordinarily find difficulty in disassociating an inspection of the Library's cases from the stern and cruel assignment of classroom composition. This was different.

Preliminary to the opening on that autumn evening, an audience foregathered in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium to listen to an address by the Honorable John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, on the purpose of the occasion, and to watch, with mounting wonderment the sudden emergence of familiar figures as their creators struck chalk to paper. Mr. Rube Goldberg acted as master of ceremonies and delighted his listeners by his introductions, skits and irrepressible humor. Mr. Goldberg was supported by an all-star cast which included such popular artists as Dave Breger ("Mr. Breger"), the late and ever-lamented Clifford K. Berryman (cartoonist of Washington's *Evening Star* for whom it was the Library's sad privilege to prepare a memorial exhibit a few months later), Gib Crockett (editorial cartoonist), Milton Caniff ("Steve Canyon"), Jo Fischer ("Nine to Five"), Carl Grubert ("The Berrys"), Ed Reed ("Three

Bares"), Al Capp ("Li'l Abner"), Gus Edson ("The Gumps"), Alex Raymond ("Rip Kirby"), Ed Reed ("Off the Record"), Allan Saunders ("Steve Roper"), Ray Van Buren ("Abbie An' Slats"), Bob Dunn ("Just the Type"), Bill MacLean ("Double Trouble"), Otto Soglow ("The Little King"), and many others. In order to accommodate the crowd, unprecedented in size and clamor, it was necessary to repeat the performance for the benefit of the hundreds who, most reluctantly, had been denied admittance earlier. More than one thousand persons actually attended the ceremonies. For the following evening, no activity on the platform had been scheduled, but again so large, vociferous, and insistent a company of patrons swarmed the corridors, that the artists who were present were prevailed upon to produce impromptu another extravaganza on the stage. The response must have been as gratifying to them as it was hilariously spontaneous to the cult. No one who participated in the excitement can remain in doubt as to who the heroes of young America really are.

Hebrew Scrolls

What was, perhaps, the most moving as it was certainly the most widely noticed exhibit ever produced under the auspices of the Library of Congress, was composed of three ancient Hebrew scrolls, displayed from October 23 to November 6, 1949. Lent to the Library by His Grace, the Reverend Athanasius Yeshue Samuel, the Archbishop and Metropolitan of Jerusalem and Trans-Jordan, who had brought them to the United States, they were installed in specially prepared cases where, for the first time since their chance discovery, they were presented to a public whose imaginations they had captured. Their story was a succession of amazing accidents; their restoration to the world, a matter of paramount scholarly significance.

During the Maccabean era (165 to 37 B.C.), when marching armies and guerrilla warfare were laying waste the Holy Land, a conscientious custodian carefully wrapped some precious leather scrolls in linen cloth, placed them in pottery jars, sealed them tightly and placed them in a cave at 'Ain Feshka, near Jericho. Presumably, the farsighted and cautious sequesterer subsequently fell a victim to the conflict, but the depository he had selected, invisible from the plain below, proved an excellent hiding place. It is assumed that the documents remained in the cave through the lifetime of Jesus, who, as related in Luke iv, 16:

came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up; and he went to the synagogue, as his custom was, on the sabbath day. And he stood up to read; and there was given to him the book of the prophet Isaiah —

in a form which, some scholars say, was comparable to the documents evacuated to 'Ain Feshka.

Centuries passed. From the presence of Hellenistic remains and a Roman lamp it is supposed that the cave was entered about 200 A. D. It is possible that some parts of the library in storage there were removed at that time. Then, so runs the tale, in the summer of 1947, a herd grazed in the foothills along the northwest shores of the Dead Sea. (That was in the closing days of the British administration, in an area since claimed by the Hashimite ruler of Trans-Jordan.) A goat, less gregarious than the others, dissatisfied with the monotony of diet afforded by the parched pasturage, detached himself and, pursued by a Bedouin attendant, wandered until he came to a small circular opening in the rock-face and through the aperture into a cavern. The emotions of the animal are not of record, but to that other nomad, his guardian, who now had overtaken him, it must have seemed that he had come, without commanding sesame, upon the

very place where the woodcutter, Ali Baba, had once found treasure. He summoned a companion and together they removed the contents of the earthen vessels. Their disappointment in finding not gold but only eight examples of calligraphy is easily conjectured.

These they divided among themselves, and carried them off to dealers in antiquities at Bethlehem. After some delay, one of the goatherds disposed of his share to the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus. The other relinquished his to the superior of the Syrian Monastery of St. Mark in Jerusalem, His Grace, the Archbishop Samuel, who placed them in an inner pocket of his resplendent robe, took ship and journeyed to West New York, New Jersey, where he has since resided as Apostolic Delegate to the United States and Canada.

A few scholars in Europe and America have expressed doubt of the authenticity of the scrolls, or have concluded that their origin was later than the dates ascribed to them. However, a few months prior to the opening of the Library's exhibit, the cave was carefully examined by two of the leading authorities on the archaeology of Palestine, G. Lankester Harding, chief curator of antiquities in the Hashimite Kingdom of the Jordan, and Father Roland de Vaux, Head of the famous French archaeological and Biblical school in Jerusalem. The Director of the American Schools of Oriental Research, Professor O. R. Sellers, an expert in ceramics, collaborated in the survey. The pottery was found to be characteristic of the Maccabean Age, before the time of Herod the Great (37 to 4 B. C.). Other scholars, basing their findings on the script had already assigned the scrolls to the same period. Moreover, Dr. H. J. Plenderleith, chief chemist of the British Museum, who had been working on some fragments found on the cavern floor had declared

that there could be no doubt of their great antiquity.

One of the scrolls in the keeping of His Grace, the Archbishop, had become coagulated and required treatment before it could be unrolled. The three placed on exhibit in the Library included part of a commentary on the first two chapters of Habakkuk, attributed to the first century B. C.; a compendium of the doctrines and practices of an unidentified Jewish sect in the Maccabean period; and, most remarkable of all, a substantially complete text of Isaiah written, in an early Hebrew calligraphy, characteristic of the second century B. C., upon carefully cut pieces of deerskin, sewn together with linen thread. This scroll, measuring nearly twenty-four feet, is said to be the oldest Bible manuscript yet recovered.

A ceremony marked the opening of the exhibit of these relics of Judeo-Christian civilization. It was Saturday evening, October 22, 1949, and the audience which filled the Coolidge Auditorium was composed of the ministries of faith, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish; leaders in the work of religious education; statesmen, representatives of the diplomatic corps; noted scholars; ladies and gentlemen of the press; distinguished citizens. The proceedings began with expressions of profound gratitude for the opportunity to display these venerable records to the American people. His Grace, the Archbishop, out of whose generosity the opportunity came, was presented and received a warm ovation in acknowledgment. Dr. Lawrence Marwick, Chief of the Library's Hebraic Section, presented the principal speaker, and together with other participants withdrew in his favor from the platform. The address of William Foxwell Albright, W. W. Spence Professor of Semitic Languages at the Johns Hopkins University, will not be forgotten by his fortunate listeners.

He spoke without script, without notes,

but the audience was conscious of a rare, perhaps unique, certainly a stirring experience. This man of great learning, considered judgment and studied pronouncement, this reverent son of a reverend missionary, had subjected the scrolls to the severest tests of scholarship and had found them authentic beyond the reach of skepticism. His early dubieties had given way to assurance and conviction. He described the researches by which he had attained decision. He placed the scrolls in their historical, paleographic, philological perspective. He gave it as his opinion that the text in the Isaiah scroll was identical with the text that Jesus read. He ended his discourse with the insistence that these discoveries contained nothing which would suggest to Jews or Christians a diminution or revision of their beliefs. He had transmitted the fires of his own enthusiasm.

There was a brief question-and-answer period. Then the assembly proceeded to the second floor. His Grace removed a covering from the cases. They stood in the glare made for newsreel cameras. There were flashes from the still photographers. The line moved slowly, as if piety required deliberation. Rabbis, priests, pastors, and laity gathered together in little circles to discuss what they had heard and seen. It was nearly midnight when the last pilgrim took his departure.

Ordinarily, the Library is not opened to the public until 11:30 Sunday mornings, but on the three Sundays when the scrolls were on display the public was admitted at 9 a. m. in order to accommodate Sunday school classes and other religious organizations who came in groups to see them.

Under the joint sponsorship of the Library and the Washington Society of the Archaeological Institute, Dr. Millar Burrows, Professor of Biblical Theology at the Divinity School of Yale University, lectured on "The Hebrew Manuscripts Discovered in Palestine in 1947," in the

Coolidge Auditorium on Tuesday evening, October 25, 1949. Dr. Burrows had been Director of the American Schools of Oriental Research at Jerusalem when the scrolls first came to the attention of scholars and had been personally associated with the intensive study they received.

As many as 7,500 visitors came in a single day to inspect the exhibit. The total attendance exceeded 18,000.

The California Centennials

In commemoration of the centennials of the Gold Rush and the first Constitution of California an unusual collection of memorabilia was displayed in the south gallery on the second floor of the Main Building from November 12, 1949, to March 31, 1950. The tenth in the series of exhibits designed to honor the several States of the Union, California's lively history was vividly divided into such characteristics as: the romantic island; Russian adventures; presidio, missions and rancho; American explorers and manifest destiny; years of decision, 1842-48; cities of the new era; the gold rush (discovery, around the Horn, journeys overland, the miner's life); humor and satire; Statehood: a golden star in the Union; California literature: romance to realism. The materials evoking and recreating a sense of the past were books, manuscripts, prints, cartoons, maps, music, and newspapers. The National Archives and the National Gallery of Art collaborated with the Library in making the production worthy of its object by lending unique selections from their holdings. In another gallery, photographs recalled California scenes and cities, its architecture old and new, its parks, its bountiful land, its industries, its arts and educational institutions, its famous citizens. These documents are enumerated in a handsome illustrated catalog produced for the Library by the Government Printing Office.

The wide distribution of that publication

renders unnecessary a full description of the contents of the exhibit, but the following headings, chosen at random, may communicate some impression of its scope: the origin of the name of California; the first mention of Cabrillo's voyage; Californians as seen by Spanish explorers; a warning of the Russian advance; Portolá arrives in California; the old Spanish capital; the first book relating to California; the first royal regulations for the California presidios; the earliest constitution of Upper California, 1784; Spanish San Francisco about 1820; reliquary of Father Junípero Serra; the first English book relating exclusively to California, 1839; the first English book on Spanish California by a resident, 1846; a California arithmetic, 1843; manuscript map of Bodega's expedition, 1792; Hawaiian map of California, 1835-40; Wilkes visits California, 1841; the history of a pitiful tragedy, the Donner Party; an American trapper in Monterey; the pathfinder [Frémont] pleads for help; mapping a northern route to California, 1855; Southern California as seen by railroad surveyors; Polk defies foreign nations; how money was used, 1846; a secret naval maneuver, 1845; proclamation of the Bear Flag Republic, 1846; American troops sail for California, 1846; the first published account of General Kearny's march, 1847; American capture of Los Angeles, 1846; San Diego included in the United States, 1848; President Polk ratifies the acquisition of California, 1848; a prophecy of California's prosperity, 1848; the first survey of the Yosemite Valley, 1864; Sutter pledges loyalty, 1846; William T. Sherman describes the gold region; the gold rush pictured by a fur trader, 1848; President Polk hastens the stampede; a Maryland schoolmaster sails around the Horn; off to "Kalofoney," 1849; early French guide to Eldorado, 1850; a Yuba miner writes "home," 1850; a map to guide the 'forty-niner, 1849; crime and punishment, gold

rush style; an early Chinatown newspaper, 1855; German satire on the gold rush; California's first Constitution, 1849; the California delegation requests admission, 1850; pirating a Bret Harte story; first draft of a poem; California in the picture magazines; a classic of California's romantic age.

The exhibit was opened with a dedicatory address in the Whittall Pavilion by Carl Irving Wheat, distinguished bookman, collector, and author, former editor of the *Quarterly* of the California Historical Society and the *Quarterly* of the Historical Society of Southern California. Mr. Wheat ended his discourse by observing:

If, on this spot in Washington, a group may gather a hundred years hence, to commemorate California's bicentennial, we may be fairly certain at least of one thing — that the tale then to be told will not be trite or tame. For it is not in California's system to be conformist. She must continue to build her own story in her own rather fantastic way. The first century has been a turbulent but an advancing one. Whatever happens, we can be sure that the next will not be monotonous.

If it be true that one learns from the past, then we Californians today should take full note of the State's first century. Like an illustration in a book, an exhibit such as has here been prepared becomes a graphic tool in such an effort. May I suggest, therefore, that you look upon that which has been brought together here — not merely for your own amusement, but in order to come to understand for yourselves what manner of commonwealth has been created during this first hundred years — what manner of society flourishes along that once silent — that once very lonely shore.

Under the title, *The First One Hundred Years of Yankee California*, Mr. Wheat's address has been published by the Library in a booklet, appropriately designed, which seems likely soon to become a collector's item.

From the moment of its installation, the California exhibit was generously re-

viewed. News stories described its composition, articles in magazines singled out its more luminous materials for appreciative elucidation, editorials found in it reflections of grandeur or evidences of an uncommon spirit; and almost concurrently came urgent invitations to show it in the State when once its Washington "run" was over.

There were difficulties and departures from precedent, but the invitations were irresistible. As to the difficulties, it should be pointed out that the exhibit was large, containing as it did more than 400 elements of differing shapes and sizes. It would be cumbersome to move. More than this, many of the elements were ordinarily kept in the Rare Book Room's vaults or behind the barred stacks of the Manuscripts Division, or locked in the sliding trays of the Map Division, or secured in the fastness of portfolios. They were, in other words, unique and therefore irreplaceable. As to precedent, it had been the Library's previous practice to restrict those excerpts of State exhibits as were sent on tour to their iconographic components, but California insisted that she must have the display entire. No dilution, no selection, no mere representation would suffice. This requirement would extend to original drawings from the *Index of American Design* in the National Gallery of Art and such frailties as the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the charts of William Tecumseh Sherman from the National Archives. California might (as, in part, she did) assume the costs, but the responsibilities which, in this instance, were synonymous with risks, were inalienably the Government's.

The stature of those risks shrank when measured beside a duty to the people of the State. With the understanding and resourceful collaboration of the Honorable Joseph R. Knowland, Chairman of the California Centennials Commission, and Dr. Gustave O. Arlt, Director of the Cali-

fornia Literary Centennial, and with the affirmative acquiescence of the participating Federal agencies, the formidable obstacles were overcome. There were many details: packing, for example, the minimizing of hazards in transit, insurance, protection from injury and loss and theft, the possibilities of need in Washington. These were carefully executed and without annoyance or delay. The Historical Society of Southern California, as contractor to the State and the Commission, retained the services of Proctor Stafford, eminently qualified by training, taste and temperament, to act as courier. Mr. Stafford accompanied the exhibit throughout its tour. He embarked with it, after having first spent several weeks in Washington familiarizing himself with the refractory nature of its contents and being briefed in the exactions of his curatorship. He returned with it, every item accounted for and intact.

Meanwhile, through the spring and summer the exhibit had been presented at the State Exposition Building in Los Angeles, the Public Library at San Francisco, the Rotunda of the State Capitol at Sacramento, and the Electrical Building at San Diego. These communities vied with one another in making the setting of each successive production more colorful or engaging or striking than the others. The exhibit was escorted from place to place by detachments of State Police. Best of all, thousands of citizens saw the treasures which, while truly theirs and truly indigenous to, or associated with, their own land, were part of the proud patrimony of Americans everywhere. In honoring California, the nation had honored itself.

The Sesquicentennial Exhibits

Three exhibits were simultaneously inaugurated on Monday, April 24, 1950.

In the ground floor gallery were witnesses to the one hundred and fiftieth

anniversary of the Library itself, tracing its development from a wish for books expressed at Philadelphia to the national consortium of recorded knowledge which has, year after patient year, been brought together above the pastures of Duddington. It began with the manuscript journal of the Continental Congress, opened to a passage in the entry for September 6, 1774, which reported an offer of the facilities of the Library Company to the assembled Delegates. It included a facsimile of the appropriation act of April 24, 1800, which contained an item for the purchase of such books as might be necessary for the use of the forthcoming Congress which would assemble at the permanent seat of Government in a District grandiosely called Columbia. In it was also the original bill of lading dated December 9, 1800, for "eleven hair trunks" stowed on board "the good ship called the American," which contained the first installment on the Library of Congress and bore it out of England to the unwanted closet in an unfinished Capitol. There was the first catalog, produced in April 1802, and listing seven maps and less than a thousand books sorted into folios, quartos, octavos and duodecimos. There were bookplates variously current from 1800 to 1933. There were portraits of nine of those ten gentlemen who in the course of a century and a half have been commissioned Librarian of Congress.

There was Benjamin Henry Latrobe's sketch of the "Library of the Congress of the United States," dated 1808. There were documents which told how, after the Bladensburg Races in the summer of 1814, an army had invaded Washington and, with the usual indifference of English critics toward American literature, had burned the Library of Congress. These were succeeded by letters and documents which recounted how Mr. Jefferson, a former President of the United States, then living in retirement at his country

estate in Virginia's Albemarle, had professed his magnificent private collection in order that Congress might recommence its stores of learning and how, after some exchanges of forensic acrimony on the floor, the proposal was accepted.

There were pictures of the "iron room" in the Capitol's North Wing where the Library reposed for many years until the growth of it ruined the décor of the interior and the weight of it twisted the ferrous fabric.

There were descriptions of the Library by familiar literary personages, and drawings of the horrendous edifices which competing architects had submitted when it was decided that the Library should have a building of its own. There were the adopted plans, and pictures which noted the progress of construction from the gaping ground beneath what once was Carroll Row to the burnished torch of Knowledge surmounting a gilded dome. There were the Library and its Annex as they stand today and there were the good, enduring, heartening things they stand for. This was an exhibit of the Library as it has been, but implicit in it and pervading it were sturdiness, loyalties, imagination, gleaming hope, values deeply felt and firmly held, aspiration, fixity of purpose, validities for a future, kinship with America and a people and a time.

The National Exhibition of Prints made during the year, opened in the north gallery of the first floor of the Main Building, on the Library's anniversary. Eighth in a series instituted in 1943, it was, like the others, a furtherance of the wish of the late Joseph Pennell, expressed in his will, to encourage contemporary artists. The Jury of Admission was composed of Ernest D. Roth, etcher of New York, N. Y.; J. J. Lankes, wood-engraver of Hilton Village, Va.; and Benton Spruance, lithographer of Philadelphia, Pa. Out of 1410 prints, submitted by 628 artists in 35 States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and three

in foreign countries, they selected 199 prints by 184 artists for display. These comprised 78 lithographs, 74 etchings and engravings, 36 block prints (wood-engravings, woodcuts and linoleum cuts), 10 serigraphs and one monotype; 42 were in color. As in the past, a number of the prints were recommended by the Pennell Fund Committee for addition to the J. and E. R. Pennell Collection in the Library of Congress. The fund was bequeathed to the Library by Mr. Pennell, distinguished etcher, lithographer and illustrator, who died in 1926, leaving a substantial income to be applied to the acquisition of prints made within the past 100 years by artists of any nationality.

The third exhibit to open on April 24, 1950, commemorated the sesquicentennial of the transfer of the national Government to the permanent capital in the District of Columbia. Made up of more than 300 manuscripts, books, broadsides, newspapers, maps, plats, surveys, architectural plans and drawings, engravings, water colors, lithographic views and photographs, drawn almost exclusively from the Library's own collections, it paralleled in extent and purpose the State exhibitions, and, for the sake of convenience, was admitted as the eleventh in that series. The Washington story was told in two sections. One recounted the origin and development of the city from the early explorations of the Potomac region until 1850; the other reviewed life and changing conditions at the seat of Government from the beginnings of photography through the Theodore Roosevelt period. An illustrated catalog is on the press.

Sesquicentennial Reception

The Sesquicentennial exhibitions were opened on the cloudy afternoon of Monday, April 24, 1950, with a reception in the Great Hall. In the receiving line were the Librarian of Congress and Mrs. Evans, the Chief Assistant Librarian and

Mrs. Clapp, the Assistant Librarian, Directors of the Library's Departments, and the president of the Library of Congress Welfare and Recreation Association. Some 2,500 guests attended, including, in addition to the Library staff, Senators and Representatives, Justices of Federal Courts, the Cabinet, heads of national and international organizations, diplomats, educators, scholars, authors, emissaries of learned societies, colleagues and patrons. They were a brilliant company. The Air Force Symphony Orchestra played throughout the afternoon; the marble halls were decorated with palms and ferns by the Botanical Garden.

This occasion, founded in history and destined itself to become a tradition, was made possible by the Library of Congress Welfare and Recreation Association which bore all of the expenses. To its officers and members, acknowledgments of lasting gratitude should be expressed in this formal record; and, beyond their generosity, special praise belongs to the ladies and gentlemen of the Library of Congress Cooking Club who provided the refreshments. For the benefit of successors who, fifty years hence, will be confronted with a similar gastronomical situation, the consumption of gourmets midway in the century may be statistically set forth: 500 dozen rolls, 10 cases of rye bread, 2 cases of brown bread, 33 Vienna loaves, 60 pounds of ham, 56 pounds of turkey, 10 pounds of turkey dressing, 60 pounds of meatloaf, 50 pounds of cheese, 2,200 meatballs, 2,500 cheese straws, 25 pounds of banana chips, and 12,000 cookies. As one chronicler recalled: "these were perishable, but the memory of them and their contriving will endure forever." Fortunate participants agree that the observance of the Library's one hundred and fiftieth anniversary was, in every satisfactory sense, memorable, inspiring, and worthy of the great people who have

endowed the Library with their great hearts.

The Reenactment of Mr. Lincoln's Assassination

In honor of the Library's birthday, the third annual meeting of the National Society of Autograph Collectors was held there on Monday and Tuesday, May 1 and 2, 1950. Members, who came from all parts of the United States and from Canada, contributed impressive manuscripts to a magnificent loan exhibition. Interesting lectures on historical subjects, and panel discussions of technical problems, were presented in the public rooms. But the event which particularly signalized the Washington convention and dowered it with dramatic distinction took place in the Coolidge Auditorium on the final evening when the assassination of Abraham Lincoln was reenacted.

Standing before the drawn curtains on the stage, Dr. Otto Eisenschiml, of Chicago, foremost authority on the tragedy, delivered an address. Step by step he reviewed the progress of the conspiracy from the moment when the United States had declined exchange of prisoners with the Confederacy until about ten o'clock in the evening of that Good Friday in 1865. At that point the curtains parted and the audience watched a scene from Tom Taylor's *Our American Cousin*, presented by players from the Drama Department of the George Washington University. As it progressed, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by Miss Harris and Major Rathbone entered the flag-draped box; Parker, the indifferent guard went to his post; an off-stage band played "Hail to the Chief," and the presidential party happily responded to the plaudits of their countrymen. They then took their seats, the President depositing his great frame in a rocker, Mrs. Lincoln occupying a small chair, and their young guests selecting a sofa. They watched the

actors intently. Occasionally Mr. Lincoln would draw his shawl more tightly about his shoulders, or turn, in amusement, to whisper something to his wife. At the moment when only "Asa" (he was "Our American Cousin") was alone on the stage, delivering a boisterous soliloquy, Booth stole into the box, shot the President in the back of the head, struggled briefly with Major Rathbone, stabbing him in the arm, jumped onto the stage, breaking his leg, cried out the motto of Virginia, ran haltingly across the platform, and disappeared into the wings. In a second there came the sound of clattering hooves from an imagined alley. It was played "straight" with meticulous attention to every detail and it faithfully reproduced the situation as it must have appeared to those who participated in it. It was then repeated in pantomime, a radio announcer calling to notice each of Booth's carefully planned movements.

Edward Mangum, as Mr. Lincoln, was so striking a likeness that he might well have confused Mathew Brady himself. Mary Will Clements, as Mary Todd Lincoln, behaved exactly as Mrs. Lincoln herself behaved. Pericles King, as Major Rathbone, and Mary Mangum, as Clara Harris, were becomingly romantic. Clyde Stallings, as the guard, John F. Parker, was as shiftless as critics since have found him. William Cain and Philip Gragan, as the civilians who eagerly but futilely tried to follow the murderer, were vigorous in pursuit.

With one exception where the player was too petite, the cast of *Our American Cousin* wore the original costumes last worn on that fatal evening at Ford's Theatre. These were made available to them by A. T. Jones & Son, of Baltimore. Henry Danilowicz was cast as Lord Dundreary, Nadine Drake as Florence, Pearl Wolman as Mrs. Mountchessington, Dorothy Ohliger as Augusta, and Charles

Vorbach as the Yankee Asa. They played their rôles with such vivacity and *élan* as to redound to the credit of their coach, Mr. Mangum. Dr. Eisenschiml in the dual part of narrator and John Wilkes Booth was unforgettable. In other hands, perhaps in *any* other hands, it must have been less moving, and might even have descended into a performance only a little short of travesty, but because of the superb integration of the entire company it was more than exciting, more than moving; it was history recreated and enlivened with reality.

Mr. Jefferson's Papers

The Library of Congress to whose establishment 150 years ago the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, affixed his attesting signature, and from whose private library the Library of Congress, as it is, has grown, was host on the afternoon of May 17, 1950, at ceremonies marking the publication of the first volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*. This splendid earnest of a monumental achievement of American scholarship, destined eventually to extend to more than fifty volumes, produced at the Princeton University Press and edited by Julian Parks Boyd, Lyman H. Butterfield, and Mina Bryan, was properly a national event. The speakers included Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton University; Douglas Southall Freeman, biographer and historian; General George C. Marshall, President of the American Red Cross; and the President of the United States. Mr. Truman was the first President ever to deliver an address in the Library of Congress. And there was a fifth speaker. The lips which moved were other lips, the sounds came from other throats, but the words were his. Mr. Jefferson has important messages to communicate to his countrymen. They will be transmitted in this magnificent edition of his works.

Chapter IV

The Aquisition of Materials

Men of science seem inarticulate in explaining the scientific method which they follow so successfully. The practitioners of any art, similarly, find it singularly difficult to define their *métier* and librarians offer no exception to the rule. When compelled to discuss the elements of their work, however, they usually speak, in logical order, of four disciplines of librarianship: acquisition, processing, service, and preservation of materials.

But because libraries exist by service, it is the service which is most easily comprehended and lends itself most readily to interesting presentation. This annual statement, therefore, observing the tenets of journalism, customarily places it first in the arrangement of chapters in order to emphasize the patently dramatic aspect of the Library's labors and achievements.

But this sacrifice of an orderly progression in the account is due to a failure on the part of the successive authors of these pages to communicate the drama implicit in the acquisitions work of a great research library. The emissaries of the Library of Congress emulate Marco Polo in their travels, searching for maps and books, and documents but they report on time tables, invoice statistics, and the probity of dealers. Into the Library's vaults and stacks flow record-treasures of East and West but the custodians report on provenience, size, condition and number of fascicules. The stuffs from which scholars cut the patterns of history roll out before the eyes of the staff. They report on total yardage and summon the scholar to his work. For the research librarian is the servant of scholarship and like all good

servants is imbued with the ideals of sobriety, restraint, and self-effacement. Diffidence dilutes his ardor, impedes his rhetoric and dims his vision of his own importance.

The bulk of this account, like those of previous years, will seem pedestrian to many. Alas, even the meatier paragraphs must be larded with statistics. But for the initiate those statistics have a deciphered message. They indicate the Library's successes and failures during the past year in an activity which supports the nation's endeavor to maintain peace yet prepare itself against the dire possibility of war, to foster the health of our economy and safeguard our national institutions and our liberties. They measure the extent to which the Library has succeeded in procuring the informational records published in all parts of the world. The measurements have meaning only when there is understanding that the key to our survival may hang on the adequacy of that recorded information.

Three hundred years ago it was possible to conceive of universal wisdom and the comprehension of all knowledge in an encyclopedic set of books. Today encyclopedic works are requisite to the understanding of seemingly simple phenomena. Ockham's razor may have dulled and rusted. The citizens of our society in positions of authority cannot choose the simplest solutions to their problems. They cannot rid themselves of the disquieting doubt that their informed judgments may not be truly informed, that data may exist which have not been taken into account, and which would give rise to new considerations leading to revised

decisions. The scholar and the specialist struggle to comprehend their specialties. The legislator and the bureaucrat are appalled by the quantities of data they must assimilate in order to discharge their duties. Government has entered into an alliance of the greatest intimacy with scholarship to help it digest and interpret the information contained in or deducible from the books, periodicals, newspapers, maps, pamphlets, pictures, posters, leaflets, handbills which pour from the world's printing presses and near-print reproducing devices. No longer are there disciplines or areas of information of remote or no concern to the Government. A journal article on intestinal virus diseases in Korea, a dissertation on the historical roots of French attitudes on the status of women, a report on the annual rainfall of Madagascar, a pamphlet on the phonetics of Burmese, or a newspaper article on Czechoslovakian steel production may prove invaluable, even decisive, at any turn in world affairs.

The duty of the Library of Congress is to procure these publications, identify them and arrange them in such ways that any one or any group of them may be found and utilized at a moment's notice. These are the activities which are least understood and therefore least regarded by non-librarians, but it is on these operations that all other activities of the Library are based.

However great the volume of printing, publications do not flow of their own accord in paths of least resistance to the research libraries of the world. To achieve its goal of acquiring promptly after publication all books and periodicals which represent the product of research or which usefully depict the condition, express the thought, or embody the law of any people anywhere, the Library of Congress must continuously dig new channels and assiduously repair those already formed. In this work, it has many advantages deriving

from far-sighted legislation, from the beneficence of Congress in the past and from arrangements of long standing. The limitations which hamper it derive not only from inadequacies of funds and personnel but from the condition of the book trade and the nature of publication abroad.

The Library's acquisitions program rests on the exploitation of the provisions of the Copyright Act; on its systematic purchasing arrangements in every area of the world where there is a book market; on a highly developed system of exchange agreements with national governments, universities, academies and other organizations in all countries; and on a program for the solicitation of publications from the educational, industrial, religious, and other organizations here and abroad which reflect their affairs.

Acquisitions Machinery

In the actual work of acquiring materials from all parts of the world, the Library has utilized to their fullest extent all of these resources. In one phase of its acquisitions operations, it has extended its system of "open order" arrangements to include Israel, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and the United States of Indonesia. It is planned to add additional countries to the list during the coming year. Under these arrangements, the Library receives by air mail from a selected dealer, the most nearly complete current national bibliography, checks its selections in it and returns it to the dealer for the prompt forwarding of the items chosen. In some instances it is necessary to utilize more than one current bibliography from a given country and during the year additional bibliographies were received and utilized from the countries in which the Library already had "open order" arrangements. There follows a list of the countries in which this mechanism is employed together with the titles of the bibliographies used in selection.

COUNTRY	BIBLIOGRAPHY
Australia	<i>Australian Book News</i>
Austria	<i>Oesterreichische Bibliographie</i>
Belgium	<i>Journal de la Librairie</i>
Czechoslovakia	<i>Bibliografický Katalog Československé Republiky A-B-C</i> <i>Kultúrny Prehľad</i> <i>Nové Knihy</i>
Denmark	<i>Det Danske Bogmarked</i>
France	<i>Livres de la Semaine</i>
Germany	<i>Deutsche Nationalbibliographie Reihe A and B</i> <i>Bibliographie der Deutschen Bibliothek, Frankfurt a.M.</i> <i>Deutsche Musikbibliographie A and B</i>
Great Britain	<i>The Bookseller</i>
Greece	<i>New Books in Greece</i>
Haiti	<i>Phillipeaux Lists</i>
Hungary	<i>Magyar Nemzeti Bibliográfia</i>
Israel	<i>Kirjath Sepher</i>
Italy	<i>Books From Italy</i>
The Netherlands	<i>Nieuwsblad voor den Boekhandel</i>
Norway	<i>Norsk Bokhandlertidende</i>
South Africa	<i>South African Catalog of Books</i>
Sweden	<i>Svensk Bokförteckning</i>
Switzerland	<i>Das Schweizer Buch</i> <i>Serie A</i> <i>Serie B</i>
Turkey	<i>Türkiye Bibliyografyası</i>
Yugoslavia	<i>Bibliografija Jugoslavije</i>
U. S. of Indonesia	<i>Maanblad voor de Boekhandel in Indonesië</i>

For those countries where the lack of a sufficiently comprehensive or timely national bibliography makes an "open order" arrangement impossible, the Library has set up "blanket orders" with the best qualified dealer or, failing a satisfactory dealer, with a local institution or a foreign post of the Department of State. Under these "blanket orders" the burden of selection, subject to detailed instructions from the Library and periodic checks on performance, rests on the foreign dealer, institution, or Foreign Service post accepting the responsibility for providing the Library with a comprehensive coverage of the publications issued in that particular country.

The Library now has in operation more than two hundred such arrangements in every corner of the globe. This total, of course, sometimes includes more than one "blanket order" in a given country because special arrangements usually must be made for the procurement of legal

publications and certain other classes of material.

In addition, priced exchange agreements with other national libraries and institutions abroad have been continued as an effective instrument for the acquisition of foreign publications. Under these agreements, the Library of Congress purchases current American publications selected by foreign institutions and receives in exchange publications of equivalent value issued in the country of origin. The principal continuing priced exchange agreements were with the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the University of Helsinki, the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas in Madrid, the All-Union Lenin Library in Moscow, the Library of the Social Sciences Section of the Akademia Nauk in Moscow, the Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute in Sofia, the Instituto do Livro in Rio de Janeiro, the University of Vienna, the Austrian National Library in Vienna, the National Library of Ireland in Dublin, and the

Jewish National and University Library in Jerusalem. Agreements of this type are particularly effective in those countries which lack a well organized book trade and a comprehensive current national bibliography.

The Copyright Act, as amended last year, has provided increasingly a productive source for the acquisition of foreign publications. Under Public Law 84, enacted June 3, 1949, foreign registrants for copyright may elect to deposit two copies of a work plus a catalog card in lieu of the one copy plus a fee previously required. As a result, foreign registrations in the principal classes (foreign books in foreign languages, foreign books in English, and foreign music) increased from 6,600 in the period July 1, 1948–May 31, 1949 to 9,500 in the period July 1, 1949–May 31, 1950, an increase of 43 percent. Foreign books in English increased 69 percent, foreign books in foreign languages 32 percent, and foreign music 47 percent. France, Germany, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries are the principal countries taking advantage of the new provisions as regards copyright of books. Great Britain, France, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries are the principal countries taking advantage of the new provisions as regards foreign music.

Substantial progress has been achieved in extending the Library's coverage of the official documents of other nations. At the Library's request, the Division of Libraries and Institutes of the Department of State has made a special effort to conclude executive agreements for the International Exchange of Official Publications with a number of foreign countries. During the year seven such agreements were signed with: Colombia, Denmark, Indonesia, Israel, Spain, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa. The 1940 agreement with Honduras was revised to permit the inclusion of additional publications in the exchange lists without further exchange of notes. It is hoped

that the executive agreements with other countries which do not provide for the revision of lists soon may be similarly renegotiated.

This was the largest number of executive agreements concluded in any year since the first was negotiated in 1936. The success of these negotiations may be attributed in large part to the help of Louis Fanget of the Department of State.

The United States has now thirty-eight bilateral agreements for the exchange of official publications with foreign governments:

Country:	Year concluded
Afghanistan	1944
Argentina	1937
Austria	1949
Bolivia	1942
Brazil	1940
Burma	1948
Ceylon	1949
Chile	1937
Colombia	1949
Cuba	1938
Denmark	1949
Dominican Republic	1942
Ecuador	1947
El Salvador	1941
Estonia	1938
Finland	1939
France	1941
Haiti	1941
Honduras	¹ 1940
Guatemala	1944
Iceland	1942
Indonesia	1950
Iran	1943
Iraq	1944
Israel	1950
Liberia	1942
Mexico	1938
Nicaragua	1940
Norway	1948
Panama	1941
Paraguay	1941
Peru	1936
Philippines	1948
Spain	1950
Sweden	1947
Switzerland	1950
Thailand	1947
Union of South Africa	1949

¹ Revised 1950.

Agreements are in force with every other American Republic, save only Costa Rica, Uruguay and Venezuela. The Department of State has been requested to begin negotiations for agreements with these countries as soon as possible. Negotiations with other countries in other parts of the world are under way.

The Library of Congress is currently sending to foreign depositories, through the facilities of the Smithsonian Institution, 59 full depository sets of United States official publications and 40 partial depository sets. In addition to the sets assigned pursuant to new executive agreements, full depository sets were placed this year in the Oeffentliche Wissenschaftliche Bibliothek in Berlin and in the newly established Parliamentary Library in Bonn. A partial depository was sent to the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh.

After careful consideration a decision was reached to offer the *Library of Congress Author Catalog*, the *Library of Congress Subject Catalog*, and the *Army Medical Library Author Catalog* to a selected group of 61 foreign depositories which provide a national bibliographical service and are likely to use these tools in expanding their services. Twenty-seven institutions in the following countries have so far accepted:

Argentina	Israel
Australia	Italy
Austria	Lebanon
Brazil	The Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Denmark	Norway
France	South Africa
Germany	Sweden
Great Britain	Switzerland
India	Turkey

The Library has continued to develop its own system of exchanges with foreign academies, learned societies, universities, and research institutions, supplementing the publications received from these organizations through the instrumentality of the Smithsonian Institution. During the year the Exchange and Gift Division corre-

sponded with some 2,100 foreign exchange sources and concluded new, informal exchange agreements with more than 1,000 institutions and agencies. About half of these new agreements were with institutions in Latin America and the Iberian Peninsula, 177 were with institutions and organizations in continental Europe, and 57 were with exchange sources in Oriental countries. Particularly gratifying were the arrangements perfected for the receipt of doctoral dissertations from a number of European universities, notably in Germany and Austria.

In all its efforts to secure publications from other countries, through every available channel, the Library received, as always, the generously proffered and invaluable assistance of the Department of State and, in particular, of its Division of Acquisition and Distribution. The Division transmitted to the Library bibliographical information regarding foreign publications, forwarded the Library's requests for materials to be acquired by purchase, exchange, gift, or under treaty terms, and was instrumental in obtaining much valuable material which could not have been procured through any other source.

Through a transfer of funds, the Department's Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation made it possible for the Library to contract with Laurence J. Kipp, Assistant to the Librarian of Harvard University, to undertake a survey of the Government's program for the exchange of publications with Latin American countries and institutions, and the programs of private institutions insofar as they complement the government's program or make use of its facilities. Mr. Kipp's survey was completed and published in the spring of 1950 in an edition of 1,000 copies which have been widely distributed to interested government agencies and to libraries in this country and abroad. His study is

entitled, *The International Exchange of Publications, a Report of Programs within the United States Government for Exchange with Latin America, Based upon a Survey Made for the Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation, under Direction of the Library of Congress.* It contains 116 pages of text. In it Mr. Kipp takes up in turn the historical development of exchanges in general, their legislative bases and objectives and the exchange program with Latin America. He discusses operational machinery, problems which must be faced, and such important developments as the use of photographic processes, the "Farmington Plan," and the UNESCO program. There is a useful 13-page bibliography, an appendix reprinting fundamental legislation, and an index. Mr. Kipp makes eighteen specific recommendations for action. They are too detailed for summary here but they include a consideration of the rôles of the United States Book Exchange, the Department of State's Division of Acquisition and Distribution, the Smithsonian Institution, the Library of Congress, and the exchange units in the Army Medical Library, and Department of Agriculture Library, with suggestions as to steps each should take. There are also recommendations as to needed legislation, the establishment of a coordinating agency for governmental exchanges, standardized reporting procedures, and additional surveys which should be undertaken. The conclusions and recommendations in the report are being carefully studied at the Library of Congress.

Various members of the Library's own staff have rendered material assistance while abroad, in extending the Library's acquisitions arrangements. Special mention, in particular, should be made of the effective efforts of Dr. Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, to bring to a conclusion, during a visit to Madrid, the negotiations with the Spanish

Government for an executive agreement covering the bilateral exchange of official publications. Dr. Harry J. Krould, Chief of the European Affairs Division, was instrumental, while in Bonn, in arranging for an exchange of legislative documents between the Parliamentary Library and the Library of Congress.

To the very limited extent permitted by available funds, the Library proceeded with the essential but time-consuming task of surveying its holdings of the publications of the various geographic areas of the world. It was fortunate during the last few months of the year in securing the services of Karl-Emerik Olsoni, of the Finnish State Institute for Technical Research, to survey its holdings of Finnish, Danish, and Swedish materials. Mr. Olsoni studied both the Library's exchange arrangements and its purchasing operations in this area, examined the existing collections, and made recommendations which should bring about a strengthening of the Library's resources. One of the Library's greatest needs is some provision for continuing surveys of its collections for all parts of the world.

In June, Nathaniel J. Stewart prepared a report on the Library's resources in the field of library science. He confined himself, in the main, to a consideration of its strengths and weaknesses in such holdings as journals, proceedings and transactions, reports, dissertations, and manuscripts, and paid special attention to materials of foreign origin. As a corollary to his report Mr. Stewart drew up lists of materials needed to complete the Library's collections in such categories as the publications of national library associations and of State and Provincial agencies, the reports of important foreign libraries, periodicals, theses in library science, the personal papers of leaders of the library profession, and photographs of eminent librarians. His excellent study contains many valuable comments and suggestions.

The past year has witnessed an extension of the Library's exchange relations with official agencies in a number of our States and a consequent increase in the number of official documents received. In Florida a 1949 amendment to the statutes directed all State officials, agencies, boards, commissions and institutions to furnish the Library of Congress with copies of all current publications available for public distribution.

In Arkansas, in Kentucky, in South Carolina, and in Tennessee arrangements were made with the librarians of State institutions which should bring to the Library of Congress a substantially complete coverage of the official publications of those States.

At the request of a subcommittee of the Librarian's Conference, which is concerning itself with acquisitions policies in their widest ramifications, a study was undertaken in the field of municipal documents to ascertain the nature of past policies, and evaluate the results of these policies as reflected in the present state of the collections, to determine present and anticipated needs, and to recommend a realistic policy for the future. The recommendations of this survey are being studied and the decisions reached will determine the measures to be taken by the Library in this field as regards the official documents of both domestic and foreign municipalities.

As the fiscal year drew to a close, the Assistant Director for Acquisitions, of the Processing Department, initiated a series of weekly conferences at which the officers of the Library concerned with the procurement of materials meet with the Library's regional specialists to discuss the adequacy of the Library's arrangements for the acquisition of publications. The agenda for each meeting covers the exchange of official documents, other exchange agreements, purchasing arrangements, and the comprehensiveness of the Library's collec-

tions for a region, with particular attention to the possibility of filling in gaps through the use of microfilm. These conferences have already proved their worth, not only as an informational medium, but as a source of valuable suggestions for improving the adequacy of the Library's acquisitions machinery.

The Microfilm Program

The outstanding attainment of the year, as regards the acquisition of materials, was undoubtedly the marked expansion of the Library's microfilming program and the degree of success which attended efforts to place the program on a reasoned, firm, and formalized basis. These developments grew out of increasing attention to the Library's responsibilities in this activity, which has become one of paramount importance, and out of a ready acceptance of the unusual opportunities the year afforded to participate in projects of the greatest intellectual and cultural importance.

The acquisition by the Library of Congress of materials in other than the original written or printed form began as early as 1905 when arrangements were made for the handcopying of documents relating to the history of the United States in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. Copying was initiated in France and Spain in 1914 and in Mexico in 1919. From 1905 to 1927 the accumulations amounted to 300,000 transcripts and facsimile folios of originals in the archives of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Mexico. The use of the photostat had been introduced about 1910, although even before that date occasional photographic reproductions had been made with a privately owned camera.

By 1925 the growing stores of reproductions indicated the desirability of initiating a planned program for the acquisition of archival and manuscript materials in foreign depositories. The endowment pre-

sented to the Library in that year by the late James Benjamin Wilbur offered the opportunity of obtaining reproductions from abroad on a larger scale and the income from it was applied at once to the acquisition of material in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, where photostat machines were set up for the use of the Library of Congress.

In 1927 a grant of funds from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made possible a further extension of the program. This grant of \$450,000, to be expended over a period of five years, was for the purpose of acquiring reproductions of manuscripts in foreign archives relating to American history. Later the original grant was supplemented by an additional \$40,000 and the project extended to a total of seven years. Under this project more than 2,500,000 pages of manuscripts were added to the Library's collections. Both photostat and microfilm processes were employed in copying materials from the archives and libraries of England, France, Spain, The Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Canada, Mexico, Switzerland, and the U. S. S. R.

After the expiration of Mr. Rockefeller's grant, the Library's reproduction of manuscripts in foreign archives continued on a reduced scale under the Wilbur Fund. Meanwhile the Modern Language Association had begun (in 1923) to deposit in the Library its reproductions of important manuscripts and rare books in European collections, a program which continues.

During World War II the evacuation by foreign institutions of their rarest materials to places of safety as well as severe shipping difficulties forced a sharp curtailment in these and related activities abroad. An emergency project, sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies, with funds supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation, did much to fill the gap. It made possible the filming, on a large scale, of many important British

manuscripts and early records in other media, and promised the deposit of negatives in the Library of Congress.

Earlier operations were resumed, after the war, in London, in Paris, and in Mexico City (where, in 1948, the Library set up a branch of its Photoduplication Laboratory); these were subsequently extended to Tokyo with the placing of a camera in the National Diet Library.

The domestic program has kept pace with the development of the work in foreign countries. Since 1939 the Library has been engaged in preserving its newspaper files by transferring them to microfilm. Congress, in that year, and for several subsequent years, made a special appropriation for this purpose. The program is now financed out of the regular appropriations of the Library. A project being carried out in cooperation with the Committee on Negro Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies for the filming of early Negro newspapers, the State Records Microfilm Project, the filming of the Robert Todd Lincoln collection of the Papers of Abraham Lincoln, the Library's collection of the Papers of Thomas Jefferson, and numerous other collections have been mentioned from time to time in reports and some of them have been described in great detail in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*.

In furtherance of its plans for emphasizing the acquisition of materials through the medium of microfilm, the Library, in the fall of 1949 created the new position of Special Assistant on the Microfilm Program, and appointed to the post, on January 4, 1950, Dr. Lester K. Born, formerly Chief of the Archives and Libraries Section of the U. S. Military Government in Germany.

Dr. Born has been busied during the last six months of the fiscal year in reviewing the Library's program and in formulating plans for the future, with special reference to material in foreign archives. In this

connection, he has worked in close cooperation with the Committee on Documentary Reproduction of the American Historical Association. About the first of July he departed for Paris where he will establish an office to serve as a base from which to survey the work which should be done in the archives and libraries of Western Europe, with a view to making accessible to American scholars the unpublished bibliographies, guides, and catalogs of research collections.

Obviously, microfilming is a method which libraries can employ to aid them in carrying out their usual functions of acquiring and preserving informational records. Unlike printing, which is an economical mass-production process, its cost is high and, for libraries to duplicate each others' collections of microfilm to any extent, would lead to rapid exhaustion of their resources and to waste. Even in the case of printed publications, the need for a cooperative, planned program of acquisitions has long been apparent to the research libraries of the nation and the "Farmington Plan" has been developed in answer to that need. As for microfilm, it may be said that the need is far greater for the reason that progress in procuring copies of the wealth of important unpublished or out of print materials existing in the bibliothecal institutions of the world will be made only when American libraries pool their ideas and their resources. Furthermore, the reproduction of otherwise rapidly deteriorating publications, notably newspapers of the wood-pulp period, presents a problem of such magnitude that any waste or duplication of effort will, in the long run, inevitably result in lamentable losses. Agreement on such matters among American libraries is essential to technical standards for microfilming, interlibrary loan of microfilms, accessibility of materials in collections, pricing of positive prints and priorities in the work of preservation and acquisitions.

During this past year, at the request of the Library of Congress, the Chairman of the American Library Association's Board of Resources of American Libraries appointed a Committee on Development of a Microfilm Program. A meeting of this Committee with representatives of the Library of Congress was held in July.

By far the most important project of the year was one undertaken at Mount Sinai. Through the unprecedented authorization of the Archbishop of Mount Sinai and Superior of the Monastery of St. Catherine, His Beatitude, Porphyrios III, the priceless and heretofore almost completely inaccessible manuscript collections in what is believed to be the world's oldest Christian monastery were made available on microfilm to scholars.

The request of the Library of Congress for permission to photograph manuscript collections in St. Catherine's Monastery in their entirety was approved by the Archbishop, following prolonged negotiations. In the course of arrangements, such prominent personages as His Majesty King Farouk of Egypt, His Holiness Athenagoras I, Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, and many scholars, expressed their personal interest in the undertaking.

The photographic work was performed for the Library by the American Foundation for the Study of Man, Inc. Mr. Wendell Phillips, President of the Foundation, appointed William Terry as Field Director of the expedition. With him was associated Professor W. F. Albright of the Johns Hopkins University, Vice-President of the Foundation.

Because the area where the work was undertaken is a military zone, the Department of State and the Egyptian Government cooperated in working out complicated arrangements for the expedition.

Professor Kenneth W. Clark, of Duke University, a leading specialist on Greek-

Christian manuscripts, was lent to the expedition by the American Schools of Oriental Research, of which Dr. Carl H. Kraeling is president. With him were associated Professor Aziz Atiya, Vice Dean of the Faculty of Arts of Farouk University, Alexandria, Egypt, an eminent authority on medieval history. Professor Atiya was in charge of the recording of the remarkable collection of Arabic documents from the Middle Ages which reflect the relationships between the monastery and Muslim potentates. Professor Gerard Garitte, of Louvain, Belgium, an expert on Georgian and Armenian manuscripts, joined the expedition, in February, to lend assistance in the field of his specialization. Much of the photography was performed by a member of the Library's staff, Wallace Wade.

It is supposed that the manuscripts in St. Catherine's Monastery comprise a total of some five hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand pages. These are known to include, in addition to many manuscripts of great importance for Biblical textual criticism, a group of some two thousand documents or *firms* emanating from the Muslim Sultans and Kings throughout the Middle Ages and down to the end of the Ottoman period. Although the importance of the Mount Sinai collections as source materials for historical and Biblical research has long been recognized, the contents of the deposit are generally unknown to Western scholars. It was from St. Catherine's, nearly a century ago, that Tischendorf, the great German Biblical scholar, brought back the *Codex Sinaiticus*, one of the oldest manuscripts of the Bible, which the Soviet Government sold in 1933 to the British Museum for one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Those who have visited the Monastery have since reported that it contains many unique works, including manuscripts of the farthest antiquity. In 1914, the Prussian Academy of Sciences

sponsored an expedition to St. Catherine's, but the results of many months of arduous work on the part of two eminent German scholars, Carl Schmidt and Bernhard Moritz, came to naught when all of the expedition's photographic equipment and most of its records were captured by the British, and were subsequently destroyed.

Adequate catalogs of materials in the Monastery have not been available. One volume, of the catalog of the Archimandrite Porphyry Uspenski, was published at St. Petersburg in 1911, but the work was halted by the 1917 revolution and the remaining volumes have not yet appeared. Inadequate catalogs of parts of the Greek and Arabic manuscripts have also been published, and although the Archimandrite Andronicus has since cataloged the Greek manuscripts, his work remains unpublished.

Microfilms acquired, as a result of this project, are expected to prove invaluable in the work of preparing the new critical apparatus for the Greek New Testament, currently being undertaken by an international group of scholars headed by Ernest Cadman Colwell, President of the University of Chicago.

Long before the time of Moses, Mount Sinai, located on the Sinai Peninsula, the land bridge between Africa and Asia, was a sacred center to the desert tribes. About 220 years after the death of Christ, some early Christians established themselves on Mount Sinai to escape Roman persecution. Soon a monastic community was organized, and about 300 A. D., the monks of Mount Sinai dispatched a deputation to Saint Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine the Great, begging her for protection against the barbarous tribes of the desert. She willingly agreed and sent skilled workmen who built a small fortress surrounding a church, on the exact spot, according to tradition, where Moses saw the burning bush. The tower

and church of Saint Helena were erected between 330 and 335 A. D., thus making the Monastery the most ancient Christian monastery known. About two centuries later, a Committee of Superiors went to the Emperor Justinian I to beg him to erect a larger monastery, made necessary by the inability of Saint Helena's tower to receive the many monks who had gathered at Sinai. Justinian wrote at once to the ruler of Egypt, asking for the necessary funds and the best workmen, with the result that the foundation of the present Monastery was laid in 542 A. D. The old tower of Saint Helena and the "Church of the Bush" were included within the new monastery, the church being rebuilt exactly as it is today. It was at this time that the monastery became known as the Monastery of St. Catherine, due to the discovery of the relics of the Saint on the highest mountain of the Sinai Peninsula. They were transported to the rebuilt monastery. The skull and hand of the Saint, one of the early martyrs of Christianity, have been preserved, and are in the Monastery today.

Special grants and privileges from Muhammad and the Caliphs, and their recognition later by the Sultans when Egypt was under the Turkish rule, have preserved the Monastery of Sinai from the destruction meted out by the Arabs to hundreds of other monasteries during periods of religious warfare. Muhammad, originally a guide of commercial caravans, visited the monks on Sinai in the course of his early journeys, and did not forget their cordial hospitality. In 625 A. D., at his order, the Monastery sent a special deputation to Medina, where Muhammad, in the presence of his followers, delivered to them a document instructing his followers to leave the monks free to perform their religious duties and to respect their property. This document was recognized, after Muhammad's death, by the Caliphs, his successors. In the tenth century, a Muhammadan mosque was erected within

the boundaries of the Monastery by the monks of Sinai, for the use not only of their Muhammadan neighbors but also of the many pilgrims who had to travel through the Peninsula on their way to Mecca.

In 1517, upon the assumption of Turkish rule over the area, Sultan Selim I recognized the privileges conferred by Muhammad on the Monastery, but also gave additional privileges, respected by succeeding sultans. Centuries later, when Napoleon I captured Egypt (1797-98), he wrote the monks on Mount Sinai, "I am glad that wise and civilized men dwell in the Monastery, in the midst of the barbarians of the desert."

It is against this rich background of history that the manuscripts in the Monastery of St. Catherine have been produced. Most of them are the works of the monks of the Monastery. They are written in Greek, Arabic, Slavonian, Iberian and Syriac.

As the filming progressed it was found that the materials available were even richer and more extensive than originally supposed. A number of important discoveries will (in all probability) be made when the films are intensively studied. Professor Atiya has already announced the discovery of a palimpsest containing five layers; one Greek, two Syriac and two Kufic layers are superimposed on each other. Professor Atiya believes that the Greek script, a Gospel, may prove to be even more ancient than the *Codex Sinaiticus* of the fourth century. The lower Kufic layer seems definitely to belong to the first Hejira century and thus to be almost contemporary with the Prophet Muhammad.

The Library is making arrangements to bring Professor Atiya to Washington in the fall of 1950 to serve as a consultant for a period of three months. He will concern himself with the editing of the *firmans*.

Dr. Clark is considering the preparation of a complete guide to the Mount Sinai

films which will give in addition to the catalog numbers of the manuscripts listed, their contents, dates, authors, scribes, and other essential information.

This project, one of the most ambitious in which the Library has ever engaged, was brought to a successful close in July 1950.

Of almost equal significance to scholars is the project undertaken in Jerusalem. In November the Library of Congress, in association with the American Schools of Oriental Research, began, in Jerusalem, the filming of the most important ancient manuscripts in the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate Library, which dates from the sixth century, A. D.

The photographic work is being performed by the Library's Photoduplication Service, under Dr. Clark's direction. Copies of the manuscripts will be made available at the usual photoduplication rates to all libraries and individual scholars wishing to obtain them. Emphasis of the project is on the filming of approximately one hundred and fifty ancient codices in the Patriarchal Library needed in connection with the preparation of the new critical apparatus for the Greek New Testament. Special provision has been made to obtain photographs of a large number of hand painted miniatures of considerable interest to art historians in connection with work now being carried on at Princeton University, in the history of Christian iconography, and at Dumbarton Oaks, in the field of Byzantine art.

The Patriarchal Library contains approximately three thousand ancient and medieval manuscripts, the oldest dating from the seventh century.

Microfilming began on November 14 after numerous problems of transportation and location had been resolved. By the end of December, 65 rolls of microfilm had been shipped to the Library of Congress as well as 1,100 4" x 5" film exposures of miniatures. The expedition then

moved to Mount Sinai, there to assist in the operations previously organized. Only Greek manuscripts (about a fourth of the total) were copied during the first phase of the project. However, permission was subsequently granted by the ecclesiastical authorities in Jerusalem for further filming and, in order to bring the Jerusalem operation to the same degree of comprehensiveness as the Mount Sinai operation, the Library agreed with the American Schools to resume operations in Jerusalem in August, after the completion of the Mount Sinai project.

Projects mentioned in last year's Report have been successfully continued. The Mexican Official Gazettes Project, designed to make available on microfilm the official gazettes of the 28 Mexican States and the two Territories, from their beginnings to 1925, is now nearing completion. The copying of the diplomatic correspondence between the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations and the Mexican Legation in Washington for the period 1853 to 1898 was scheduled for completion shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

In cooperation with the Department of State the Library has been engaged since the close of 1948 in microfilming selected series of records in the archives of the Japanese Foreign Office. Nearly one thousand rolls of microfilm have been received to date and it is anticipated that work will continue until July 1951. The Library plans during the summer of 1950 to prepare a sales catalog covering this series in order to make known to scholars the materials currently available and to facilitate the purchase of positive copies.

During the year the Library concluded a significant transaction involving the exchange of microfilm of governmental archival materials with the Archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris. It was toward the close of World War II that, with the assistance of the

Department of State, the Library resumed negotiations with the Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the microfilming of certain French diplomatic correspondence. The Ministry undertook the filming and in October 1949 the Library received 23 rolls of microfilm copies of 20 volumes of correspondence of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs with United States diplomatic agents in France and with French Ministers to the United States, 1830-48. This important acquisition has been associated with related archival reproductions in the custody of the Manuscripts Division.

Through the cooperation of the National Archives, the Library was able to present to the French Government, in return, microfilm copies of certain American diplomatic correspondence desired by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In February 1950 the Library forwarded to the French Government 92 rolls of microfilm reproductions of despatches from United States Ministers to France, 1789-1906.

The Library's long-standing arrangements in Great Britain have remained in force and a considerable amount of material relating to American history has been microfilmed within the year in the Public Record Office, supported by the Wilbur Fund.

Under a new arrangement with the National Library of Ireland, the Library of Congress received 72 rolls of positive microfilm covering a portion of the manuscripts in the Genealogical Office (formerly the Ulster Office of Arms) which is now part of the National Library. Films of the remainder of the collection are expected in due course. A catalog will be available. Various obstacles continued to prevent the carrying out in Italy of the large-scale project originally planned for that country and referred to in last year's Report. It is hoped that one of the results of the trip to Europe by the Special Assistant on the

Microfilm Program may be the removal of difficulties so far encountered in launching the Italian program.

Toward the end of the year the Library was informed by the Department of State that there would be made available to it, under the Educational Exchange Fund deriving from the payments made by Finland on its World War I debt, a sum of money which could be used in filling requests received from Finnish scholars and institutions for microfilm copies of materials not readily available in their original form. The University of Helsinki has agreed to act as the coordinating agency in this arrangement.

Under the terms of the Fulbright Act, Dr. Howard C. Rice, Jr., of Princeton University, a Fulbright Fellow in France, is engaged in the location and filming of essential unpublished catalogs, guides, inventories, indices, and similar bibliographic controls in the Archives de France and the Bibliothèque Nationale. The Library has arranged to purchase and to add to its collections copies of selected films which Dr. Rice is having made.

Dr. A. P. Nasatir, of San Diego State College, also the recipient of a Fulbright Fellowship which took him to Paris in June for a stay of fourteen months, will undertake a program of microfilming, for the most part in the Archives de France and the Archives du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. The Library will arrange to have Dr. Nasatir film for it in the French Archives materials needed by the Manuscripts Division to continue long runs of material relating to American history already in the Library.

In this country, the State Records Project, which began in 1941 under the joint sponsorship of the University of North Carolina and the Library of Congress, and was interrupted during the war years, was completed in the spring of 1950. As originally conceived, the project contemplated the microfilming of the earlier

official proceedings of legislative assemblies in a number of States. As finally executed, the project assembled on microfilm the earlier statutory, constitutional, executive, administrative, and judicial records, as well as the legislative documents, of all the 48 States. The result is a collection of some 1,700 rolls of film which reproduce nearly 3 million pages. A printed guide of approximately 800 pages has been prepared to accompany the collection. The project was directed throughout by Dr. William S. Jenkins, of the University of North Carolina; the actual filming was performed by the Library's Photoduplication Service.

Serials

In the case of serials, the Library must provide not only for their current procurement but for their recording as well. Here the basic aim is to maintain a complete and centralized record of all the Library's holdings of all bound and unbound serial publications.

Expectations aroused last year by the reorganization of procedures for handling this type of material have been fully justified. It was estimated that the reorganized Serial Record Section of the Order Division would be able to process 1,500,000 serial issues during fiscal year 1950 as compared with approximately 1,000,000 issues processed in fiscal 1949. The total for the year just ended was actually 1,599,432. In addition, 24,450 checking entries for new titles were set up as contrasted with 11,945 in the previous year. Telephone inquiries as to the receipt of materials or the Library's holdings of periodical sets increased from 11,945 to 24,450 and were answered with commendable dispatch. There was some reduction of the arrearage of materials awaiting disposition.

On the other hand the flow of incoming materials more than kept pace with the capacity of the Library's recording mechanisms. Although the Serial Record Section proved able to handle all the serial

items forwarded to it, large quantities transferred to the Library by other government agencies had to be retained in an arrearage. It is probable that the Library is at present receiving some two million serial issues a year. To process them will require an increase in staff at this point. This is an urgent need since delays adversely affect all the operations of the Library.

Another urgent need is the provision of additional staff for the editing of the Serial Record which is incomplete and impaired by serious errors in entry. Until such time as the work of editing the Record can be undertaken it will not be possible to secure any further increase in production through the use of more efficient procedures.

If, on the other hand, this vital task can be carried out, it will be possible for the Library to place on punched cards a complete list of its serial holdings and to prepare, by mechanical methods, multiple copies of a visible file consisting of flexoline records of such holdings which could be placed in the reference divisions of the Library and kept up to date through the use of cumulative supplements. Such a facility would be of enormous benefit to the reference staff and to all users of the Library.

The Flow of Materials

Detailed figures of receipts by sources, of additions to the several collections, of materials still awaiting treatment, of the total contents of the Library in all categories, and of the acquisitions operations will be found in the Appendix to this Report. The total number of items received during the year was 8,187,141 as against 7,886,343 in 1949. Items actually added to the collections numbered 1,130,477 as compared with 1,557,409 last year. The total number of volumes and pamphlets in the Library was increased from 8,689,639 to 8,956,993 and the total

contents of the Library from 27,560,873 to 28,691,350 items.

Purchases

The Library's purchasing program again was concentrated largely in the field of currently published materials. The number of items selected from current national bibliographies increased by 54 percent, from 17,717 to 26,232. A total of 38,657 purchase requisitions were acted upon as compared with 29,288 requisitions the previous year. The searching of titles considered for acquisition showed a significant increase, from 16,831 to 29,950. Invoices received dropped slightly from 8,273 to 7,958 and invoices cleared from 8,624 to 7,616.

The number of items which had to be canceled because the material ordered was not received within a stated period declined by 45 percent. A large number of canceled items were subsequently reordered and received. The voucherizing functions of the Order Division were maintained on a basis which approximated currency and it is hoped that by next year complete currency will be attained.

A decrease in the number of purchased items handled by the Accessioning Unit of the Order Section from 605,504 to 534,247 is attributable to the fact that the accessioning of serial items was, in large part, transferred during the year to the Serial Record Section where a marked increase in the number of serial items processed is reported.

The reorganization of the Order Division, which now includes the recording of serials among its duties, is already providing a better coordination of functions and is making possible a simplification of procedures. These beneficial results will be exploited to the utmost. Studies of the feasibility of extending punched card methods, already utilized in the preparation of orders to the Library's accessioning

and bill paying procedures, are being made.

During the year it became obvious that the former system of recommending officer allotments was too complicated and cumbersome for the efficient control of expenditures. New arrangements were made on a tentative basis and it is proposed to replace the old system with one based on a monthly subject analysis of purchases, and a quarterly analysis by geographical area. The new system should be not only more efficient but more meaningful than the former breakdown by individual recommending officers whose subject and geographic responsibilities frequently overlap. The services of the Library's recommending officers will of course continue to be utilized to their fullest extent.

The interim adoption of this new system of accounting made it possible at the end of the year to close out all accounts in an expeditious manner without the review studies and last minute adjustments which were required in other years.

Exchanges

The Exchange and Gift Division, utilizing the resources at its command, handled during the year a total of 4,069,233 pieces as compared with 3,232,803 pieces in the previous year. As always the most productive was the transfer to the Library from other Federal agencies of publications acquired by them and no longer needed in their day-to-day operations. This single source accounted for the receipt of 2,625,195 items. The comparable figure for 1949 was 1,917,494.

Unfortunately a staff insufficient to handle all incoming materials caused an increase in the backlog of unaccessioned materials from 700,000 pieces to 1,000,000 pieces. This was still, however, far below the total of 1,750,000 pieces which had awaited accessioning in 1948.

Receipts on domestic exchange decreased from 56,478 to 42,989 and there was a slight falling off in the number of items received on international exchange; *i. e.* from 572,839 to 557,467. On the other hand the exchange staff was able to send out 8,218 letters of acknowledgment as compared with 6,807 letters the previous year, and forwarded on exchange 210,935 pieces, a gratifying increase over the 68,705 pieces dispatched the year before. These were, of course, additional to the nearly half a million copies of government documents transmitted to foreign depositories through the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution.

The achievement of the Division in establishing new exchange agreements with over 1,000 institutions and agencies abroad, previously mentioned in the section on acquisitions machinery, was evidence that the decision taken last year to reorganize the Library's exchange procedures on an area-language basis was sound. It was also evident that the full benefits of this reorganization could not be realized until it became possible to provide personnel to man at least the key positions in the new organizational framework.

On September 6, 1949, the Russian Accessions Unit, charged with responsibility for the preparation of the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, was transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division and renamed the Russian Accessions Section. The work of this Section is described below in the paragraphs concerned with acquisitions publications.

New procedures for handling deposits of library materials were established under General Order 1412, issued August 26, 1949. Under them at least ten deposits are reviewed each month. This quota was exceeded by 37 during the past year. There now remain only 50 deposits requiring review.

Gifts

During the year the Library received from individuals and institutions gifts other than manuscripts, totaling 105,118 items, as against 71,280 items in 1949, an increase of 32 percent. Gifts of manuscripts numbered 625,696 pieces as compared with 806,000 pieces in 1949 and 175,000 pieces in 1948. Of the 654,000 manuscripts added to the collections all but 28,404 pieces were received as gifts.

The year was notable for the large number of gifts of outstanding importance which were presented to the Library. Many of them have been described in the Library's press releases, in the *Information Bulletin*, and in the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*. Only a few of the most significant can be mentioned here. Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald made distinguished additions to the superb Rosenwald Collection. Fine copies of first editions of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson and Rudyard Kipling were added by Leonard Kebler to his previous gifts to the Library. Mr. Imrie De Vegh presented a group of 38 books, dating from the fifteenth to the twentieth century, consisting of a number of rare and important works. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky not only gave to the Library an endowment which made possible the establishment of the Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation (described elsewhere in this Report) but also made possible the formation of the Serge Koussevitzky Foundation Music Collection, consisting, for the most part, of original holograph scores commissioned by Dr. Koussevitzky from time to time. Mrs. Isabel Hoagland Robert presented a group of original documents in the evolution of that American classic on parliamentary procedure, *Robert's Rules of Order*. Mr. Melville Eastham presented to the Library a copy of the Mercator world atlas of 1595. Mr. Walter Van Tilburg Clark gave the manuscripts of his

The Track of the Cat and *The City of Trembling Leaves*.

Many important manuscript collections were acquired by gift. The papers of William Gibbs McAdoo, Frank Knox, Harlan Fiske Stone, Brigadier General John McA. Palmer, Lieutenant General Frank M. Andrews, George Foster Peabody, and Thorvald Solberg were all received by the Library during the year and important additions were made to the papers of Albert J. Beveridge. A number of important organizations, including the Naval Historical Foundation, the League of Women Voters, the National Women's Trade Union League of America, and the Joint Committee on Materials for Research chose the Library of Congress as the suitable repository for their records.

Publications Relating to Acquisitions

The Monthly Checklist of State Publications, issued by the Library of Congress since 1912, is an accessions list of the Library's acquisitions of official publications issued by State Governments in the United States. It provides the only centralized record of such documents.

During the year 81,315 items were recorded by the editorial staff, an increase of 3 percent over last year's total of 79,077 items. Some 26,223 items were searched, as against 17,813 items searched the previous year, a 47 percent gain. There were listed in the *Checklist* 16,077 titles, a 16 percent increase over the 13,846 titles listed in 1949. The staff requested 4,254 items needed for the Library's collections, an increase of 152 percent over the previous year's total of 1,685.

Listing and indexing were maintained on a current basis and a complete survey was made of the publications of six States to determine gaps in earlier material.

The *Monthly Checklist* was distributed free of charge to 725 State agencies and libraries in return for State publications sent to the Library of Congress. The

Superintendent of Documents, in addition, distributed 460 copies to depository libraries and 766 copies were sold on an annual subscription basis. The latter figure represents a 5 percent increase over the previous year.

The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions commenced publication in 1943 as a supplement to the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress. The *Journal* regularly contains annual reports on additions to the various collections of the Library and special articles concerning notable acquisitions. Its scope was somewhat enlarged during the year to include articles on acquisition policies, plans, and activities. The *Journal* was published in August, November, February, and May of the past fiscal year.

The *Monthly List of Russian Accessions*, the first issue of which appeared in April 1948, began its third year of publication in April 1950. Volume 2 (April 1949–March 1950) showed an increase of approximately twenty percent in the number of entries over those contained in Volume 1. The *List* records publications in the Russian language, wherever published, which are currently received by the Library of Congress and cooperating libraries. Soviet editions printed in the other languages spoken in the Soviet Union are also included, whenever possible. Monographic literature published since 1945 and the contents of Russian periodicals printed since 1947 are covered.

Funds granted by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation for preparing the *List* expired in June 1949. Its publication over the following period of nine months was made possible by the Department of the Air Force and for another three months the Library managed to finance its publication from its appropriation. Its future was thereafter assured by the action of Congress in appropriating funds for the fiscal year 1951 to continue the *List* on a permanent

basis. Efforts are being made to provide for translating the complete contents of the *List* and the Army Medical Library is lending its assistance. Mr. R. P. Boas, Jr., Executive Editor of *Mathematical Reviews* at Brown University, and John Turkevich of the Brookhaven National Laboratory at Princeton, New Jersey, have also rendered generous assistance by translating titles and tables of contents of Russian periodicals in several of the scientific disciplines.

Cooperative Activities

THE DOCUMENTS EXPEDITING PROJECT

The Documents Expediting Project was organized in July 1946 by the Joint Committee on Government Publications of the Association of Research Libraries, the American Library Association, the American Association of Law Libraries, and the Special Libraries Association. For convenience of operation, the Project was given headquarters in the Library of Congress and placed under the general administrative supervision of the Chief of the Exchange and Gift Division. The Project's policies are determined by the Joint Committee, whose chairman is Dr. Homer Halvorson, Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University Library. Financial support for the Project comes from annual subscriptions paid by the following libraries:

Boston Public Library
 Brookhaven National Laboratory
 Brooklyn Public Library
 Brown University Library
 California State Library
 Cincinnati Public Library
 Cleveland Public Library
 Columbia University Library
 Cornell University Library
 Dallas Public Library
 Detroit Public Library
 Duke University Library
 Enoch Pratt Free Library
 Georgetown University Library
 Harvard University Library

Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace
 Indiana State Library
 John Crerar Library
 Johns Hopkins University Library
 Linda Hall Library
 Los Angeles County Law Library
 Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library
 Michigan State College Library
 New York Public Library
 New York State Library
 New York University Library
 Northwestern University Library
 Oklahoma A & M College Library
 Free Library of Philadelphia
 Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh
 Princeton University Library
 Purdue University Library
 Rutgers University Library
 School of Advanced International Studies Library
 Stanford University Library
 State College of Washington Library
 State University of Iowa Library
 Syracuse University Library
 Temple University Library
 United Nations Library
 University of California (Berkeley) Library
 University of California (Los Angeles) Library
 University of Chicago Library
 University of Colorado Library
 University of Hawaii Library
 University of Illinois Library
 University of Maryland Library
 University of Miami Library
 University of Michigan Library
 University of Minnesota Library
 University of Nebraska Library
 University of Notre Dame Library
 University of Oregon Library
 University of Pennsylvania Library
 University of Pittsburgh Library
 University of Rochester Library
 University of Virginia Library
 University of Washington Library
 University of Wisconsin Library
 Yale University Library

The purpose of the Project is to facilitate procurement and distribution of processed documents to participating institutions. It is concerned primarily with current United States documents not distributed by the Superintendent of Documents and

which are difficult to obtain through usual channels. The Project attempts also to collect and distribute the documents of international agencies which have offices in Washington, special reports which are reviewed in the press, and surplus stocks of printed United States Government publications.

The Project came into being because of the need for a central agency to secure and distribute the tons of wartime publications not generally distributed to libraries. In its endeavor to save valuable publications for research use, the Project distributed these materials not only to subscribing libraries, but also, to some extent, to other "all depository" libraries. This program, as the Project finished its fourth year of operation, had been completed as fully as possible, and the practice of sending surplus copies to non-subscribing libraries had, therefore, been discontinued. During the period, more than two million pieces were distributed at an average cost to the subscribing libraries of two cents each.

Only 126,574 pieces were distributed during the year as compared with 529,000 items a year ago. There were three reasons for this decrease: the completion of the distribution of wartime publications, increasing success of an endeavor to persuade Federal agencies to send current publications directly to participating libraries rather than through the Project, and a change in emphasis from the wholesale acquisition and distribution of documents to one of selectivity and special services.

During 1950 the Project resumed publication of its *Bulletin*. Volume 3, No. 1 appeared in March; No. 2 in May; and No. 3 in June. The *Bulletin* informs participating libraries of activities on their behalf, offers items of special interest which are available to subscribers on request, and prints news items regarding the publications activities and programs of government agencies.

As a service to subscribers, the Project began, early in 1950, to fill consolidated orders for processed publications listed in current issues of the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*. This new service met with an immediate response. It is planned, late in 1950, to issue a classified list of Federal publications not distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, similar in form to the *Classified List of U. S. Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries*. From such a list, subscribing libraries will be able to select the serials and types of publications they wish to receive from Federal agencies. Arrangements will be made, wherever possible, to have participating libraries placed on the mailing lists of issuing agencies. Shipments from the Project office will be kept to a minimum and will be accomplished by daily or weekly mailings rather than by monthly or bimonthly freight shipments.

UNITED STATES BOOK EXCHANGE

The United States Book Exchange has now been in operation for 22 months, having succeeded the American Book Center on September 1, 1948. In that time the space which it occupies in the Library of Congress has expanded to about half the peripheral area of the cellar of the Main Building, plus two smaller areas, a total of almost 24,000 square feet. The main offices are now located in the cellar area, in the southwest pavilion. The Exchange staff numbers 19 full-time workers.

Incoming exchange shipments from libraries in this country and abroad still outnumber the outgoing, with the total inventory of items standing at approximately 1,650,000 on June 30, 1950. On that date the list of member institutions participating in the Exchange included 688 libraries, 243 in the United States and 445 in 58 areas outside this country. Since USBE began actual exchange ship-

ments in May 1949, these institutions have ordered from one to 20,000 items each from USBE's exchange lists. The largest number of items received by any U. S. library is 13,279. The Library of Congress itself has received 583.

Services to libraries in the United States now include: (1) the regular foreign and (2) domestic exchange lists, through which both foreign and domestic publications can be acquired; (3) unlimited special request facilities for foreign items; and (4) limited special request facilities for domestic periodicals. Foreign libraries may order from regular exchange lists of U. S. publications, or through limited special requests for United States periodicals. In addition, foreign institutions (including both members and non-members) may order from occasional lists of non-exchange items which have been given to USBE for free distribution abroad.

Shipments to libraries in this country are beginning to bring in a substantial part of USBE's income, through the handling fees charged for each item received by member institutions. The Rockefeller Foundation grant which enabled USBE to begin operations on January 1, 1949, is automatically reduced to \$30,000 for the calendar year 1950, which will pay about half of the year's operating expenses. The income from the Foundation will be further reduced to \$15,000 during 1951, the last year of the grant. The Rockefeller money is for the primary purpose of paying handling fees for foreign libraries. By January 1, 1952, USBE hopes to be self-supporting.

A contract with the USBE has been signed by the Department of State for libraries in Germany, in pursuance of the Point IV program and by authority of Public Law 402, Eightieth Congress, which enjoins the Department to make use of competent private agencies for its cultural exchange program.

UNION CATALOG OF SERIALS

One of the truly great and indispensable tools of American scholarship is the *Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada*. This great work, which first appeared in 1927 and was revised in 1943, lists the holdings by more than 600 libraries of between 115,000 and 120,000 serial titles published in all parts of the world.

Comprehensive as it is, the *Union List of Serials* generally does not include the following categories: government publications; administrative reports of societies, universities and corporations; law reports and digests; publications of agricultural and other experiment stations; publications of national and international conferences and congresses. Nor was it possible to list any new titles which commenced publication after December 31, 1940.

The preparation of a revised union list which would include the new titles of the past decade and would cover categories previously omitted would meet one of the most urgent needs of present-day research. Unfortunately, the magnitude of the task is tremendous. Apart from editorial costs, it would require each participating library to check and report its holdings of every serial in its collections. Since very few libraries are adequately staffed to maintain accurate and current records of their serial holdings, this involves a greater expenditure of labor than most libraries can divert to the work. But the importance and value of the *Union List* is so great that many libraries would willingly sacrifice other functions in order to help in the issue of a new edition were it not for the realization that the new edition would be out of date almost before it could be produced. Within a few years still another edition would be needed and no library can undertake recurringly the necessary searching and checking. Any solution to the problem consequently must include mechanization of the work, as far as possible, and a

relatively painless method of keeping the record current in order that new editions may be published as needed. This past year the Library of Congress developed a plan which it believes offers a satisfactory solution to the *Union List* problem although admittedly it does not provide answers for all foreseeable policy and procedural questions.

The proposal is to record the Library's serial holdings on punched cards and to prepare from them a flexoline record. It is estimated that the 250,000 serial titles held by the Library of Congress include at least half the serial titles possessed by American research libraries. Lists of these titles could be mechanically produced from the punched cards and sent to other libraries for reports on their holdings of the titles included, accompanied by requests for reports on additional titles in their collections. Additional punched cards could then be prepared and mechanically arranged, and copy for printing a new edition of the *Union List* could be run off mechanically. Significant changes in holdings of individual titles would be reported to the Union Catalog of Serials as each library's own records were revised. A new punched card record would be prepared and filed and the catalog would always be current. The great virtue of this plan is the flexibility of the catalog which would result. Each library could secure multiple lists of its own serials in flexoline form and at low cost since they would be produced mechanically. Further, listings of serials could be prepared mechanically by subject, language, country of publication, or date, either in a small number of copies or in a form suitable for reproduction.

A proposal along these lines was submitted by the Library to the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials of the American Library Association and received its formal endorsement. Ways and means of implementing the plan will

be discussed with the major research libraries of the country during the coming year.

THE RUSSIAN DUPLICATES DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

This important project was begun last year with the aid of a \$7,000 grant from the American Council of Learned Societies and with the cooperation and advice of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council. The purpose of the grant was to enable the Library to identify, segregate, and list its surplus copies of Russian publications in order that they might be exchanged with other American libraries conducting active programs in the field of Slavic studies.

The Joint Committee recommended that the initial distribution be limited to the following American libraries with outstanding Russian collections:

University of California Library (Berkeley)
Columbia University Library
Columbia Teachers College Library
Cornell University Library
Duke University Library
Harvard University Library
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Library
New York Public Library
Princeton University Library
Stanford University Library
University of Washington Library
Yale University Library

The grant was made with the understanding that when disposition has been made of the present stock of duplicates, the Library will continue to operate the exchange as a part of its normal routines, without further assistance from the Council.

In April 1949 the task of typing temporary entries for Russian duplicates was begun and by March 1950 slips representing 13,511 monographs and 11,000 serial issues had been prepared. The slips for monographs were mailed in groups of 250 to the participating libraries

on the basis of rotating priority, in order that each library might have a first opportunity for selection. Each library receiving a group of slips writes or stamps its National Union Catalog symbol on the slips for the publications it desires and returns the selections to the Library of Congress. The residue is then forwarded to the library with the next highest priority for that particular group of titles. Upon receipt of the marked slips in the Exchange and Gift Division, the books which they represent are shipped to the selecting library and the slips are held for addition to the Slavic Union Catalog. The Library receives, as reimbursement for items sent, credits with the photoduplication laboratories of the cooperating institutions which may be used to purchase from these institutions photographic reproductions of materials lacking in the Library of Congress collections.

The first group of slips was mailed on September 16, 1949, and since that date a total of 54 groups of 250 slips each has been sent. At this writing, over 8,000 volumes have been selected and shipped.

It is expected that serial materials will be offered on exchange only after a complete record of the Library's surplus holdings of each title has been made and that each title will be offered first to that library whose collections, so far as can be ascertained, will be best complemented by the addition of the Library's duplicates.

THE JAPANESE SORTING PROJECT

Over a period of several years following World War II, the Library of Congress received by transfer from the Foreign Documents Branch of the Central Intelligence Agency (the Washington Documents Center) some 365,000 printed pieces which the Center had assembled in connection with its wartime and postwar activities. These are in the Japanese

language, except for about a fifth which are in European languages or in Chinese. They contain some very useful monographs and serial sets in the humanities, the natural sciences, and the social sciences, as well as propaganda literature, and official (including military) documents.

Inasmuch as the Library lacked sufficient staff to sort this vast collection and determine what should be retained and what might appropriately be released for exchange purposes, the libraries of the country maintaining Japanese collections were invited to send representatives to assist in the task with the understanding that in return for their cooperation they would receive duplicates identified during the sorting process.

The following institutions participated:

University of California (Berkeley)
Claremont College
Columbia University
Northwestern University
University of Michigan
Yale University

Representatives of these institutions, for the most part young American students of Japanese language and history, were engaged from mid-June through December 1949 in the task of sorting the collection, identifying and segregating duplicates as they went along. By the end of December, 30,655 pieces were determined to duplicate Library of Congress holdings and were packed for shipment to the cooperating libraries. In addition, 33,270 pieces were found not to duplicate Library of Congress holdings and were set aside for cataloging. Thus the Library itself was benefited and quantities of material were put to work in the collections of universities where they would prove particularly useful.

The larger part of this collection yet remains to be sorted and a resumption of the project is possible, should sufficient interest be evidenced by other institutions.

THE FARMINGTON PLAN

The Library of Congress continued to participate with 54 other American libraries in the "Farmington Plan" for the cooperative acquisition of foreign publications. Designed to insure the presence of at least one copy of every current foreign publication of research value in some library of the United States, the Plan on a limited scale went into effect on January 1, 1948, for books issued after that date in France, Sweden, and Switzerland. A year later it was extended to include Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, and Norway, and in 1950 it was extended to include Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. The possibility of extending the Plan to cover Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Germany, Austria, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa in 1951 is being explored. The possible inclusion of periodicals under the Plan is also being studied. The Library of Congress continues to carry responsibility for the purchase of all materials in those subject categories which are not specifically covered by other libraries.

UNESCO BOOK COUPONS

In July 1950 the UNESCO Book Coupon Scheme completed 18 months of successful operation. This scheme provides a means whereby scholars and librarians in foreign countries may purchase books and other research materials, such as periodicals, scientific apparatus, and films, which they would otherwise be unable to procure because of currency obstacles. Nineteen countries are now participating in the program. It was announced that during its first 18 months of operation \$470,519 worth of book coupons had been issued, with payments for the coupons sold amounting to \$151,160.

The Library of Congress has agreed to use UNESCO Book Coupons for its purchases in France and India during an experimental period of several months. It has also arranged for the insertion of a notice in each of its own publications offered for sale through the Card Division stating that payment for the publication from foreign countries may be made in UNESCO Book Coupons.

Chapter V

The Organization of the Collections

IN the collections of the Library of Congress there reposes a delightful nineteenth century German cookbook which contains a recipe for roast beef, beginning with the succinct injunction, "Take an ox." It then proceeds to an involved and extensive description of techniques by which the beast may be rendered at once palatable and digestible. The preceding chapter falls short of this admirably brief treatment of the problems of procurement but there is a useful analogy in the relative complexity of the next steps after the material (*i. e.* the ox) has been taken.

Just as the possession of livestock does not of itself provide a dinner, so the mere acquisition of publications does not produce a library. Of all the librarian's skills, the most intricate are those exercised in processing the publications on hand, by imposing over them controls which vary with the anticipated needs of the library's users, with the nature of the material, and, to a certain extent, with the availability of manpower competent for their adequate treatment.

In the first place, the librarian must identify the publications received either individually or in groups and for each publication or grouping he must record the identification. In most cases it is found advisable also to register whatever important relationship each publication bears to others in the collection and to add to the record appropriate descriptive details concerning it. Because there can be no assurance that the user of the library will not have reference to the publication by some identificatory device other than

its authorship or title it is frequently necessary to record the names of other persons (or organizations) who share in responsibility for its production. To provide the reader who seeks not a specific book but a useful book on a specific subject, the work must be analyzed and the subjects with which it deals enumerated. Finally, the book must be classified according to the subject treated in its text and symbols must be assigned both to it and to its record which will give it a logical position among other books in the collections bearing on and related to the same general subject.

The recording of all this data must follow rules carefully devised to insure consistency in order that like materials may be kept together in the collections and in order that their records may be adapted to a planned, orderly arrangement. Moreover, the subject analysis of each book must be based on a systematic organization of all knowledge in accordance with a standardized but expandible list of subject headings.

Some publications receive this full, elaborate treatment. In the case of others, various steps may be curtailed or omitted altogether. In a few cases, organization of materials amounts to nothing more than their alphabetical shelf arrangement by name of author or title or subject without the preparation of actual catalog records. Materials other than books and periodicals, *e. g.*, maps, prints, music and music recordings, manuscripts, posters, etc., possess intrinsic peculiarities which require adaptations of the patterns of identification and description. But in

almost all cases, when the processes are performed, the resultant records must be brought together to form integrated catalogs, whether these catalogs be in book form or in the more popular form of aggregates of 75 mm. by 125 mm. cards.

The catalogs of a library are its central control mechanism, its memory, the chief ganglion in its nerve system. Upon their accuracy and completeness depend the efficiency of almost all acquisitions, reference, and further cataloging operations. More than this, the catalogs of a major library which engages in collecting research publications over many decades become powerful bibliographic instruments of many uses. By reason of their comprehensiveness alone, extensive (if incomplete) bibliographies are derivable from them. To be sure, no library catalog is likely to be sufficiently exhaustive in any one subject field always to satisfy the specialist. But it has the advantage over general bibliography in that it not only lists but also locates monographic publications and frequently indicates which monographs themselves contain bibliographies.

In an ideal pattern of integrated bibliographic controls which permitted access to all recorded information in keeping with the specific needs of any investigator, library catalogs as they exist today might seem cumbersome, intricate, incomplete and imperfect apparatus. Many of their intricacies and defects arise from their design to satisfy a diversity of needs. At this stage of international bibliographic development they are a principal reliance and resource of scholarship.

In recent years there have been those who have supposed that the catalogs of American libraries are modeled on lines comparable with the main catalog of the Library of Congress. Historically it would be more accurate to say that the catalogs of the Library of Congress were deliberately fashioned satisfactorily to serve the other libraries of America. The weight of

circumstance, its own national position, its card printing and card distributing enterprise, the volume and variety of its own acquisitions and cataloging have combined to make influential, if not determinative, for other libraries what the Library of Congress does by way of organizing its own collections, but rarely is it realized that the catalogs and cataloging of the Library of Congress are not primarily contrived in such ways as best to fulfill its own purpose; they are not likely to be if their reorganization would work hardship on the other libraries of this country.

Itself a composite institution, the Library of Congress has tied itself to the complex of libraries in the American library system and has, at least in recent decades, endeavored, in its cataloging as in its other activities, to make the product of its labors useful to all libraries. No doubt as to the wisdom of this policy has ever troubled the men who successively directed the Library's development in the past fifty years. In deciding to establish a dictionary catalog, favored at the time as today by American libraries, the Library of Congress accepted the foreseeable complexities which an alphabetic arrangement of all cards representative of authors, titles, and subjects would produce when the number of entries in the catalog reached the present-day total of more than 8,000,000. The Library's adoption of *Cutter's Rules for a Dictionary Catalog* and the American Library Association list of subject headings were affirmative concessions to the expressed requirements and preferences of American libraries at the beginning of the century and did not necessarily correspond to the rules or subject headings which the Library might have developed had it felt no responsibility to serve other institutions. By way of specific example, mention may be made of the depository card system, the willingness of the Library to print "co-

operative copy" for books which are not in its own collections, the addition to its cards of Decimal Classification numbers not in use for its own collections, the issue of the cumulative book catalogs of its cards and the printing and publication of its classification schedules and subject heading lists. Another illustration of this objective is found in the Library's practice of giving a high priority to securing and cataloging the books for which other libraries request cards even when their requests conflict with its own selection and cataloging priorities.

The fact that it is bound to the other libraries of the country by its processing, the fact that other libraries depend upon its cards, or its classification, or its subject headings confronts the Library with a dilemma. On one hand it is responsive to a purpose to catalog as many books as possible in the interest of other institutions and at the same time permit the integration of these entries into its catalogs published in book form. On the other hand, it is ever cognizant of the fact that it is expending a high percentage of available manpower on the processing of some 70,000 titles a year, thereby failing to reduce appreciably the large arrearages on hand, leaving unorganized large collections of books in Oriental languages and of non-book materials, and continuing the expansion of a catalog already so large and complex that the integration of new titles in it becomes steadily more costly. Realization of the dependence of other institutions on Library of Congress cataloging has restrained the efforts to increase the productivity of the catalogers during the past three years and the simplifications so far effected have been in terms of omitting elements from the record which will not alter its basic nature or notably decrease its utility, either to the Library of Congress or to the thousands of institutions which use its product; of discovering and eliminating unnecessary research performed by the catalog-

ers, of subjecting the arrearage to temporary controls in order to give the reference staff and the readers at least conditional access to it, and of providing for the group cataloging of materials which not only lend themselves to collective treatment but are even more useful when so organized.

This past year further efforts were made to apply simplification of the processes of identification and description to approximately three-fourths of the monographs and serials which the Library treats. By the end of the fiscal year new policies and procedures had been developed and were ready for consideration by the Librarian's Conference. Since problems of subject cataloging, classification, shelflisting, and the printing and filing of catalog cards have not as yet been solved, it is recognized that only a small part of the total process is affected by the proposed changes. At best the revision of procedures will bring into a more desirable ratio the productivity of descriptive and subject catalogers.

The difficulty of cataloging today has some roots in the zealous democratic spirit of the American library system. There can be no finer testament to our professional aims than the eagerness of the librarian to have his books read, to make them broadly useful, to bring them to the people he serves. But this concern for mass use of library collections by elements of the population at every intellectual and educational level, this desire to facilitate the exploitation of libraries, to convenience self-education in every way, has required provision for the reader who has but imperfect knowledge of the books he seeks or who has only a general interest in any subject. Moreover, it has led perhaps, to oversimplification of his problem of identifying the books he wants by arranging the records in a single alphabet, the dictionary catalog, or by permitting him merely to inspect a classed arrangement of the books themselves — a procedure he has learned from his experience with the

departmentalized presentation of wares in his grocery store.

In the research library, the desire to serve the scholar or to facilitate the work of the reference assistant who aids him has led also to the inclusion of data on the catalog card supplying information about the publication it represents and, in some cases, about the people or organizations who sponsored or produced it, which may be helpful in deciding whether a volume will or will not prove useful without first perusing the work itself.

Each of the elements on the catalog card, each of the approaches provided for the user of the catalog, has its philosophic basis and its justification. In the case of each, notable examples can be adduced to demonstrate that their provision has resulted in dramatic savings of time and effort. Rarely, however, have librarians judged the cost of their labors realistically in terms of the use made of the cards either by readers or by library staff. For every hour saved because a book can be found by the name of a translator, or because a note on a catalog card indicates the presence of illustrations in a volume, how many hours are wasted making entries for translators or notes of illustrations which are never used at all? Similarly how does the time saved by interfiling cards for authors, titles, and subjects in one alphabet compare with the time lost because of the filing problems which they create or because readers mistake the titles of books for subject entries? Such questions have not been answered. These matters have been only imperfectly and inconclusively investigated.

Most troublesome of all persistent problems, however, is identification of the main entry for a publication. In the case of personal authors, relatively few difficulties arise. The real difficulty is encountered with publications produced by government agencies, corporate bodies, institutions, learned and other societies, the publications which result from conferences

and are issued in several languages, the volumes of laws and statutes, the published treaties — in short all publications which are not adequately identified as to authorship by naming a person involved in their preparation. The life span of such organizations is frequently long; often their names change but their publications continue; they are frequently inconsistent in the form of names they apply to themselves on the title pages of their own publications; they are often composite in structure and their branches issue publications which are later continued by other branches or transferred to the parent organization. The effort to bring order out of such situations is the most time-consuming effort in cataloging.

At present American librarianship is committed to an elaborate system of entry for corporate bodies which seems to suffer from inconsistency and illogicality. More than any other factor it is blamed for vexatious complications in the catalog. The necessity for understanding that system and for great skill in its application has made extremely arduous the training of professional staff. But no satisfactory reforms, however radical, have yet been suggested, and despite the extravagant expenditure of time implicit in compliance with existing practice, several European libraries have been adopting it in recent years as the most satisfactory solution for the problem of entry. Whether or not the work of cataloging corporately produced publications can be simplified within a relatively short time is a question of great moment facing the Library of Congress since there is not only little likelihood of a decrease in the number of accessions which annually must be cataloged but the ruthless certainty that actually increasing numbers of printed and near-printed books, periodicals, and documents will be received.

To be sure, there *is* another road which seems to lead toward a solution of the

problem of cataloging. It is a road which should be followed regardless of whatever simplifications may be made in the cataloging process: American libraries presently are duplicating each other's efforts to a large and wasteful extent. While arrearages accumulate in one library, adjacent institutions independently catalog the same books; there is no pool of competence; no organized division of responsibility. Even when the cataloging is done by the Library of Congress and printed catalog cards can be purchased, libraries often find it necessary, or believe it necessary, to make costly changes in those cards in order to adapt them to their own catalogs. It is to be expected that the requirements of libraries will vary, that many institutions will always be compelled to make certain revisions of any standard cataloging product but there is a great deal of duplication which can and should be avoided. If individual idiosyncrasies could be removed, a candid view taken of peculiarly local needs, agreements reached on standards and these strictly adhered to, it would be possible for a central agency, be it the Library of Congress or some other institution, not only once and for all to catalog for other libraries what they now catalog for themselves but also to catalog many publications which currently they are unable to record in any way at all. This would involve financial support of the central cataloging agency by participating libraries, but in the long run it should effect savings in the operations of, and procure benefits for the collective usefulness of, American libraries. This idea or proposal, advanced by Ralph Ellsworth in an article published in the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin* last year and discussed at some length in the last Annual Report has provoked surprisingly little discussion or attention. In fact there has been an unfortunate tendency away from, rather than toward, more extensive cooperation

in cataloging. Interest must be restored, renewed, revived.

Cooperative Cataloging

The Library of Congress has been engaged for many years in a relation to other libraries whereby they provide catalog card copy for research titles which the Library of Congress does not have or for books which, for whatever reason, other libraries are more competent to catalog. The cards are printed at the Library of Congress. Copies of the card for each title so recorded are given free to the library which contributed the copy and are made available for purchase by other libraries. They are also reproduced in the Library of Congress book catalogs.

During fiscal year 1950 cooperative cataloging copy was supplied for fewer titles than in the preceding year: 10,721 as compared with 13,490. Of the 81 libraries which contributed copy only 4 sent in more than 500 titles: the New York Public Library (1,532), the University of Illinois (1,415), Harvard University (1,414) and the University of Minnesota (552). In some cases contributing libraries emphasized the cooperative cataloging of books received through the "Farmington Plan." Perhaps as a consequence of this, the cooperative treatment of books distributed through the Cooperative Acquisitions Project and not yet cataloged did not progress as rapidly as anticipated. Of the 6,433 works still remaining, copy was supplied for only 792 this past year despite an appeal published in *Cataloging Service* in December requesting the contributors to complete their assignments. This low figure is to be contrasted with 3,943 works for which copy was supplied in fiscal year 1949.

Two special projects were completed during the year. The older one, involving 2,376 titles selected from the Medina bibliographies of early Hispanic-American imprints, was finished in January. The

Brown University Library had procured microfilms of these works and provided the Library of Congress both with positive copies of the films themselves and with cooperative cataloging copy for them, between 1942 and 1945. Some of the copy had been edited and printed promptly, the rest had been held to avoid delaying treatment of currently published materials of higher priority. As originally conceived, this Hispanic-American Film Project was to include all printed and manuscript works issued before 1800 and located either in South America or in Spain. Unforeseen circumstances — the war, the burning of the Biblioteca Nacional at Lima — rendered it advisable temporarily to suspend the filming project. To date the microfilm reproductions consist for the most part of selected items in the Medina Collection in Santiago, Chile.

The other project was the cataloging of League of Nations publications in conjunction with the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library undertaken four and a half years ago and supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to the Memorial Library. Between January 21, 1946 and March 6, 1950, copy was supplied for 8,603 entries, 617 of that number during the past fiscal year. The total number of entries edited and printed by the Library of Congress does not represent complete coverage of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library's holdings as had been originally intended. As the project progressed it became increasingly evident that it would be impossible to complete the work within the prescribed time. As a consequence, certain categories of minor publications were given group treatment and for the most part copy for such entries was not submitted for printing.

Descriptive Cataloging

The recent history of the Library's *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging* has been related in the last two Annual Reports; these were

finally published in September 1949 by the Government Printing Office and reprinted in February and June in issues of 2,500, 1,000 and 1,500 copies, respectively. Application of the *Rules* has created only minor problems inasmuch as they contain few major changes from the preliminary edition issued in June 1947. Because they were not yet completed, rules for the cataloging of certain non-book materials, *i. e.*, sound recordings, motion pictures, manuscripts, prints and photographs and books for the blind have had to be omitted. A preliminary draft of rules for sound recordings, including recordings on discs, cylinders, wire, tape, film and player piano rolls had been prepared by the end of the year and rules for the cataloging of motion pictures were in process of final drafting. Conferences have been held on the compilation of rules for manuscripts and a preliminary draft for the cataloging of prints and photographs has been drawn up by the Chief of the Prints and Photographs Division.

The work of descriptive cataloging includes the cataloging of new titles, the adapting of cooperative copy and of previously printed cards, the editing of cooperative copy when the books represented are not in the Library of Congress collections, recataloging and revision of cards previously printed. The most meaningful figure for this function is that which signifies the number of new works recorded on printed cards, a total of 70,959 for fiscal year 1950 as compared with 66,429 the preceding year. This represents the combined effort of the Descriptive Cataloging and Copyright Cataloging divisions. In the Descriptive Cataloging Division, original cataloging increased from 42,507 works in 1949 to 49,328 in 1950, a rise of 16 percent. Recataloging and revision, on the other hand, dropped from 14,612 in 1949 to 8,442 in 1950. The unusually high figure for 1949 is explained

by the fact that a large number of cards awaiting revision and reprinting, most of which required only minor attention, was processed in that year, in order to benefit the card distribution service.

A total of 72,526 preliminary cataloging entries were prepared. These were the temporary records which the staff of the Library used pending the availability of printed cards. Titles searched by the Preliminary Cataloging Section totaled 79,507 as compared with 72,497 in 1949.

Rosenwald

The Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection was reported last year as having been completely cataloged; however, the work went on for seven months of fiscal 1950, when the decision was reached to include materials other than printed books. Fortunately for the Library of Congress some cataloging of Mr. Rosenwald's collection will continue as long as his unparalleled generosity continues. This past year 12 new works were cataloged together with 34 older gifts which had not previously been available for processing. The cataloging of the Library of Congress sets of the DeBry Voyages together with the set presented by Mr. Rosenwald required well over two months. Copy was prepared also for 17 manuscripts, 9 volumes of original letters, 9 volumes of original drawings and 7 volumes of illustrations. Cards for 13,021 works in the Rosenwald Collection have been filed in the Library's catalogs. Cards for 200 additional works were still in process at the close of the fiscal year.

In January the American and British Law and Documents Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division was abolished and its functions and personnel distributed among the English Language and the Serials Sections. Benefits accruing from this reorganization have been signalized in the concentration of all serials cataloging, (excluding Slavic serials) in one section, in a greater flexibility in the assignment of

work in the two sections whose staff was augmented and in a shortening of the span of control in the Division's administration.

The Slavic Language Section established before the beginning of fiscal year 1950 profited from an increase in personnel which brought its staff from a total of 9 to 14. Although all available positions were not filled until the end of April and considerable time had to be devoted to the training of catalogers, current acquisitions are now being treated promptly and older materials are being brought under limited control.

Subject Cataloging

The work of the Subject Cataloging Division can be measured in terms of the year's progress toward the organization and subject control of the materials incorporated into the Library's permanent collection and by the extent of its contribution to the body of principles, methods and apparatus used by the Library of Congress and other libraries in the organization of their collections.

The revision of the classification schedule for medicine, Class R, was completed and sent to the printer. Plans call for submission of galley proof to a number of specialists in the medical sciences and to librarians for comment and criticism. In other parts of the Library of Congress classification, 620 class numbers were added and 149 changed as compared with 470 and 118 respectively in 1949. These additions and changes were reported in four quarterly issues of *L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes*. A fifth edition of the schedule for Class Q, Science, incorporating changes and additions made since the fourth edition was published in 1948, was issued. It includes provision for the physics of the electron, nuclear fission and atomic energy. The third edition of the schedule for Class H, Social Sciences, sent to the printer during the preceding year, was not off the press by the end of June.

At the close of the year two additional schedules had been committed to the printer; Class B, part 1, B-Bj, Philosophy; and Class L, Education. Editorial work was in progress on a revision of the schedule for Class G, Geography. Revised schedules for Class J and Class M are in prospect.

Because of lack of an adequate staff, progress on the development of a classification for Law has not as yet gone beyond the preliminary stage of preparation. Since requests for the necessary personnel, submitted during the year, were not provided by appropriation, there is little, if any, prospect for the early development of a schedule. The Library has had the benefit of continuing cooperation with the American Association of Law Libraries and it is earnestly hoped that the postponement of this important undertaking will not be unduly protracted.

Subject Headings

Development and improvement of subject headings for the Library's catalogs have continued at a rate which has taxed the capacity of the editorial staff of the Division. The number of new headings adopted in 1950 totaled 1,916 as compared with 1,506 in 1949. The number of headings changed or canceled was 202 as compared with 86. Since the adoption of a new heading and the cancellation of an old one involves a network of references to and from other subject headings, and the preparation of a list of new and canceled headings requires that all references indicated be checked against existing lists and references, these figures inadequately reflect the actual work involved. Cumulative supplements to the fifth edition of *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress* were issued as follows: January-June 1949, July-November 1949, January-May 1950. In lieu of the December 1949 cumulation, one covering the period from July 1947 through December

1949 was issued. Since the closing date for inclusions of the fifth edition of *Subject Headings* was June 30, 1947, the 30-month cumulation constitutes a direct supplement to it.

Three new publications in the field of subject headings were completed and sent to the printer. The Chief of the Division completed his work on an introductory manual bearing the title *Subject Headings, a Practical Guide*, which should satisfy the Library's own needs in training subject catalogers and provide a means of maintaining consistency in practice both within the Library and in cooperative enterprises. In addition lists of *Music Subject Headings* and of *Period Subdivisions under Names of Places* were compiled in response to demands from other libraries.

Application of Classification and Subject Headings

The number of works classified and provided with subject headings represented a large increase over the total reached in 1949: 70,493 as compared with 58,910. Tentative classification was given to 22,963 works intended for only partial cataloging and to be retained for the time being in the organized arrearage. During the course of the year it was necessary to prepare 12,281 cards with changed subject headings for each of the three dictionary catalogs in the Library. In addition 4,211 changes were made by the Subject Cataloging Division on the original subject cards in the Official Catalog and by the Catalog Maintenance Division in the Main and Annex Catalogs.

Shelflisting

Shelflisting provides a permanent record, constituting in effect a classed catalog which serves readers wishing to find the material on related topics grouped together and makes it possible to furnish bibliographers with entries in card form on subject areas of any desired extent.

More importantly, it provides an inventory record of the Library's classified holdings, makes it possible to determine quickly which editions, volumes, issues, or translations of a given work are in the Library and how many copies of each are available. Books and other publications shelflisted do not all arrive at the Shelf-listing Section at the same stage in their processing and there is consequently no correspondence between the number of titles treated by the subject catalogers and the number handled by the shelflisters. Despite the fact that in the past year shelf-listers were on several occasions detailed to special assignments in the Division, the number of works and volumes recorded showed a substantial increase over 1949: 62,000 works (103,643 volumes) as compared with 56,948 works (98,088 volumes). In addition, 13,786 volumes of serials were added to the classified collections by the Serial Record Section of the Order Division making a total of 117,429 volumes shelflisted during the year.

Labeling

The number of volumes treated by the Labeling Section in 1950 represents an increase of 23.6 percent over 1949: 219,697 volumes as compared with 177,788. The labeling arrearage at the end of the fiscal year was reduced from 15,000 to only a little more than 5,000 volumes, approximately a six-day reserve of work. The development of a new type of label by the Government Printing Office holds out hope that the Labeling Section in the months to come may exceed the unprecedented record which it established in 1950. The new labels are coated with an adhesive which makes unnecessary the scraping of the spines of books prior to their application. A special solvent must be used because the adhesive is not soluble in water. Because the new label has no tendency to curl, no problem is involved in separating each

label from the others as was the case with the earlier glue-coated variety.

Decimal Classification

For the benefit of libraries which purchase Library of Congress cards and which themselves utilize the Decimal Classification, those entries which are likely to prove of general interest are classified according to that system as well as according to Library of Congress schedules. This past year 31,785 works were so classified, an increase of two percent over the preceding year. This work was first undertaken in 1930; a total of 640,720 works have since been assigned Decimal Classification numbers. Four issues of *Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification* were prepared for publication during the year.

Maintenance of the Catalogs

The Catalog Maintenance Division filed into the various catalogs of the Library a total of 1,490,000 new, revised, or corrected cards, a 6 percent increase over 1949. Of these, 308,000 were added to the Official Catalog, 253,000 to the Main Catalog and 320,000 to the Annex Catalog (including 75,000 from the arrearage which has now been reduced to less than 375,000 cards). The Music Division catalogs were increased by 108,000 cards bringing their estimated total to more than 1,000,000 entries. In addition, 240,000 cards recording the current status of material in course of treatment were filed in the Process Information File, a temporary record of works in process preparatory to their being recorded in the Main and Annex Catalogs. Cards corrected numbered 56,000. Canceled cards withdrawn totaled 84,000. There remain 137,000 cards to be withdrawn; all but a very few from the Annex Catalog. By the end of the year the Official and Main Catalogs each exceeded 8,000,000 cards in content. The Annex Catalog is estimated to contain more than 2,300,000 cards.

In February an appointment was made to the position of editor of the Card Catalogs. This represents an important beginning in the development of a program for the study and improvement of the condition and use of the Library's catalogs. In the first four months of his assignment, the editor initiated numerous minor improvements in the general catalogs, conducted investigations which led to the elimination of more than 600 useless and misleading title added entries and corrected 700 discrepancies, errors and omissions of various types. He also gave attention to the development of a more helpful system of guide cards.

In January a counting and stamping machine, the Tickometer, was installed in order to provide a rapid and accurate count of cards to be distributed and to stamp them, identifying the catalog to which they are assigned. Use of this machine makes it feasible for the first time to identify cards assigned to the Main and Annex Catalogs thereby eliminating a source of confusion whenever cards are temporarily withdrawn.

During 1949 steps were taken to integrate the catalog of the Map Division with the general catalogs. This integration has been extended to the Japanese and Chinese catalogs of the Library. As books in these languages are cataloged now, cards are filed under the transliterated names of authors directing the reader to the proper divisional catalogs.

Library of Congress Subject Catalog

It was pointed out earlier that the general catalogs of the Library include in one alphabetic arrangement two distinct types of entries designed to serve separate functions. The cards which are filed under the names of the authors of books, under titles, series designations and the other added entries, are intended primarily to inform the users of the catalogs what books are in the Library and where they are located.

The entries filed under subject headings, on the other hand, are designed to show what books the Library possesses on any specific subject. The former are essential for the work of acquisitions, cataloging, and reference. The latter provide a multitude of partial bibliographies which both overlap and supplement other bibliographical guides to the literature of various subjects. It is a moot question whether subject entries should not be separated from the others, to eliminate some problems of integration and to simplify the use of the respective parts of the catalog. Indeed it is not certain that the function of the subject cards could not be served better by another medium. These questions have not yet been satisfactorily answered but if the Library should divide the subject entries from the others, it might be possible to avoid any serious dislocation as a consequence of its issuance beginning this past year of a publication which promises to be one of its most valuable bibliographical products.

For many years the Library had cherished the hope to publish in book form a subject catalog of its holdings, recognizing the fact that such a publication would have utility not only for its own operations but also for other libraries, for scholars, and for all users of libraries who find it difficult to locate recent publications on a particular subject by use of the card catalog in which the cards for new books are scattered among cards for works of all periods on the same subject. Also it was hoped that such a publication might contribute to a solution for the problem of the growth and complexity of library card catalogs. In October 1949 with the appointment of an editor for the Cumulative Catalog Section of the Catalog Maintenance Division, planning of the publication began in earnest and before the first of the calendar year a prospectus describing the proposed catalog was sent out. In February two editorial assistants and a

typist were added to the staff of the Section and on April 7 the first quarterly issue containing 394 pages was sent to the Government Printing Office. The first issue was mailed to subscribers on May 5, the second issue went to press at the end of June.

The *Library of Congress Subject Catalog* is designed to serve as a continuing and cumulative subject bibliography of works currently received and cataloged by the Library of Congress and other American libraries participating in the cooperative cataloging program, insofar as these works are represented by Library of Congress printed cards. Although there are published guides to the current literature in various subjects and other lists are available to aid the reader in finding material on a wide variety of subjects in periodicals, the new publication is unique in that it includes all subjects treated in books published over a great part of the world's surface in the Roman, Greek, Hebrew and Cyrillic alphabets. The *Subject Catalog* appears in three quarterly issues: January–March, April–June, and July–September, with an annual cumulation. Within certain governing limitations the entries included in the corresponding issues in the *Author Catalog* which can usefully be listed under subject or form headings are included in the *Subject Catalog* also. The quarterly issues of the latter contain the cards prepared for publications issued in the current and past two years, excluding those for *belles lettres*. The annual cumulation contains the cards prepared for publications issued in and since 1945 and includes *belles lettres*. It is hoped that larger cumulations will eventually be issued.

Like those of the *Author Catalog*, the entries of the *Subject Catalog* are reproduced from the type set for the catalog cards but are abbreviated for this purpose by the omission of notes and tracings. Entries are organized under their assigned subject headings. Those reproduced from cards

printed without subject headings are listed under appropriate subject or form headings whenever desirable. Quarterly issues omit subdivisions of headings under which only a few titles appear. The quarterlies include *see* subject references, the annual includes both *see* and *see also* references.

As in the case of the *Author Catalog*, it is the hope of the Library of Congress that the *Subject Catalog* can be supported cooperatively and that subscriptions will pay for its cost. The first copy is sold at the subscription price of \$100.00. Libraries desiring more than one subscription for any year may purchase additional ones for \$50.00 each. Foreign institutions may pay for this publication, as for any other sold by the Library of Congress, with UNESCO book coupons.

The decision to issue the subject catalog in the pattern of the Library of Congress subject heading apparatus was not easily made. There were many appealing reasons why such a publication would have broader bibliographic utility if the entries were arranged in keeping with the Library of Congress classification. However, the present format was decided on because of the possible utility of the publication to the Library of Congress and other institutions in terms of the future development of the dictionary catalog. It is hoped also that after several cumulations, when there are extensive lists of titles under the various subject headings, research workers will be able to derive almost as much benefit from it as from a classed catalog.

At this writing it is too early to gauge interest in the publication or to predict its effect. In terms of subscriptions, the immediate response was gratifying. By the end of the fiscal year, 339 subscriptions had been received. Perhaps more important, the appearance of the *Subject Catalog* has led to speculation by a number of librarians as to the possibility of eventually suspending subject cataloging in their libraries, and devoting the energy

now spent on that activity to other bibliographical enterprises. How useful the publication will prove to scholars at the universities and elsewhere remains to be demonstrated. Certainly libraries which subscribe for it should make it available to the users of the library and not regard it as a tool intended solely for the benefit of the staff.

Issuance of this *Library of Congress Subject Catalog* made it necessary to change the title of the *Cumulative Catalog*, the book catalog of all cards printed by the Library of Congress arranged by author. This publication which was first issued in January 1947, has become *The Library of Congress Author Catalog*.

Army Medical Library Catalog

In 1948, the annual volume of the *Author Catalog* contained a supplement which listed in author arrangement the catalog cards produced during that year by the Army Medical Library. In 1949, the supplement grew into a separately published volume of 607 pages which makes available to all libraries with medical collections the product of the cataloging and recataloging currently performed by that institution. Sold by the Card Division at the price of \$12.50 for each subscription, by the end of the year 140 subscriptions had been received. This *Army Medical Library Author Catalog* includes author added entries but not title, series, or subject added entries. Neither does it include cards for general reference works and other publications not of special interest to medical libraries. Some of the cards reproduced are also included in *The Library of Congress Author Catalog*.

The agreement between the Army Medical Library and the Library of Congress entered into during the past year and underlying the publication of this catalog extends into other areas of service. By its terms, the Army Medical Library sends the Library of Congress multilith mats for all

titles which it catalogs or recatalogs. The Library of Congress promptly and without editing produces multilithed cards from the stencils, sends a supply of them to the Army Medical Library gratis for its own purposes, transmits a set to the National Union Catalog and offers the complete set (exclusive of the cards for general reference works and other non-medical publications) for sale through the Card Division at the subscription price of \$100.00 per year. Thus far there are 13 subscribers for these cards.

The Library of Congress continues to catalog the medical publications which it adds to its collections. As an aid to libraries which purchased Library of Congress cards but wished to have the Army Medical Library classification and subject headings for those titles also, it was agreed that whenever the Library of Congress catalogs a medical work in English, published since January 1, 1948, it will add the Army Medical Library Classification and subject headings to the card, provided the multilith mat prepared by the Army Medical Library reaches the Library of Congress before copy has been forwarded to the Government Printing Office.

Union Catalogs

The Library of Congress maintains several union catalogs. The largest among these is the National Union Catalog which records and locates publications of research interest in American and Canadian libraries. More cards were added to it during the past twelve months than in any year since 1928. However, the Catalog remains far from satisfactory either as a bibliographic record or as a location source. It is, for example, weak in records of technical and scientific literature and its coverage of libraries in the Middle and Far West as well as its coverage of special libraries, is far from adequate. In terms of staff, it lacks the manpower necessary to process incoming cards adequately, to

maintain its information service at a high level, to increase the number of libraries represented in it and to reduce the number of cards in the "supplement" which await intercalation in it.

Incoming cards this past year totaled 1,404,632 as compared with 934,841 in 1949. These included Library of Congress printed cards, regular contributions from other libraries, cards copied by the staff from various sources, entries clipped from book catalogs and mounted on catalog cards and finally, cards secured by microfilming other union catalogs and reproducing the individual entries photographically. Slightly less than 42,000 added entries and cross-references were filed during the year bringing the total of such supplementary cards in the National Union Catalog to more than 1,500,000.

A project undertaken in January 1949, to microfilm the North Carolina Union Catalog, and make enlargement prints from the microfilm for filing into the National Union Catalog was completed early this past fiscal year, resulting in an estimated total of 363,422 cards representing the holdings of the Duke University Library as well as the libraries of eight other North Carolina college, university and public libraries.

To complete the checking of the Philadelphia Union Catalog begun seven years before, the remaining entries which had not been copied were microfilmed — from the name "Saunders" through "Z" and enlargements of the film were made representing approximately 500,000 cards.

When the Union Catalog of Southeastern Michigan was discontinued, the Detroit Public Library volunteered to film the cards in that Catalog which represented entries not contained in the Edwards Brothers *Catalog* and *Supplement*. Accordingly, 58,000 cards were microfilmed and transmitted to the Union Catalog Division last year.

Checking of the Edwards Brothers *Catalog* and *Supplement* by other libraries resulted in receipts of 2,575 cards from the Detroit Public Library, 2,030 cards from the New York Public Library and 462 cards from the Boston Athenaeum.

Contributions to the National Union Catalog were made by the following libraries for the first time this past year: the United Nations Library; the Industrial Relations Library, Harvard University; Saint John's University, Collegeville, Minnesota; the University of Tennessee; Canisius College; the Pan American Sanitary Bureau Library; St. Mary College, Leavenworth, Kansas; and Linda Hall Library. Foreign libraries contributed a total of 43,318 cards as compared with 31,756 in the preceding year. The Library of Kniznica Slovensky University, Bratislava made its first contribution in the form of 10,800 cards.

Service of the National Union Catalog

During the past 12 months 4,987 requests for location of works were received by the Union Catalog Division as compared with 3,620 requests in 1949. As a consequence, 15,815 titles were searched and locations supplied for 11,084 works, in contrast with 12,522 titles searched and 8,557 works located in the preceding year. The Division continued to answer inquiries by mail within 24 hours after receipt. Of the 4,731 works which were not located, 3,521 were circularized for checking by the members of the Association of Research Libraries. This method located 908 works during the year.

Contents of the National Union Catalog

Dissatisfaction with the method of statistical control in force in the Union Catalog Division has led to a revision of record keeping and a fresh analysis of the size and content of the National Union Catalog. On the basis of a sampling of approximately 73,000 cards, projections were

made which indicate that the National Union Catalog at the end of fiscal year 1950 contained 12,365,736 cards, a reduction of approximately 3,500,000 from the total estimated at the end of 1949.

Reproduction of the National Union Catalog

During the month of July, Dr. Robert B. Downs, Director of the University of Illinois Libraries, served as Acting Chief of the Union Catalog Division. In the brief period of his stay at the Library, he inquired into a host of major problems and prepared a helpful report (published as an Appendix to the August 9-15, 1949 issue of the *Information Bulletin*) which dealt with the publishing of the National Union Catalog, the expansion of the then *Cumulative Catalog*, the undertaking of a subject catalog, the control of serial publications, and the development of national inventories of non-book library materials. In addition, he proposed a schedule for the development of the National Union Catalog to a desirable state of completeness within the next decade.

With respect to the question of publishing the National Union Catalog, Dr. Downs urged that reproduction of it be undertaken without undue delay in order to: insure its safety; make copies of a bibliographical tool of prime importance available to other major research libraries; reduce the reference load on the Union Catalog Division; and stimulate further development of the Catalog. As prerequisite to its reproduction, however, he recommended that the accumulation of cards in the supplement to the Catalog should promptly be filed into the main alphabet, inferior cards should be replaced by typing or other means, and that various means of reproduction should be explored to determine which one would give a satisfactory product from the viewpoint of convenience of use as well as cost.

During the course of the year, investiga-

tions were conducted into various techniques by which the Catalog might be reproduced: microprint, microcards, photo-offset lithography, and microfilm. The conclusion was reached that all processes, other than microfilm, would require the retyping of a considerable percentage of the cards and that microfilming was the only process sufficiently economical to make the undertaking feasible. It was estimated that reproducing the Catalog on 8 mm. film—actually two rows of cards on 16 mm. stock—would cost \$38,000 for the negative and one positive. Because of the present incompleteness of the Catalog and the difficulty of providing microfilm supplements, it was recognized that its reproduction at this stage would have to be justified on the basis of its interim value as a security measure. Final publication of it as a bibliographic compilation should be postponed until there has been an opportunity to broaden its coverage and to devise adequate methods of publishing supplements to it.

American Imprints Inventory

The principal effort of the Union Catalog Division with respect to the American Imprints Inventory file has been the editing of the Philadelphia imprints slips for the period 1790-99 through the letter "H", for delivery to John Alden of the Georgetown University Library. Mr. Alden is preparing a bibliography of Pennsylvania imprints through 1800.

Approximately 50,000 sheets containing four entries each were found to be uncut. These have now been trimmed and the entries distributed by State and city. As soon as they can be arranged chronologically within each city, all the American Imprints Inventory entries will be available for consultation for the first time. During the year the Watkinson Library of Hartford, Connecticut, contributed 120 entries for the file which at the close of the year contained some 7,000,000 slips.

More than 80 bibliographies or checklists have been published in the past 15 years in the field of the American Imprints Inventory, but they cover less than 10 percent of the works published in the period covered. This past year the Rev. J. J. Kortendick, Director of the Library Science Department, the Catholic University of America, arranged to have a number of his graduate students compile checklists from the Inventory files as a requirement for graduation. A copy of each checklist produced will be deposited in the Library of Congress.

Several important bibliographies of American imprints were published during fiscal 1950. Slips were supplied by the Union Catalog Division for two of them: "German Printing in Maryland, a Check List, 1768-1950," by Felix Reichmann, Assistant Director of Cornell University Library, published in the *Annual Report* for 1949 of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland; and *Petersburg Imprints, 1786-1876*, edited by Edward A. Wyatt IV and published by the Virginia State Library, as No. 9 of the Virginia Imprints Series. Two checklists were based on American Imprints Inventory records available to the compilers in other places. They are: *Oregon Imprints, 1847-1870*, by D. C. McMurtrie, and published posthumously by the University of Oregon Press, with Albert H. Allen completing the work; and *Rhode Island Imprints, 1727-1800*, compiled by John Alden and published under the sponsorship of the Bibliographical Society of America with the cooperation of the Library of Congress and the Newberry Library.

Central Catalog of Slavic Translations and Abstracts

On the recommendation of a Symposium on Translations held under the auspices of the Research and Development Board, the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development had requested

the Library of Congress to institute a central catalog of English translations and abstracts of Slavic publications and documents, which had been prepared in various Federal agencies. The Library of Congress accordingly has undertaken to establish such a catalog and to provide service on it for an experimental period. In April a circular letter describing the project and requesting cooperation was sent to 45 organizations. At a later date 40 more were circularized by the Special Committee on Technical Information of the Research and Development Board. By the close of fiscal year 1950, only 130 cards had been received from four agencies. Service on the catalog has been extended to other than governmental inquirers and a few requests for information from private corporations have been answered.

Microfilm Clearing House

As one of the essential steps toward the development of a planned and coordinated program of long-run microfilming, the Association of Research Libraries had seen the necessity for a clearinghouse of information on current and contemplated microfilming projects, and had urged the Library to establish such a service. Early in fiscal 1950, questionnaires were distributed to the members of the Association soliciting information on microfilming projects in which they were engaged and information was received involving projects for the filming of 234 newspapers and 63 serials. Revised questionnaires and reporting forms for newspapers, serials, and manuscripts had been prepared by the end of the year and plans called for soliciting information from a greatly expanded list of institutions and for the publication of a newsletter from time to time which would report findings.

Checklist of Certain Periodicals

This comprehensive list of American library holdings of scientific and technical

periodicals published during the years 1939-46 in the nations of Europe and Asia which were involved in the Second World War was increased substantially last year by the receipt of 1,683 entries from other institutions. The total number of titles in the list approximates 3,000.

Auxiliary Union Catalogs

Although nearly 29,000 cards were sent to the Slavic Union Catalog this past year, the cancellation of nearly 27,000 duplicate entries left a net addition of only 2,000. This Catalog is now estimated to contain approximately 225,000 cards.

A total of 4,300 cards were added to the Hebrew Union Catalog and its contents reached 60,000 by the end of the year.

The size of the Japanese Union Catalog decreased very slightly as the result of a higher number of cancellations than of additions. Its contents are estimated at 38,500 cards. The Chinese Union Catalog increased from 1,291 entries to 1,884.

Administration of the Union Catalog Division

With the exception of the month of July when Dr. Downs served as Acting Chief of the Division, Hugo Hespen, Editor of the National Union Catalog, continued to superintend the affairs of the Division until October. In that month Seymour Lubetzky, Chief of the Catalog Maintenance Division was made Chief of the Union Catalog Division as well on the sound theory that this would lead to economies and to improvement in management and planning, since the functions of the two Divisions are comparable. In March, C. Dake Gull returned to the Library as Deputy Chief of the Division.

Binding and Repair of Materials

The Library has in its collections more than 8,000,000 books, an even greater number of manuscripts, millions of newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets, maps, prints and

other perishable items composed of cloth, ink, thread, leather, glue and paper, all perishable and subject to the malignant influence of climate, dust and the traumata and wear of use. A very large percentage of its materials have now attained an advanced age which is reflected in their physical condition. Moreover, the publications of governments, universities, learned organizations, in short, the non-trade publications of this and other countries reach the Library unbound and must be supplied with covers before they can be placed on the shelves. Furthermore, the exigencies of controlling periodicals require that they be kept together in volumes and to achieve this end they must be bound.

Geriatric measures in libraries are expensive, whether they involve laced or cased binding in buckram, the anointing of leather bindings with oil, the cleaning and restoring of maps, or the preservation of manuscripts by bathing them in alkaline solutions and laminating them with sheets of acetate under pressure. And the willing and skillful agents of the Government Printing Office who undertake to preserve and restore these materials are limited in their efforts by the size of the Library's appropriation for such work. A further limitation derives from the fact that records must be kept of materials removed from circulation for binding, that instructions must be given the Bindery on format and lettering, and finally that issues of periodicals and other serial publications must be collated and checked.

This year the Binding Division sent 64,948 volumes to the Bindery, an 11.3 percent increase over the number for the previous year, made possible by improvement of techniques and an increase in the staff of the Bindery which the Government Printing Office maintains in the Library's Annex. Included in this total were 23,423 volumes of new binding and 11,706 volumes of rebinding in full buckram, 26,199 volumes to be quarter-bound;

3,318 volumes of newspapers, and 302 volumes of Copyright records. In addition 23,887 pamphlets were sent forward to be fastened into Gaylord covers. The Bindery completed and returned 64,475 volumes. A total of 40,711 maps were mounted and conditioned as compared with 36,974 in 1949, 42,591 manuscripts were repaired as were 5,128 pages of printed books. This represents a decrease of 18,616 items from the total in the preceding year. The number of prints and photographs repaired and preserved totaled 17,012, an increase of 6,170 pieces. More than 5,000 rare books were repaired and cleaned, and restorative measures were applied to 2,396 volumes of newspapers as well as some 5,937 other books.

In June 1949, there was a backlog of 37,000 volumes in the Bindery. That number was reduced to 8,000 by May 1950, and short-cuts had to be taken in the preparation and recording of materials for binding to keep an adequate cushion of work for the binders.

Improvements in working procedures instituted by the Bindery include assembly-line procedures, use of pre-cut stock, the élite style of cased binding, use of case-making gauges and gluing machines. Last year on the recommendation of the Binding Division, the Government Printing Office continued its experimentation with the use of machine cast slugs as a substitute for handset brass type in stamping the lettering on books. At the end of the fiscal year an Intertype machine had been installed in the Annex to begin utilizing this process.

Experiments have likewise gone forward with the process invented by W. J. Barrow, of Richmond, Va., for picking up the print from deteriorated paper and transferring it to new paper. Nineteen volumes were sent to Mr. Barrow in April for processing. They were returned in May and a further shipment of ten volumes was made in June. The results have been

satisfactory. Through application of this technique some valuable books have been restored which were not restorable by any other method. The use of the print transfer technique is at present restricted to materials which have not previously been repaired. It is to be hoped that the process may be developed to permit the transfer of print from any page.

Card Distribution

In the past 48 years the Library of Congress card service has distributed more than three quarters of a billion cards and has turned over to the Treasury almost \$10,000,000 in receipts. But the magnitude of these figures is insignificant in consideration of the rôle of this central agency in the American library system, the economy which other libraries have been able to effect as a result of its operations and the standardizing effect which its work has exerted on the work of other bibliothecal institutions in efforts to impose controls on the products of the printing presses of the world.

It is appropriate this Sesquicentennial year to deal in round figures and it is gratifying to report that the Card Division's gross receipts for the past fiscal year for the first time exceeded \$1,000,000. Total cards sold declined slightly from 21,639,252 in 1949, to 21,594,989 as did the total of cards distributed on other than a sales basis: from 4,003,484 to 3,389,105. In keeping with the present policy of reducing the inventory as much as possible, the total number of cards added to stock was decreased from 8,206,928 in 1949 to 2,292,246 last year. New subscribers, 288 in number, raised the estimated total of active subscribers to almost 9,000. Cards were printed for 99,402 new titles including 12,328 Chinese and Japanese publications as compared with 78,301 in 1949, and cards were reprinted for only 90,836 titles as compared with 118,397 the previous year.

Subscriptions for *The Library of Congress Author Catalog*, which had reached a high in 1949, of 678 for all issues, 102 for monthly and quarterly issues only and 130 for the annual volume only, declined to 637, 86, and 116, respectively. Revenue from sales of the *Catalog* declined from \$77,620 to \$73,670, partly as a result of an unsuccessful effort to increase subscriptions for second copies by reducing the price of additional subscriptions.

Sales of near-print publications issued by the Library totaled 6,783 and brought in the sum of \$5,686.79.

Catalog Cards for Japanese and Chinese Materials

As of July 1, 1949, the Library began the reproduction of cards by photo-offset for books in Chinese and Japanese currently cataloged by its own Orientalia Division and by the following cooperating libraries:

University of Chicago
Columbia University
Harvard University
University of Michigan
University of Washington
Yale University

These cards are sold only by subscription for either the Chinese or Japanese series, or both, at the price of three cents per card. To date there are eight subscribers; two receive only the Japanese, two others only the Chinese, and four subscribers receive both. Cards were reproduced this past year for a total of 12,238 works, evenly divided between the two languages.

Veterans Administration Phonograph Records

The project undertaken in fiscal year 1949 under the terms of which the Library cataloged musical transcriptions issued to Veterans Administration hospitals had to be terminated in October when the Veterans Administration sent word that it had no funds to continue the work. Dur-

ing the existence of the project nearly 6,000 musical recordings were cataloged and the Card Division distributed approximately two and a half million printed cards to 120 Veterans' hospitals at a total cost of \$34,108, transferred to the Library by the Veterans Administration. Of this amount, \$15,815 was expended for cataloging, distribution and administration. The cost of printing the cards totaled \$18,293.

Card Division Operations

Over the course of its existence the Card Division has developed an efficient operation. During the past year the average card order was filled within four or five days after receipt by the Division. At no time did the schedule involve a delay of more than seven days. Hardly a single complaint regarding service was received; a marked contrast with former years when the number of complaints was so great as to make necessary replies by form letter.

One of the major objectives of the Division has been a reduction of the stock of cards. Until recently the annual increase in stock had been as high as 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 cards. Realizing that this rate of growth would make necessary large annual expenditures for steel cases and trays, require more space for storage than is available and slow down the work of filling orders, measures have been taken in the past two years to remedy the situation. The first step was to estimate more conservatively the edition of cards needed. This alone has reduced the annual net gain in card stock to approximately 2,000,000. Second, two new positions have been established for the sole purpose of examining the stock from the earliest year of card printing and discarding that portion for which there can be no accurate determination of future sales. To date 21,145 trays of cards (216,913 entries) have been examined resulting in a saving of 12,740 trays and 91 cases. The stock reserve has been

diminished by 11,791,900 cards. Present plans anticipate the reduction of card stock in five years to less than 100,000,000 cards, from its present total of 159,452,243. A third step was taken when it was decided that, effective August 1, 1949, no card would be reprinted when stock was exhausted unless at least five orders could be confidently anticipated. Since that time decisions have been made not to reprint 32,927 titles for which stock had been exhausted. The order slip in such cases is stamped to inform the subscriber that he may purchase a photostatic copy of the "out-of-print" card and as a result, 6,109 orders have been returned for photostats. Although relatively few sales were lost, a considerable saving in reprinting cost has been realized.

Still another step to control the growth of the card stock was the production of duplimat stencils for all cards printed since January 1, 1949. There are now available approximately half a million stencils. During the past year 7,499 of these were used to satisfy 8,458 card orders for a total of 65,340 copies. Approximately 275,000 extra cards were reproduced from selected titles in this group of stencils and were added to stock.

A significant aspect of the activity, in addition to savings in reprinting costs, is the fact that the 8,458 orders which formerly would have been labeled "delayed orders" were included in the regular order shipments without delay. It is the aim of the Division to treat all "out-of-print" cards in this manner and thus practically eliminate the "orders holding" file.

Acceleration of Printing of Cards for Current Titles

Because the Library of Congress had not yet received copies of recently published books for which card orders were anticipated, a total of 760 books were purchased this year at a cost of \$2,369.10. An addi-

tional 3,759 books were lent to the Division by the *United States Quarterly Book Review* and by the Veterans Administration for the purpose of checking against the Division's catalog. Of this number, 1,640 books not yet received for the Library's collections were processed for printed cards. Investigation revealed that printed cards were available for these titles from 6 to 8 weeks earlier on the average than would have been the case had the Library waited for them to arrive as copyright deposits.

Depository Catalogs

In the *Information Bulletin* of February 8-14, 1949, the Library announced its willingness to supply depository sets of its catalog cards to certain institutional catalogs which are performing, in large measure, the same bibliographic service as are the existing regional union catalogs. Applications were received from 11 libraries before the end of fiscal year 1949 and were submitted to the American Library Association's Board of Resources of American Libraries for recommendation. In the *Information Bulletin* of October 18-24, 1949, it was announced, in keeping with the advice of the Board, that the applications of the following institutions had been approved:

University of California Library, Berkeley
Cleveland Public Library
Harvard College Library
University of Michigan, General Library
New York State Library
University of Texas Library
Yale University Library

Shipments of cards to these libraries began on November 1, 1949, and a credit was made on the books of the Card Division to the account of those successful applicants which had continued to purchase Library of Congress cards in order to maintain their depository catalogs after the suspension of free depository card distribution on January 1, 1947.

Organization of Special Materials

The resources of the Processing Department are devoted primarily to the cataloging of books and music and certain publications in some of the Oriental languages. There follows a brief summary of the work accomplished during the last year by other branches of the Library in organizing materials for use.

The Rare Books Division cataloged 7,155 works with varying degree of thoroughness. In addition, it cataloged, 4,000 broadsides which had been transferred from the Manuscripts Division and checked the Library's holdings represented in the first volume of Charles Evans' *American Bibliography* covering the period 1639-1729. Cataloging of the broadsides resulted in the addition of 1,778 cards to the Division's dictionary catalog. Checking the first volume of Evans' record revealed that the Library has 279 items in original form and 273 photostat reproductions of the 3,244 publications listed in that volume. Moreover, it was learned, that the Library possesses 101 works in original form and 68 photostat reproductions which are not entered in Evans' register.

The Microfilm Reading Room cataloged 2,005 texts, thus adding more than 30,000 cards and bringing the total entries to approximately 118,000.

For purposes of processing and control most maps and charts may be grouped into three categories: (a) General and miscellaneous maps, each title of which is an entity. Such maps may include every possible division or subdivision of the world and may deal with any subject; (b) "Set" maps which cover large and medium scale maps in series usually issued by some official government cartographic agency. Each map sheet of a set consists of an arbitrary segment of the whole area mapped. Each sheet bears its own identifying name or number but all are collectively identified by a common series and

scale designation; (c) Maps and charts in series with identifying serial numbers and dates assigned by the issuing agency, e. g. hydrographic charts and weather maps.

Under ideal conditions each general map should be cataloged with appropriate area, subject, and authority cards. However, cataloging cannot be undertaken for most maps. Instead they are titled, that is to say, inserted in a manila paper folder upon which the map title, authority, subject, date, scale and other information are inscribed. During 1950 some 9,000 maps were so titled, a 10 percent decrease from the previous year. In addition, more than 5,000 hydrographic charts were titled.

Maps deposited for copyright comprise the largest group of general maps which receive full cataloging treatment. Descriptive cataloging of these is performed in the Copyright Cataloging Division, but classification and subject headings are added in the Processing Section of the Map Division. Some 490 copyright maps were cataloged during the year, approximately the same number as in the preceding year. Selected non-copyright maps which are judged to have general library interest receive descriptive and subject cataloging in the Map Division and for these catalog cards are printed and sold. This full treatment was given to 193 maps.

Because they are so detailed and because of their completeness of coverage, set maps constitute one of the most useful groups in the map collections. Set maps are arranged and filed numerically by sheet number or alphabetically by sheet name. Holdings are indicated by marking the proper squares on an index map. Shelf-lists giving sheet name and publication dates of various editions provide additional control and are prepared when time permits. As a final step the set is cataloged and classified and the classification number entered on each map sheet. During the past year 27,854 sheets of set maps were

arranged; of these 25,000 were filed. Shelf-listing was completed for 10,300 sheets and coverage was indicated on index maps for 10,500 sheets. Classification was inscribed on more than 4,000 sheets. During the past year 413 atlases and 666 volumes were processed. There still exists a cataloging arrearage of approximately 500 atlases. New maps filed totaled 14,330 and 28,970 were shifted and rearranged. Considerable time was spent in the expansion and editing of the map and atlas classification schedules for publication as part of the revised G schedule.

Elsewhere in this chapter the cooperative card printing enterprise for works in Chinese and Japanese characters is discussed in some detail. Apart from this advance in the control of materials in Far Eastern languages, it may be reported that the Japanese Section of the Orientalia Division cataloged 1,881 titles and the Chinese Section 4,350.

The Near East Section made considerable progress in reducing the arrearage of unsorted materials and the completion of three-fifths of the work of providing preliminary cataloging for the Mansuri Collection of books on the Koran, Islamic law and Arabic literature. The Near East Reference Catalog, it is expected, will be completed during the ensuing year. Designed to cover not only books in the languages of the area but also all items in the Library relating to the Near East in other languages, the catalog at present contains preliminary cards for most of the publications in Arabic in the custody of the Section and printed Library of Congress cards for all publications relating to the Near East received by the Library since 1945.

The Manuscripts Division, continuing to apply its simplified method of accessioning instituted in the preceding year, recorded 103 current accessions during fiscal 1950 and assigned accession numbers to 1,054 acquisitions of previous years which had

been inadequately controlled. In addition it developed a satisfactory system for reporting additions to the holdings of the Division. The achievement of having transferred more than 3,000,000 manuscript pieces to some 7,500 containers in 1949 was not duplicated this past year, primarily because no such large amount of preliminary packing and shelving was necessary. However, approximately 1,000,000 pieces were encased and shelved during 1950, including all current acquisitions of any considerable size and most of the remaining backlog.

As a rule only the most obvious arrangement of manuscripts and the elimination of unwanted material is feasible in advance of, or in connection with, the first packing and shelving. Occasionally, however, more can be done at that stage. The records of the League of Women Voters, for example, are being reduced from approximately 250,000 pieces to 150,000, and the residue is receiving considerable rearrangement at the hands of the representative of the League, Dr. Louise M. Young. This work is about half completed. Some 100,000 pieces of the Evelyn Walsh McLean papers have been sorted. Roughly one-fourth of the 120,000 pieces of the records of the *Dictionary of American Biography* have been selected and encased. The Thomas J. Walsh papers (200,000 pieces) received some years ago and partially boxed, were given an improved arrangement. Part of the Josephus Daniels papers were reduced in bulk to approximately one-half of the original 90,000 pieces, and arrangement of the correspondence of Josephus Daniels with Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt was perfected.

No new indexing projects were undertaken during the past year but some progress was made on a few such projects initiated earlier. Approximately 1,100 cards were filed in the index to Lincoln documents in various depositories. Part

of the John G. Nicolay papers were indexed. For the Frederick L. Olmsted papers about 5,000 index cards were made and filed, and some 4,000 index cards for the Oscar S. Straus papers, made through the generosity of the Oscar S. Straus Memorial Association, were arranged. A select list of published descriptions of, or finding aids to, material in the custody of the Manuscripts Division, together with a list of the more important groups of papers for which extensive unpublished finding aids (indexes or calendars) are available, has been compiled for eventual publication.

Although the descriptive cataloging of law books is undertaken by the Processing Department, the Law Library completes the shelflisting of some of the books intended for addition to its collection. In fiscal year 1950 the Law Library shelflisted 9,731 works in 24,554 volumes, a very substantial increase over the preceding year. This was due, in part, to the existence of the Index-Digest Project which, in working with the foreign law of Eastern Europe, found it necessary, to shelflist a consider-

able volume of the material. The Latin American Law Section recorded 10,778 issues of Latin American official gazettes as contrasted with 6,762 in the preceding year.

The Cataloging Division of the Copyright Office is required by statute to catalog all forms of material deposited as a condition precedent to registration. In the past fiscal year, this Division supplied descriptive cataloging copy for approximately 12,500 books, 900 volumes and pieces of music, 500 maps and 200 dramatic compositions. It also supplied processed cards to several of the Library's special catalogs for some 16,400 pieces of music, 2,400 maps and works of art, and 650 pamphlets. The total number of printed and processed cards thus supplied to the Library's catalogs totaled 33,440. The Division also prepared 117,347 additional entries for the Copyright Office's card catalogs.

During 1950 the Division for the Blind cataloged 1,106 volumes embossed in Braille, 75 volumes in Moon type and 805 talking books (sound transcriptions).

Chapter VI

External Relations

Introduction

THE Library of Congress was "the first office of the Federal Government seriously to participate in the promotion of international cultural relations." Since 1840, when, by Joint Resolution of the Congress, the Librarian was authorized to exchange duplicates for other "books or works," this activity has steadily increased in importance and result. It is interesting, however, to recall that from that beginning, more than a century ago, the Congress had so firm and clear a recognition of the implications. "The past and passing history of this Government, as embodied in its public documents," necessarily produced, according to the Committee report, "the annual publication of many volumes, containing the most authentic and exact account of the progress of national events, and the working of our political machine." Here was a potential medium of communication because "to the intense and enlightened curiosity of the world" were "thus exhibited, at each step of the process, the new and great experiments," America was making, "the accurate knowledge of which by foreign nations" might well "subserve our interest and promote a favorable estimate of our institutions." It was, at the same time, desirable that "we should have the means, within the reach of Congress, of as minute a knowledge as authentic records" might "furnish in regard to foreign Governments."

That the Library of Congress has, in some measure, succeeded in fostering and advancing the intellectual intercourse of peoples was evident in the hundreds of

messages received throughout its Sesquicentennial year from colleagues, learned institutions and academies throughout the world. From Leiden, for example, came this word:

International Federation of Library Associations pays homage to the efficient literary instrument of the Congress, to the unrivalled national library of the United States, to the pioneer in library development, to the world's greatest well of knowledge.

The University of London, not unmindful of an episode in the War of 1812, expressed the opinion:

It might indeed, in some ways be serviceable if historical recollection became wayward in recalling those now inconceivable actions that led to the destruction of the Library and of its three thousand volumes in 1814. Let this unhappy memory from the past now impress upon us all that the present warmth of our international relationships and the intimacy of our academic exchanges are not something inevitable but have been won for us by singular good fortune and by the wisdom and clear-sightedness of our predecessors both in your country and in our own.

In that growth of sympathy and understanding your Library has played a most prominent and vital part. We like all other Universities have profited by the professional excellency of all that you have so willingly offered to scholars in other countries. We would recall your systems of classification which are known throughout the world and further those developments in the technical aids and services for which your great Library is so justly distinguished. Many of us in the University of London can further bear testimony to that consistent courtesy of all your many officers, which has given such

a happy and individual quality to your relationships with scholars everywhere.

On this historic occasion we would, however, allow our minds finally to rest not upon these your varied excellences but upon the concepts and tradition upon which your Library and your country have been based. Your civilization like our own is founded upon a rule of law and we would recall that the Library of Congress was in the first instance a Library for such studies. From a civilization that rests upon law there can emerge the culture that is free to explore truth without any restriction, making the whole world of science and of the humanities its province. As a storehouse of the equipment for such bold and invigorating exploration your Library has become pre-eminent. Such a civilization must have as its lifeline the book and we would treasure in our memory the symbol of the Library of Congress as the custodian of the book and of its free distribution to men so that they may develop and preserve the common heritage which we so much value.

That the Library should be honored by felicitations from lands with which it shares tradition and purpose and allegiances of mind and spirit is less surprising, perhaps, than it is profoundly gratifying. Throughout the free world there is now, as there has always been, a unity of striving for that understanding which alone can elevate the condition of men. But there have been signs which might be interpreted as penetrations of a fastness once assumed to be of iron. At Cracow, on March 13, 1950, Professor Doctor Aleksander Birkenmajer wrote:

In my capacity, as Director of the Jagiellonian Library . . . I send you in my name and in the name of the staff the best wishes for the Library of Congress in the Day of its 150th anniversary.

May the Library grow and work successfully for the cultural development of the American people, the development of peaceful relations between the nations and the progress and advantage of the whole world.

And at Belgrade, Dr. R. Michel, on April 6, 1950, found time to declare: "In

occasion of 150 years of the existence of the Library of Congress in the name of the Library of the Yugoslav Parliament I express you best wishes and cordial congratulations."

But it was not only in greetings from a confraternity that the Library's cooperation with other nations was accorded heartening attention. In many capitals and metropolitan communities, the press and radio, with generous comment, related the Library's story and its services, usually anonymous and frequently vicarious, to societies other than its own.

For the Library of Congress is, in fact, ubiquitous. A universal collection has endowed it with universal opportunities and, within the limitations of its function, has admitted it to partnership in activities conducted far beyond the borders of the United States. Many of these have been recounted in earlier chapters of this Report: the microfilming expeditions to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai and Mexico; loans to institutions abroad; commissions to foreign composers; compilations and studies undertaken on contract in behalf of international organizations; the conclusion of exchange agreements with other governments; exhibitions prepared for display in several countries; joint essays in cataloging and classification; consultations with specialists on missions to the United States; etc., etc. But because some of the Library's interests and energies and resources have been called upon for enterprises not satisfactorily accommodated to assignment elsewhere in this document, it is necessary to provide for such collectanea of work with the international scholarly community, under the general heading of "External Relations."

UNESCO

My own participation in external relations continued to be active, particularly as regards work in connection with the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

In late 1949 my appointment as a member of the United States National Commission for UNESCO was renewed for a second period of three years. I am one of the ten members whom the Secretary of State is authorized to appoint from among the officers of the Federal Government. At the same time my term of service on the Executive Committee of the Commission expired. In view of my membership on the Executive Board of UNESCO, however, I am invited to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee. During the fiscal year the Commission held two meetings, one in September and another in April, both of them in Washington, D. C., and the Executive Committee held four meetings, also in Washington, D. C.

During the year the Library Panel of which I am Chairman did not hold a meeting but on occasion I held informal consultations with some of its members.

In December 1949, at the request of the Department of State, I made a trip to Hollywood to hold conferences with leaders in the motion picture industry with a view to interesting them in the production of films having a UNESCO theme or imbued with UNESCO ideals of teaching understanding among peoples. Miss Myrna Loy, later to become a member of the United States National Commission, and who also served on the United States delegations to the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the General Conference, was helpful in arranging my various contacts in Hollywood so that the best advantage could be taken of my time there. I was very happy to discover the existence of a wide and enthusiastic interest in the use of motion picture films of various kinds for the purposes of peace.

I was privileged to serve on the United States delegations to the Fourth and Fifth Sessions of the General Conference of

UNESCO, both of which fell within the fiscal year under review. It is expected that hereafter there will be only one session of the General Conference each fiscal year, usually in May or June. The Fourth Session was held in Paris in September and October and the Fifth during the period May 22 to June 16 was held in Florence, Italy. As a member of the delegations to these Conferences, I dealt with many parts of the UNESCO program but paid particular attention to various issues concerning libraries, bibliographical controls, exchanges of publications, the UNESCO Book Coupon scheme, the whole matter of copyright and other cultural and intellectual matters of concern to libraries and museums throughout the world.

At the Fourth Session of the General Conference I was elected the American member of UNESCO's 18-member Executive Board for a term of 3 years beginning at the end of the Fourth Session itself and continuing through the close of the Seventh Session of the General Conference, that is until approximately June 1952. My membership on the Executive Board required me to go to Paris for its sessions in November 1949, in February 1950, and again for a three-day session in March 1950. The only other meeting of the Board during the fiscal year held, after my election thereto, was for one week immediately preceding the Fifth Session of the General Conference in Florence, Italy, and on occasion during the Session. These brief meetings of the Board are attended, of course, at the expense of UNESCO and the time required for them is taken as annual leave.

On my return trip from the Conference at Florence I took advantage of the opportunity to spend a day in Lisbon, Portugal, on business of the International Colloquium on Luso-Brazilian Studies. There I found great interest in the forthcoming Colloquium and was greatly pleased to see the way in which this joint activity of the

Library of Congress and Vanderbilt University, with the valuable cooperation and aid of the Department of State, was so enthusiastically supported by the Portuguese Government and by Portuguese scholars and scholarly organizations.

As the fiscal year began I was on the high seas, en route to Paris to attend the second meeting of UNESCO's Committee of Experts on Copyright. The first meeting of this Committee was held in 1947, but I did not participate in its work at that time. The second meeting took place from July 4 to July 9 and resulted in a report and recommendations calling for the next steps to be taken in UNESCO's plan for the eventual development of a treaty regulating international copyright relations which it was hoped might be universally adopted by the countries of the world. Mr. Arthur Fisher, Associate Register of Copyrights, attended this meeting as my advisor and was very helpful in the work of the Committee as well as in assisting me with the preparation of the report on the session which fell to my lot as *rappoiteur*.

The recommendations of the Committee of Experts on Copyright were approved at the Fourth Session of the General Conference, and additional steps were taken before the end of the fiscal year to proceed further with this important task, including the scheduling of the third meeting of the Committee of Experts on Copyright to take place in Washington in October and November 1950. This last step in the work will be included in next year's Report. Suffice it to say here that the results of the second meeting of the Committee of Experts and of the Fourth Session of the General Conference were followed closely and fully at meetings of the Copyright Panel of the United States National Commission for UNESCO, of which I served as Chairman. The Panel's work was particularly important in assisting the Department of State to prepare a satisfactory reply to the UNESCO request for views

of governments on certain questions addressed to members of UNESCO and other states as a result of the Committee of Experts' work at its second meeting.

I was privileged to attend the congress of United States and Mexican historians held early in September in Monterey, Mexico, in which Dr. Hanke took a leading part.

In June 1950 Dr. Harold Spivacke, Chief of the Music Division, was elected by the National Music Council as its representative on the United States National Commission for UNESCO. He succeeded Dr. Howard Hanson and will serve as the music representative on the National Commission for a term of three years. Shortly after his appointment, Dr. Spivacke was appointed a member of the Committee on Activities of the National Commission. He continues as a member of the UNESCO Music Panel on which he has served since its inception.

UNESCO'S Bibliographical Program

The Library has continued, during the fiscal year, to participate as actively as its other engagements have permitted, in national and international discussions and activities directed toward the improvement of the means of bibliographic communication between the workers in the various disciplines. The disruptions resulting from the war as well as the accelerated activity and the development of new methods of reporting the results of research which have stemmed from it, have combined to render existing methods of bibliographical control quite unsatisfactory, even to the extent of squandering national resources of research time and talent, and of endangering national safety.

A number of national professional associations have undertaken specific inquiries and studies with respect to the bibliography of their particular disciplines. This interest has been reflected at the international level by organizations such as the

international scientific unions and the international organizations in the social sciences and the humanities, as well as by the international governmental organizations such as the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Interest and activity in the general problems involved has, however, been focused in UNESCO, and the Library of Congress has worked closely with UNESCO in the development of its plans in this area.

Just prior to the opening of the fiscal year covered by this Report the Chief Assistant Librarian, Mr. Clapp, participated in a conference called by UNESCO to consider the problems involved in reporting research in the natural sciences through indexes and abstracts. The work of this International Conference on Science Abstracting, June 1949, has already produced some beneficial results, especially with respect to bibliographical reporting in physics and engineering. While in the United States coordinated action has been slower to take effect than in certain other countries, there are prospects of further developments in the near future.

In the more general area, UNESCO has had for several years from its General Conference a directive to cooperate with the Library of Congress and other national libraries as well as international organizations in a survey of bibliographical services, with a view to their improvement. In consequence, UNESCO placed a contract with the Library for the calendar year 1948 which resulted in a sample study (by Kathrine O. Murra of the staff of the General Reference and Bibliography Division) in the field of fundamental education — a subject in which UNESCO had specific responsibilities of its own. The contract with the Library of Congress was renewed for the calendar year 1949 and resulted in the development of a report (by Mrs. Murra and Mr. Clapp) entitled *Bibliographical Services: Their Present State and Possibilities of*

Improvement. This report was translated by UNESCO into French and Spanish and was distributed to working parties in nearly forty countries, some thirty of which prepared additional reports summarizing the present state of bibliographical services in their countries, and making recommendations both for domestic improvement and for improvements at the international level. These reports were all to be considered at an international conference on the improvement of bibliographic services to be held by UNESCO in November 1950.

Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation

In recent years the Library's participation in international activities has necessarily extended beyond that commerce of ideas which has always been central to its work.

This extension of its rôle only reflects the broader and more intense concern of the people of the United States for their fellows. Our friendly but somewhat distant neighbors of a decade or so ago have become allies in events upon the outcome of which, it is not too much to say, hangs the life or death of civilization. Hardly heard names of a generation ago — the Solomons, Burma, Morocco, Korea — have become theaters of incalculable importance to us. The United States has had pressed upon it a responsibility in world affairs completely different from any it had hitherto borne.

As a part of this intensification of international relations, the concern of the Government itself has extended beyond the political aspects of American contacts with other nations to embrace the whole range of economic and cultural relations. This broader concern has been expressed in part since 1936 through the Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation established by the Department of State

and representing various agencies of the Government. The Committee has served as a medium through which other agencies, with the Department's financial assistance, could participate in scientific and cultural programs abroad. Through the fiscal year 1948 by law, and in the two following fiscal years by limitation of funds, the work of the Committee has been limited to Latin America.

With funds provided through the Committee, the Library carried on during the past year a variety of special programs. Of perhaps principal importance was its Hispanic Exchange Project, through which funds from the Department of State permitted an intensification of its normal exchange activities. Thousands of books, pamphlets, journals, maps, photostats and other materials and nearly 200,000 Library of Congress cards were selected, procured, and dispatched to Latin American institutions to meet their specific needs. A special effort was made to encourage the development of librarianship in Latin America; priority was given to technical library apparatus and to institutions giving courses in library training. In all, exchanges were carried on with some 620 institutions. Moreover, the Library was enabled to provide, through an office of Cooperative Studies in Library Science, for giving advice and assistance to Latin American institutions and librarians on a wide variety of professional problems.

The Library received and distributed during the year Laurence J. Kipp's study, *The International Exchange of Publications*, which had been previously prepared under a grant from the Department of State, and which helpfully analyzed the basic problems confronted by the Government in this field.

The Library was also enabled to continue its assistance to the development of librarianship in Cuba. It had previously aided in the preparation of plans for a new National Library Building, and in the devel-

opment of a program for the Ramón Guiteras Public Library in Matanzas which is to be established with funds bequeathed by an American citizen. The opportunity has been seized of making it a model public library. The Library of Congress has assisted by having a consultant visit Matanzas and by having two future members of its staff trained at the Columbia University School of Library Science. It was expected at the end of the year that this institution would soon open its doors. A third program looked toward the creation of a school of library science under the auspices of the Sociedad Económica de los Amigos del País. Dra. Berta Becerra, Librarian of the Society and Director-to-be of the school, was brought to the United States for several months during the year to observe methods of library training. Dr. Jerrold Orne, Director of Libraries, Washington University Libraries, was then sent to Havana for 2 months to assist Dra. Becerra in the actual planning of the curriculum, procurement of teaching materials, and selection of the faculty. On the basis of Dr. Orne's aid, the school was ready to hold its first class shortly after the close of the year. The Library of Congress had, moreover, made arrangements to supply one member of the faculty for several months and to award an internship to the highest ranking student in the first graduating class.

"Point 4" Program

An opportunity for a much larger program to aid the international flow of knowledge, and one aimed more directly at meeting the specific economic needs of underdeveloped areas was opened by the now famous "Point 4" of American foreign policy as enunciated by the President in his inaugural address in January 1949. More than a year and a half were to elapse before funds would be appropriated to make possible a beginning for the execution of this new program, and during the

year under review it was possible only to proceed as far as the refinement of plans. It seemed clear to the administration of the Library that in the long run the "Point 4" Program must, almost by definition, be educational in nature, and that its permanent success would inevitably depend upon the creation in each under-developed country of a generation of its own experts capable of continuing and extending the limited beginnings which might be made by borrowed specialists. This would mean that in the long run major attention would have to be given to establishing and strengthening the basic instruments of education, including, of course, libraries and especially those of medical, agricultural, and technological institutions. It was also evident that the resources and experts available for the "Point 4" Program were so lamentably inadequate to the world-wide need for technical assistance that every possible means must be used to supplement and extend the work of the relatively few authorities who could be sent abroad, including the maximum possible use of printed and audio-visual materials and library techniques of disseminating them.

The Library expressed these views to the responsible officers of the Department of State and endeavored to formulate general plans toward their effectuation, but it was not yet possible at the end of the year to foresee how soon or how fully those plans might be realized.

Foreign Consultants

A "Foreign Consultant" program has been initiated in the Library. Relations with officers of other governments, institutions and organizations abroad, and the proprietors of the foreign book-trade were, it was felt, reasonably satisfactory for purposes of acquisition. These did not, however, provide adequate communication with, or information about, matters which are currently engaging the attention of

scholars in other nations. The Foreign Consultant program was, in consequence and at the instance of the Library's European Affairs Division, designed to provide an inventory of contemporary intellectual life in the Consultant's field of specialization, and to secure for the Library a survey which would report "who is doing what and why." It has been put into effect for Germany, by a grant for the purpose from the Oberlaender Trust, of Philadelphia. There the appointees are:

Prof. Dr. Ernst Wilhelm Meyer, of Frankfurt, in the fields of political science and economics.

Prof. Dr. Kurt Ueberreiter, of Berlin, in the fields of the natural sciences.

Dr. Dolf Sternberger, of Heidelberg, in the fields of the social sciences.

These distinguished men of learning have already submitted their first reports which have been published by the Library. The "pilot project" has demonstrated the values inherent in the idea, for despite its primary purpose to bring to American scholars a knowledge of work in progress, this unique record of institutions and specialists has led to mutually helpful relations and to the discovery of new colleagues.

Europe

Miss Kathleen E. Clifford, of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, returned to the Library in October 1949, after a year's leave of absence. At the request of the Department of State she went to Lisbon in October 1948, as a Foreign Service Staff Officer, to establish an American Library, as a part of the cultural and informational program of the American Embassy.

The Department of State provided an excellent selection of children's books, as well as admirable collections of adult literature; these were greatly appreciated by the young people of Lisbon. One Portuguese professor remarked that to the best of his knowledge, this was the first time

that library work with children had been attempted in Portugal. Technical books, periodicals, fiction, books on travel in the United States were popular. The majority of the readers were Portuguese, but library members included also American, English, and other residents of Lisbon.

The impact of such a library, even in its initial stages, was summed up by a Portuguese journalist. The author reported that such a library showed that the United States is concerned far more with cultural matters than is generally recognized; that the library could serve as a model for some Portuguese libraries which have far greater collections, but insufficient organization. Finally, he suggested that the Portuguese should, in the service of their own interest, set up similar small libraries, composed of Portuguese books, in various world capitals. The flattery of imitation implies real approval.

Dr. Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, visited Spain from April 10 to April 28, 1950; his principal purpose was to represent the Library at the Tenth Anniversary Meeting of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, the government-sponsored research council which stimulates or sponsors much of the scholarly research and publication of Spain. A number of visits were made in Madrid, Barcelona, and Seville on behalf of exchange arrangements, the most important of which was the Executive agreement for the exchange of official publications.

To familiarize Spanish librarians with United States Government publications, arrangements were made for a large exhibition of these publications to be shown in several cities under the joint sponsorship of the Consejo Superior and the American Embassy.

A beginning was made on the Hispanic Foundation's program to record Spanish poets reading their own verse, and confer-

ences were held in Madrid and Seville with American and Spanish officials concerning projects to microfilm manuscript material in Spanish archives. Everywhere the opportunity was taken to renew friendships with librarians, archivists, and scholars. In Barcelona, Madrid, and Seville talks were given in Spanish on the Library's Sesquicentennial and on the Hispanic activities of the Library.

In his capacity as Consultant to the Department of State, the Chief of the Library's European Affairs Division, Dr. Harry J. Krould, was in Germany and Austria (as well as other parts of Western Europe) from June 7 to July 21, 1950. One of his important assignments was to assist members of the German Parliament in their efforts to establish a legislative reference service for the West German Republic. The creation of such a research organization, as an instrument of the democratic process, had commended itself to representatives of the Bundestag who had visited the Library of Congress within recent months, and plans for its establishment were being matured without division along party lines. This unanimity resulted from the ready understanding of the impartiality and nonpartisanship of the scholarly work currently performed in behalf of the Congress of the United States.

Dr. Krould, in addition, took part in successful conferences which had as their object the assignment to individual German libraries of responsibility for specialization in certain specific fields of learning, along lines not dissimilar to the American "Farmington Plan," in order that they might serve the interests of the entire German scholarly community rather than the more limited interests of a single university. This apportionment of disciplines will constitute an important contribution to the intellectual recovery of Germany.

Latin America

The First Congress of Historians of Mexico and the United States met in Monterey, from September 4 to 9, 1949, under the joint sponsorship of the Academia de Ciencias Históricas de Monterey, the American Historical Association, and the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. This gathering attracted a large and representative group of scholars from both sides of the Rio Grande, and the principal papers elicited lively discussion. An interesting characteristic of the United States delegation was the attendance of non-Latin Americanists such as Merle E. Curti, Paul W. Gates and Edward Kirkland. Gratifyingly, a number of younger historians from each country were present. Included in the Mexican delegation was Susana Uribe, Librarian of the Colegio de México, who has just completed an internship in the Library of Congress. Also present was Dr. Mariano Picón-Salas, who subsequently served the Library of Congress for a three-week period in November as Consultant in Venezuelan Bibliography.

I presented a paper on the Library's policy of acquisitions in which I announced the principle that the Library of Congress would refrain from adding to its collections material uniquely and more properly a part of the cultural patrimony of another nation. Also representing the Library of Congress were Dr. Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, and George Smisor, Head of the Library's Microfilming service in Mexico City. Mr. Smisor microfilmed the gazette of the State of Nuevo León while the Congress was in session, thereby affording delegates an opportunity to see a demonstration of this process. The Benjamin Franklin Library, of Mexico City, exhibited a selection of American books on Mexico published since 1935, together with recent Mexican books on history. For both sections of the exhibit excellent catalogs had been prepared.

The Congress was a stimulating and productive experiment in international co-operation. A report will be issued in due course.

Dr. Max Bissainthe, Director of the National Library of Haiti, spent fifteen days in the Library where he provided expert advice on the development of the Haitian collections. His report contained an appraisal of the Library's existing holdings, specific suggestions for acquisition of non-current and current materials, and recommendations for improvements in catalog entries for Haitian personal names.

During a tour in July and August 1949, Dr. Werner B. Ellinger, of the Subject Cataloging Division, visited a number of Latin American law libraries (as well as a number of general libraries possessing distinguished collections of legal literature) in order to study their methods of cataloging and classification, with special consideration of their usefulness in the development of a law classification schedule at the Library of Congress. He spent some time in the national libraries of Peru, Chile, Uruguay, and Brazil, the central and departmental libraries at universities in Lima, Santiago, Montevideo, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahía, and Recife, the congressional libraries of Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay, and several other government libraries, notably in Brazil.

In addition to the technical information exchanged, the personal relations established with many colleagues proved valuable and stimulating. A report of Dr. Ellinger's observations was published in the May 1950 issue of the *Law Library Journal*.

Mrs. Anne V. Gard, of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, was on leave of absence throughout the entire fiscal year, which she spent in Caracas, Venezuela, as "Bibliotecario Técnico" at the Biblioteca Nacional and as Profesora at the Universidad Central. Her work for the national library consisted, for the most

part, of supervising cataloging and filing processes, but she devoted considerable attention to instructing the staff in cataloging practice. The "Escuela de Biblioteconomía" was instituted as a part of the Universidad Central in 1949. Mrs. Gard was instrumental in developing the curriculum as well as in selecting the faculty, but her specific duties were the teaching of cataloging and classification.

During the summer of 1949, Lucile M. Morsch, Chief of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, spent ten weeks visiting libraries in Latin America, under the auspices of the Department of State's program of Cooperation with the Other American Republics. On this mission, she visited ninety-nine libraries in Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Puerto Rico, acquiring knowledge which would enable the Library of Congress more effectively to conduct its technical processing of Latin American literature and to discuss common problems of professional training, practices and standards. (This was in pursuance of action taken at the Assembly of the Librarians of the Americas, sponsored by the Library of Congress in 1947.) With library leaders Miss Morsch conferred on such subjects as bibliographical organization, library administration, and the exchange of publications and technical information.

During the period September 12-24, 1949, Dr. Ristow represented the Library at the First Consultation on Geography of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Approximately 150 geographers, representing 18 American States, were present. The organizational plan of the Consultation included five committees, three round tables, several business and executive sessions, conferences, and tours.

The Committee covered Physical, Bio, Human and Regional Geography, and the Teaching of Geography. The first meeting of each group was devoted to sum-

marizing the activities in that field for each country. Dr. Ristow, as a member of the United States delegation, reported on Physical Geography in this country. Various problems and ideas were discussed and debated at the second Committee meeting. The third and last gathering of each group was devoted to examining and receiving specific contributions, and to the formulation and presentation of proposals.

Round table discussions were held on (a) colonization and immigration, with special reference to Latin America, and the part geographers can play in such programs, (b) contributions of geographers to soil conservation, and (c) contributions of geographers to regional planning. These discussions were among the most spirited of the Consultation.

The exchange of ideas, and the personal contacts between geographers of this hemisphere were advantageous and harmonious. The First Consultation on Geography of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History was from this point of view, a great success.

Dr. Ristow met and talked with geographers from most of the Latin American countries and established relations which should be of future value to the Library. Visits to the map library of the Conselho, to the Mapoteca of the Foreign Office, to the Instituto Geográfico do Exército, and to the Arquivo Nacional, provided an opportunity for examining various methods of filing and handling maps.

On the return trip from Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Ristow stopped in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Here he visited the Insular Department of Interior and the Puerto Rico Planning, Zoning and Urbanizing Board. Largely through the efforts of the Planning Board, the Insular Interior Department and the United States Geological Survey, Puerto Rico is now the best mapped region in the Western Hemisphere. Topographic sheets, on the scale of 1:30,000 are available for the entire Island. In addi-

tion, some 150 sheets (of a projected 230) of a preliminary 1:10,000 topographic map are now published. Arrangements were made to secure this series, as well as a number of maps of the Island and its cities, prepared in connection with studies of the Planning Board.

Half a day was spent at the University of Puerto Rico, visiting the library and the geography department.

The Orient

In August and September 1949, Dr. Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Chief of the Japanese Section, visited Japan as a member of the United States Education Exchange Survey Group. This Group was organized by the Department of the Army at the request of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). It was composed of five persons, each of whom was appointed for this special duty by the Department of the Army upon the nomination of one of the following organizations: the Department of State, the United States Office of Education, the American Council on Education, and the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils. Dr. Beal served as representative of this last mentioned body.

His assignment was to study and report upon methods for conducting an effective program for the exchange of educational personnel between Japan and the United States. He found that such persons could be classified into three categories: 1. Students; 2. Teaching personnel; and 3. Research scholars, and observers. Educational exchange was conceived to be a two-way affair; the group therefore studied the problems faced by Japanese in each of these categories coming from Japan to the United States, and by Americans of each category going to Japan. Dr. Beal's individual assignment was to study facilities for American research scholars in Japan, and problems which had to be solved before they could be admitted to that

country. His recommendations were made in a report to SCAP.

Recently the Division of International Motion Pictures in the United States Information Service of the Department of State requested Cecil Hobbs, the Library's reference librarian for Southeast Asia, to review and evaluate the Burmese sound track of more than a dozen films which had been prepared for the use of the Information Service in Burma. Mr. Hobbs' assignment involved listening to the films for the purpose of passing judgment on the enunciation of the commentator (usually a Burmese student presently in the United States) and on the intelligibility of the Burmese vocabulary to ordinary villagers. Many of the films were produced at the Walt Disney Studios in Hollywood. Some are in color, and are intended to impart the essentials of personal hygiene, the basic rules of public health and related safeguards to well-being. Others, in black and white, are documentaries on various aspects of the American way of life, as it is followed in various sections of the United States. Mr. Hobbs is presently reviewing and evaluating three Burmese scripts for these films which will be released during the coming year.

Dr. T. L. Yuan, former Director of the National Library of Peiping, served the Library as Consultant in Chinese Literature from March to September 1949. He prepared a descriptive catalog of Chinese rare books added to the collections of the Library of Congress since 1947.

Voice of America

The Voice of America has turned to the Library's activities and special events for material to broadcast to other nations of the world. Representative of such uses during the last fiscal year were the following:

I was interviewed four times in connection with the UNESCO program.

The Chief Assistant Librarian, Mr. Clapp, made a statement on a concert conducted by Arturo Toscanini.

The Assistant Librarian, Mr. Mearns, was interviewed on the American charters

of freedom sent to Paris for the Human Rights Exhibit.

The Chief of the Folklore Section, Dr. Emrich, was interviewed on the collections in his charge.

Chapter VII

Administration, Finance, Personnel

Recent Developments in the Field of Administration

THE administration of a staff of 2,000 employees differs radically from the administration of a staff of 100. When the new library building was opened in 1897, there was no pressing need to recognize the administrative function in a way which became necessary later. According to the 1896 testimony of Mr. Spofford before the Joint Committee on the Library, there were 42 employees in the Library, of whom 24 were assigned to the Copyright service while 18 performed regular library functions, but not a single employee (aside from the Librarian and his Assistant) held strictly administrative responsibilities.

However, size is not the only factor involved in the recognition of the administrative function. Developments both in business and in government have resulted in a growing specialization in this field. Professor Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard University described this process quite succinctly in an address before the annual meeting of the American Economic Association on December 28, 1949, when he predicted that "the number of staff officers of an enterprise will continue to grow relative to the number of line officers. The rapid growth of staff relative to line has been one of the revolutionary changes in business methods during the last 50 years. Indeed, prior to 1906, business had virtually no staff officers; it operated solely with line officers."

It might be thought that an agency such as the Library of Congress which

renders service primarily of a professional character would not be so much concerned with administrative processes and administrative implications. Actually, it is precisely because of its professional character that administration in the Library must be formalized and specialized. Agencies of the Federal Government are, by and large, generally concerned with administrative operations by reason of their duties, and their day-to-day activities are modified by a high degree of conscious conformity with current developments in the fields of public administration and management. Among these, particular mention may be made of three:

(1) Professional societies such as the American Society for Public Administration, the Society for the Advancement of Management, and the Society for Personnel Administration, all with active chapters in Washington, have had a growing influence on governmental practice, and no little influence on the application of theory to techniques and procedures.

(2) The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, known as the Hoover Commission, although directed (as its name implies) toward the organizational structure and management of agencies in the executive branch of the Government, has had a tremendous impact and the Library has been sensitive to its work, perhaps in part, a result from direct participation in some of its undertakings.

(3) Other developments (some of which have been related to the activities of the Hoover Commission, and some of which have antedated it) have likewise affected

the formulation of administrative policies and procedures in the Library. These have included: The President's Management Improvement Program, initiated by Executive Order 10072 on July 29, 1949, and further implemented by appointment by the President of an Advisory Committee on Management Improvement; the authorization of management improvement plans and systems of incentive awards in Title X of the Classification Act of 1949, approved October 28, 1949; the setting up of a Joint Program on Improvement of Accounting and Budgeting, sponsored by the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Budget, which was first announced on October 28, 1948; and the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, approved on June 30, 1949 which established a new agency, the General Services Administration, and which has already resulted in significant progress in the fields of property management, property control and disposal, and records management. While these measures were directed primarily toward activities in the executive branch of the Government, the Library of Congress has made every effort to take advantage of them.

The Expanding Role of the Administrative Department

One of the last agencies of the Federal Government to do away with the old and familiar office of Chief Clerk, which grew up like Topsy because it was necessary for *someone* to relieve the agency head of miscellaneous clerical, fiscal, and housekeeping responsibilities, the Library of Congress found it desirable in 1940 to adopt a recommendation that an Administrative Department be established, along with a Processing and a Reference Department. The Administrative Department, according to Verner W. Clapp in his first report as Administrative Assistant and Director of the Administrative Depart-

ment, "was intended, therefore, to bring together those offices whose functions underlie and facilitate the operation of the Library as a library — the services variously described as fiscal, or as 'housekeeping services.' But it was recognized that this fiscal or 'housekeeping' function would fail — had indeed threatened to fail — to subserve the general purpose of the Library or to facilitate its genuine operation, if it should play (as its name might imply) a merely passive role. . . . If such failures were to be avoided, the discharge of even a subservient, a 'housekeeping' function must be vigorous and active; it must have direction." There was, in other words, a clear understanding of administration as an affirmatively exercised function of the Library. This understanding has been further deepened with the passage of time.

Following an interval (1943-46) when its duties were confided to the overburdened Chief Assistant Librarian the Administrative Department was reconstituted with the appointment in September 1946 of a Director of Administration.

Although the various fiscal and housekeeping offices, such as Personnel, Accounts, and Supply, were soon firmly established, one of the first needs was the strengthening of the Department's direction. While this could not be accomplished at once, some remedial action has been taken during the four years or so which have elapsed. First came the appointment on November 16, 1946, of an Assistant Director of Administration, who, in addition to being second in command, is responsible for the over-all budgetary and fiscal operations of the Library. Next came the assignment of the Director of Personnel as a general staff adviser on personnel problems, policies and procedures, in addition to his service as the chief of a division. On January 8, 1948, the position of Keeper of the Collections was transferred from the Office of the Chief Assistant

Librarian to the Office of the Director of Administration, which placed the preservation and security of the collections and the disposition and utilization of space, properties, and facilities under the Administrative Department. Finally, on January 23, 1950, a Management Officer was designated and attached to the Office of the Director of Administration as a staff officer.

Some tangible results of this strengthening of staff functions have already manifested themselves as will be evident from the more detailed accounts appearing below. Over and above the strengthening of staff specialization, there has been a concomitant but somewhat counterbalancing development. Specialization inevitably leads to separatism unless rigorously controlled. Positive steps were taken to reconcile and integrate the activities of the line and staff officers in the Library. The measures and devices adopted to bring about integration have been simple but effective. In the first place, the Department has been fully represented in the Librarian's Conference; the Director of Administration, the Director of Personnel and the Management Officer are regular members, the Assistant Director of Administration participates at all sessions where matters in which he is directly concerned are brought up, and the Keeper is called in whenever the subject under discussion is closely related to his sphere of responsibility. This is significant because it constitutes an acknowledgment of the fact that matters of policy and matters of administration are inseparable.

However, precisely because Conference is limited in its deliberations to policy matters, it cannot well be concerned with those urgent and important routine problems which require constant attention. To fill this gap, short daily sessions were instituted in February 1949, attended only by the Librarian, the Chief Assistant Librarian, and the Director of Adminis-

tration; on Thursday mornings, two other Directors, the Directors of Reference and Processing, were called in. At these sessions, attention was given to current administrative problems. A great deal was accomplished by these meetings which supplemented, simplified and expedited communication, avoided costly breakdowns, and ensured prompt solution of problems.

On May 2, 1950 the decision was taken to extend these advantages by instituting a series of daily reporting sessions in each Department; these were further supplemented by meetings three times a week at which the Department directors, the Chief Assistant Librarian and the Assistant Librarian reported to the Librarian. The purpose was to overcome "one of the greatest weaknesses still remaining in the Library administration," which concerned "the matter of communication promptly and in routine among the top officers of the Library, so that the Librarian and the Chief Assistant Librarian are informed fully and promptly concerning the daily activities, contacts, and problems of Department Directors, Division Chiefs, and other officers of the Library, and these officers are informed of the activities and thinking of the Librarian and the Chief Assistant Librarian." To coordinate with these meetings, the Librarian's Conference was regularly scheduled to meet on the remaining two forenoons of the work week.

Greater coordination and integration of line and staff operations were assured late in fiscal 1949 when a job description was prepared to cover the responsibilities of departmental administrative officers. Since then administrative officers of the Reference Department and the Legislative Reference Service have been appointed. Although the time has been too brief for satisfactory evaluation, there is reason to believe that the results so far obtained in a more decentralized administration have justified the expectations of them.

Their purpose was to bring fiscal, house-keeping, personnel, and related functions closer to operating programs. In addition to the appointment of two departmental administrative officers, several other line officers of the Library have been designated to attend interdepartmental administrative officers' meetings to discuss problems of mutual concern.

It is gratifying to be able to report substantial progress in the preparation and publication of manuals covering the procedures and practices of the Library of Congress. This series, conceived as long ago as 1941, has matured as a result of visits of the Librarian's Conference to the divisions and departments of the Library. Draft manuals have been prepared in advance of divisional inspections and serve as a basis for the examination of operations and functions. After the tours, the drafts are revised and, with the approval of the Bibliography and Publications Committee and the Chief Assistant Librarian, are issued in multilith form. Although the manuals are written primarily for the use of the staff, copies have been available for purchase through the Card Division. A total of 17 manuals have now appeared; they are: No. 1, Stack and Reader Division; No. 2, Copyright Cataloging Division; No. 3, Subject Cataloging Division; No. 4, Catalog Maintenance Division; No. 5, Binding Division; No. 6, Exchange and Gift Division; No. 7, Copyright Office (excluding the Copyright Cataloging Division); No. 8, Descriptive Cataloging Division; No. 9, Serials Division; No. 10, Legislative Reference Service; No. 11, Loan Division; No. 12, Hispanic Foundation; No. 13, Processing Department Office; No. 14, General Reference and Bibliography Division; No. 15, Map Division; No. 16, Music Division; No. 17, Manuscripts Division.

Budget, Finance and Accounting

As previously indicated, the Assistant

Director of Administration has devoted himself primarily to budgetary and fiscal matters. Following his appointment to the Library, his first assignment was the preparation of a series of internal budgetary controls. As a preliminary step, it was necessary to establish and designate by number the authorized budgeted positions in the Library. By the end of fiscal year 1950, all positions chargeable to appropriated funds and working funds and most of the positions chargeable to gift and trust funds had been numbered. At the same time, pay period salary budgets were set up for internal control of each salary appropriation or fund, with reserves and other allowances provided for increases within grade, reallocations, terminal leave payments, night differential, overtime and holiday pay and other requirements. It would not have been possible, with manpower available to the Director of Administration to accomplish this laborious and meticulous task, were it not for the assistance offered by the Tabulating Office, the Chief of which has been helpful and ingenious in the application of tabulating machinery to fiscal controls.

THE PERFORMANCE BUDGET

While effective internal controls have been a need, the improvement in budget formulation has resulted not so much from forces within the Library as from external forces. On August 3, 1949, the Bureau of the Budget issued instructions to all agencies which radically altered the budget presentation for fiscal 1951. The old form, which had been in effect since the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, was conceived primarily in terms of a statement of the services which were proposed to be paid or procured with funds appropriated. The new form, inspired in large part by the work of the Hoover Commission, is called the performance budget, and is centered on past, current, and

proposed programs and accomplishment.

The Library at once realized the significance of this development, and, although this form of presentation was not mandatory on the legislative or judicial branches for the coming fiscal year, the decision was taken that the Library of Congress would conform — the first agency in either branch to do so. The task of preparing narrative and statistical statements of program and performance was onerous largely because no precedent had yet been established and appropriate examples were not available. Despite the difficulties, work was completed and the formal estimates submitted on October 15, 1949, the statutory deadline.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOUNTING

The Library of Congress has benefited from developments in accounting techniques. Fiscal 1950 marked the tenth year of centralized accounting in the Library. This control of all available funds is, of course, the most practicable way of keeping finances in order, of supplying prompt, correct and complete financial statements, and of insuring a proper audit of receipts and expenditures.

With centralization, it also became possible to take advantage of economies afforded by mechanization. The addition of a second bookkeeping machine during fiscal 1950 made it easier to maintain a continuous balance between control accounts and certain subsidiary records.

During the past year a bookkeeping machine has also been added to the equipment of the Copyright Office, there too facilitating the maintenance of more adequate accounting controls.

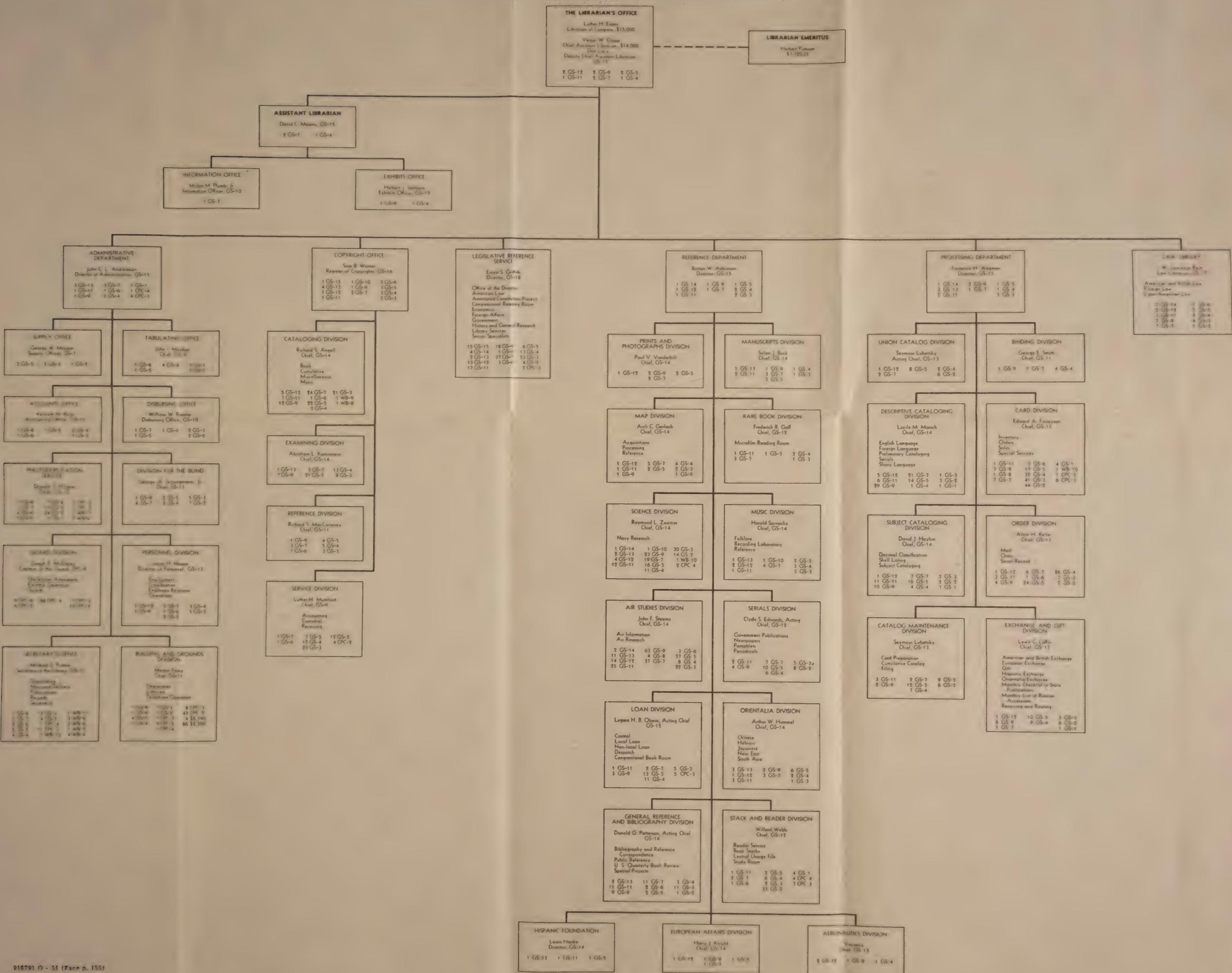
The Tabulating Office in addition to pay roll, billing and statistical operations, also has a part in the accounting process, because the analytical breakdowns prepared by tabulating equipment must tie in with major controls maintained in the

Accounts Office. During recent years more and greater demands have been made for tabulated statements. The provision of current information has been made possible only by replacement of older types of key punch, sorting, collating and tabulating machines, with the most recent models available, models which can produce results more readily. Substantial replacements were made during fiscal year 1950.

Recent developments in accounting have not been limited to organizational and technological matters. During the fall of 1948 a most significant step was taken by the Comptroller General, the Director of the Budget, and the Secretary of the Treasury. Under the joint auspices of these three agencies, a study of governmental accounting was undertaken with a view to radical overhauling of the accounting methods of the Federal Government. This move, incidentally, antedated the report of the Hoover Commission on the need for accounting reform. The principal and most significant aspects of the joint accounting program are concerned with accounting as an implement of sound administration and management.

Although the joint accounting program has gathered momentum slowly and cautiously, it is even now clear that business methods may properly be applied to governmental accounts. The Administrative Department has already taken advantage of these developments by applying business type accounting controls to two of the operations of the Library, namely the Photoduplication Laboratory and the Recording Laboratory. By the end of fiscal 1950, a statement of assets and liabilities was drawn up for the former, and an accounting system developed to allow for preparation of periodic statements of profit and loss. In the case of the Recording Laboratory, profit and loss statements were

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available periodically during the year, and only a few finishing touches were necessary for setting up a complete business type accounting system.

Finance and Disbursement

The Accounts Office has completed ten years of centralized accounting operations, and during this period has audited and approved for payment over 100,000 vouchers.

One of the prime requisites of good fiscal management is the prompt availability of financial reports. While the Accounts Office has always been able to submit complete reports within three or four days following the close of the month, toward the end of fiscal 1950 it succeeded, by using a new bookkeeping machine, in submitting preliminary reports the day following the close of the month.

A detailed statement of the Library's finances during fiscal year 1950 appears in the Appendix; also a cumulative statement covering gift and trust fund finances through June 30, 1950. A cumulative statement on gift and trust funds last appeared in the 1941 Report; the record now included covers a period of twenty-five years.

DISBURSING

The staff of eight in the Disbursing Office is the same size as five years ago, despite a substantial increase in funds handled, the number of payments made, and collection schedules prepared. This has been accomplished by the use of tabulating equipment, improved adding and calculating machines, and by arranging the flow of documents for payment in such ways that like items may be combined and duplicate effort eliminated.

The Disbursing Office has had a significant part in the employee relations program by serving as the central point for various drives such as the Community

Chest, the American Red Cross, the CARE Book Program, and organizations devoted to the amelioration of infantile paralysis, cancer, and heart ailments. Closely related to such drives are the collections for purchase of United States Savings Bonds through pay roll deductions; the Disbursing Office is responsible for issuance of bonds to Library employees.

Because of the Library's growing interest in the international exchange of library materials, the Disbursing Office has frequently been consulted on matters concerning international payments. Aside from its normal function of purchasing foreign drafts in settlement of Order Division purchases abroad, dollar shortages and exchange restrictions have involved the Disbursing Office in such questions as the proper mechanics for handling UNESCO book coupons. Early in fiscal 1950, an agreement was reached with the General Accounting Office, by which the Disbursing Office would stock coupons without payment on requisition to UNESCO and make payment once a month for coupons used in settlement with foreign book dealers.

The Disbursing Officer's services have been utilized effectively to assist in the installation of business type accounting systems.

Personnel

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Personnel management is a major segment of over-all administrative management. Like other areas of administration, the Library was relatively late in recognizing the personnel function as requiring organizational specialization. Prior to the issuance of General Order 962 on June 28, 1940, establishing the Personnel Division, responsibility for recruitment, placement, training, classification, employee relations, and related functions

belonged to the Chief Clerk. During these ten years, progressively increasing duties have been assigned to the Personnel Division for the development of policies and procedures for more effective personnel administration. During this period a number of programs have been instituted, the most important of which are: A grievance procedure; a staff participation program; a posting system; a special recruiting program; and a loyalty program.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The proper handling of grievances helps materially to make the Library a better place in which to work. To accomplish this purpose, it is preferable to resolve the grievance before it reaches a critical point. Among the techniques utilized are: The Job Relations Training program whereby supervisors are instructed in the basic elements of employee relations; counseling interviews with individual employees and supervisors which serve to settle petty grievances on the spot; exit interviews which enable the Employee Relations Officer to isolate causes of friction and to identify areas where certain practices should be eliminated or modified; and assistance with health, financial and other personal problems which trouble employees and tend to create an atmosphere in which tensions are generated. By these means, the Library has succeeded in minimizing formal appeals to the two types of boards established to handle the two different kinds of appeals.

(1) *Efficiency Rating Appeals.* During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, just prior to the establishment of the Employee Relations Section, 25 efficiency rating appeals were heard by boards. Approximately this number of hearings had been conducted annually since the installation of the efficiency rating system. But for the period subsequent, the record has been as follows:

	Employees who announced intent to appeal	Appeals heard by boards
1945.....	16	3
1946.....	24	3
1947.....	36	2
1948.....	17	4
1949.....	9	0
1950.....	9	1
Total...	111	13

Nothing has been done to discourage employees from making appeals which they think after discussion are justified. As a matter of fact, it has actually become easier for them to do so, but now there is always a discussion to assure understanding between rating and reviewing officers and employees.

(2) *Other Grievances.* Although no exact statistics were compiled on grievances heard by boards (other than efficiency rating appeals) prior to the establishment of the Employee Relations Section, they are known to have been numerous. The record since establishment of the Section is as follows:

	Appeals from administrative actions	Employee initiated hearings	Total hearings
1945.....	2	0	2
1946.....	3	0	3
1947.....	3	1	4
1948.....	1	0	1
1949.....	1	1	2
1950.....	0	0	0
Total...	10	2	12

These figures do not include those appeals that are occasionally taken direct to the Librarian. During the past year there were two of these, both appeals from dismissal actions. "Employee Initiated Hear-

ings" refers to those hearings which are based on employee dissatisfactions rather than disciplinary actions.

STAFF PARTICIPATION PROGRAM

A popular fallacy of management is based on the assumption that wisdom resides only at the top of the organization and that it is the duty and responsibility of those at lower levels to follow the commands and instructions that seep down through the hierarchy. Since the Library does not approve this attitude, it began eight years ago to adopt procedures for staff participation in its affairs and has progressively offered increasing opportunities for positive contributions by employees regardless of position.

(1) *Staff Advisory Committee.* General Order 1118 (May 25, 1942) founded the Staff Advisory Committee as "a mechanism for the sifting and crystallization of employee opinion as to the measures which the Library administration might appropriately take for the improvement of the operations of the Library and the increase of its output." Current procedure provides for eight of the eleven members of this Committee, to be elected by the leaders of Staff Discussion Groups, and three to be appointed by the Librarian for the sole purpose of redressing imbalances in the membership. The Employee Relations Officer is an ex officio member. The functions of the Committee are: To advise the Librarian concerning staff opinion and to suggest topics for discussion by Staff Discussion Groups and Staff Forums.

(2) *Staff Forum.* It is clear from the foregoing that the Staff Advisory Committee is tied in with the other organization devices to promote staff participation. One of these is the Staff Forum, originally initiated, some thirteen months after the creation of the Staff Advisory Committee,

as the Professional Forum, and open to all members of the staff in the professional and the higher subprofessional grades. By the end of fiscal 1950, it was realized that the limitation on attendance was not desirable and General Order 1427 (issued May 5, 1950) changed the name to Staff Forum, opened the sessions "to all members of the staff based upon their interest in the subject rather than the grade of the position they occupy," and instead of one single meeting a month (except during the summer months), because of the limited capacity of the Auditorium, provided for the division of the staff into two groups for the purpose of attendance at two sessions on successive days.

(3) *Staff Discussion Groups.* Finally, to ensure the most complete participation by every member of the staff, General Order 1308 (issued December 5, 1946) called for organization of Staff Discussion Groups, each group to consist of not more than 25 members, with attendance to be compulsory. The discussion groups which initially met every month, later changed to every three months, are required to discuss during the first part of the meeting an assigned topic selected by the Librarian with the assistance of the Staff Advisory Committee and of the Librarian's Conference, and during the second half of the meeting may discuss any subject in which the participants wish to raise. Organized each with an elected leader and secretary, these groups have submitted to administrative officers some 2,000 specific recommendations, varying, of course, in merit, but on the whole representing positive and important contributions to the conduct of the Library's affairs. It is a requirement that all such recommendations, regardless of validity, must be considered and responded to, a condition which in itself constitutes a valuable administrative exercise, because it calls for self criticism.

THE POSTING SYSTEM

The policy of posting all vacancies in the Library is one of which the Library is particularly proud. Designed originally (General Order 979, September 10, 1940) "to secure the best available talent wherever he or she may be found," and intended to strengthen the staff, it also constitutes a declaration to the staff that promotion from within the Library is not only possible but desirable, provided, of course, that the candidates from within are qualified in competition with applicants from outside.

SPECIAL RECRUIT PROGRAM

The objective of the posting procedure has been complemented by a relatively new enterprise, known as the special recruiting program.

It began, after the war years, as an Intern Program. Representatives from the Library visited colleges and universities in the Middle Atlantic and New England regions to interest superior students in clerical and subprofessional positions and in careers of librarianship. These graduates were afforded an opportunity to procure, at first-hand, a knowledge of the Library and its functions. Nominations of students for positions in librarianship were made by the American Library Association Board of Education for Librarianship, and the librarians selected were assigned to specific positions in particular departments and divisions, *e. g.*, in the Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian, and in the Reference and Processing Department offices. It was expected that these interns would learn the policies, procedures, and methods of the Library, and then, at the end of their year, carry their knowledge and training to other libraries throughout the land. But experience proved otherwise. Instead of seeking employment elsewhere, most of the interns preferred permanent employment in the

Library of Congress. A reconsideration of objectives was therefore necessary.

Accordingly, there emerged the Special Recruiting Program, first inaugurated during fiscal 1949. Its purpose was to attract outstanding library school graduates to regular positions in the Library of Congress. Announcement of the program was communicated to library schools, and the deans or directors of the schools were asked to recommend and endorse leading students. Selection was placed in the hands of a committee, consisting of members of the Library staff, subject to the approval of the Librarian.

Several features of this program are of interest. The successful candidates were to become permanent employees of the Library, in contradistinction to the theory of internship, and they were to be given appointments on a probational basis at what is now classified as the GS-5 level. To prevent the possibility of uncertainty of employment in the mind of the candidate, and to procure superior applicants before they were offered positions elsewhere, selections were announced March 15, although employment would not begin until July 1 or September 1. As planned, appointments were made to specific divisions, bearing in mind the requirements of the Library as well as the preference of the candidates. The appointees were required to participate in an orientation program. Through planned rotation extending over a period of approximately three months — even though specific work preferences had been indicated — opportunity was generally afforded for a variety of assignments.

Throughout the early part of their year, the group met for informal discussions, and a bi-weekly series of informational talks and discussions were, and are now being held, bearing on different phases of library administration, the other technical

aspects of librarianship having been planned through the rotation of assignments.

Thus, the special recruit, even though he may have special interest, is given an integrated library experience upon which he can draw whether or not he elects to remain at the Library of Congress.

From a group of 55 students recommended by their library schools, 15 received appointments. One has recently resigned and 14 are now employed at the Library.

Early in January 1950, an announcement of the Special Recruiting Program to begin in the summer of 1950 was sent to 34 library schools throughout the country. Applications were received from 76 candidates representing 19 colleges and universities. Of this group, 16 were selected; 6 were to report for duty July 1 and the remainder on September 1. All the candidates selected have accepted their appointments. In planning future orientation programs, the comments, suggestions, and experience of the present group and of operating officials will prove of value.

THE LOYALTY PROGRAM

It has always been the view of Library officers that employment in the Library is a privilege and not a right, a privilege which should be available only to those who accept without reservation the fundamental principles on which the Government rests. Accordingly, when the President on March 21, 1947 issued Executive Order 9835 on the Government loyalty program, the Library was prompt to follow with General Order 1319, issued on May 15, 1947, incorporating the essential features of the Executive Order. On May 26, 1947, the appropriations subcommittees were asked to include language which would permit the transfer of funds to the Civil Service Commission and the Federal

Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of making loyalty checks and investigations. This authority was immediately granted in the 1948 Appropriation Act. After almost three years of negotiation, procedures for an orderly, integrated and fair loyalty program were completed when on May 17, 1950 approval was received from the Loyalty Review Board of a proposed General Order setting forth loyalty adjudication procedure for the Library of Congress, an approval which carried with it the approval of the Department of Justice as well. The General Order, issued as No. 1429 on May 18, 1950 gives the employees of the Library whose loyalty is called into question, the same appeal rights to the Loyalty Review Board which employees of executive agencies enjoy.

During the three years of operation of the loyalty program, a total of 2,524 names were submitted for preliminary check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Civil Service Commission. As a result of preliminary findings, the Library has received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation in all 70 reports of full field investigations or notices that a full field investigation is being conducted. The action taken by the Library's own Loyalty Board and the status as of the end of fiscal 1950 of the cases are as follows:

1. Cases adjudicated	
a. Determination favorable to employee.....	48
b. Determination unfavorable to employee. (Both of these employees resigned after issuance of charges or interrogatories but prior to a determination by the Board).....	2
c. Determination favorable to employee, case subsequently reopened upon submission of additional information indicating possibility of disloyalty....	1
Total adjudicated.....	51

2. Voluntary resignations			
a. Employee resigned voluntarily, but so far as is known there was no connection between the loyalty investigation and the resignation.....	1		
b. Employees resigned during loyalty investigation but prior to issuance of charges or interrogatories. There is reason to believe that there may have been some connection between the investigation and the resignations.....	3		
Total resignations.....	4		
3. Cases remaining under consideration by the Library of Congress Loyalty Board.....	15	15	
Total Cases.....	70		

In the adjudication of the cases as shown above six hearings have been held with no appeals taken to the Librarian or to the Loyalty Review Board to date. Seven of the fifty-one cases adjudicated were completed in fiscal 1950.

PROBLEMS AND EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN RECENT YEARS

The past ten years have not been easy for personnel administration. They have been years characterized by a plethora of legislation and regulations which have had a severe impact on personnel operations in all Federal Agencies including the Library. Among the more important of these legislative enactments are the Pay Acts of 1945 and 1946, and the Classification Act of 1949; the Retirement Acts of 1947 and 1950; the Leave Act of 1949; the Employees Compensation Act of 1949, and the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as it applied to the Legislative Reference Service.

However, other events have taken place which have had a peculiar and specific impact on the Library. The establishment in the Library of the Navy Research Section during fiscal year 1947, and of the Air Research Section of the Air Studies

Division during fiscal 1948, have served to increase substantially the problems of recruitment and classification. These two units, financed by working-fund advances from the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Air Force, respectively, have been built up from "skeleton" staffs to a force of 250 employees in about three years. With jobs to be performed which are both varied and unusual for the Library and requiring qualifications which are not easy to find, it is not surprising that they have added a heavy workload to both the Classification and Employment Sections of the Personnel Division.

POSITION CLASSIFICATION

The Annual Report of the Librarian for 1944 recorded the completion of a Library-wide classification survey conducted by the Civil Service Commission. A total of 1,224 positions were reviewed during the period from 1941 to 1944. Since then a total of 2,496 positions have received classification action. Annual reports from 1945 through 1950 list the following:

Fiscal year 1945.....	308
Fiscal year 1946.....	383
Fiscal year 1947.....	598
Fiscal year 1948.....	425
Fiscal year 1949.....	329
Fiscal year 1950.....	453
Total.....	2,496

Since the completion of the 1944 survey, the yearly average of employment on the staff of the Library has been approximately 1,640, and of these, approximately one fifth of the personnel occupy positions for which one job description is sufficient for a number of positions, *e. g.*, charwomen, deck attendants, Card Division searchers and card drawers, guards and laborers. These require less individual classification study and review. There are also other positions which require very similar descriptions, such as catalogers, but nevertheless in one way or another they must be individually prepared, studied and reviewed.

Some Changes in Personnel

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS

Anne V. Marinelli, Special Assistant to the Librarian, in charge of International Library Relations, entered the Library in March 1950. Miss Marinelli came to the Library from the University of Illinois Library at Urbana, where she had been engaged as a bibliographer.

George A. Pughe, Jr., was transferred from the position of Director of Personnel to Management Officer, January 1950.

Jacob H. Mason, formerly Executive Assistant to the Controller in charge of personnel, budget and management, Economic Cooperation Administration, was appointed Director of Personnel, January 1950.

Madeline Thompson returned in September from a year's leave of absence during which time she served as Reference Librarian at the Brooklyn College Library and assumed the duties of Acting Employment and Training Officer while Mr. Burnis Walker was on detail as Administrative Officer in the Legislative Reference Service. Mrs. Thompson was appointed Employment and Training Officer in November, and resigned January 19, 1950.

Robert B. Reed, formerly Assistant Director of Personnel, Securities and Exchange Commission, was appointed Employment and Training Officer, January 1950.

Merton J. Foley, who has served in the Library as Assistant Secretary of the Library, and also as a reference assistant in the General Reference and Bibliography Division, was appointed to the position of Chief, Buildings and Grounds Division, effective April 10, 1950.

A. H. Stricker was engaged as Management Consultant to advise the Library in the development of its management program and to undertake several specific surveys.

William Lawrence Keitt was appointed Law Librarian, September 2, 1949, a posi-

tion vacant since the retirement of Dr. Eldon R. James in 1946. Mr. Keitt had served in the Library from 1928 to 1931, and had practiced his profession in San Francisco, Washington, and New York. He was a Research Fellow in Legal Bibliography at the Law School of Harvard University and received the degree of S. J. D. from that institution in 1934. He is the author of *An Annotated Bibliography of Bibliographies of Statutory Materials of the United States*.

Guido Pignatelli was appointed to the position of Legal Indexer, Law Library, in October 1949. Mr. Pignatelli had extensive service in government offices prior to his appointment at the Library of Congress, having served with the Philippine Alien Property Administration, the War Department, and the Office of Strategic Services.

Asher Achinstein entered the Library service as Housing Specialist in the Legislative Reference Service, October 1949.

Frank J. Bertalan was appointed Chief of Library Services Section in the Legislative Reference Service on February 6, 1950. Mr. Bertalan had served as Head, Reference and Bibliographical Services of the Federal Security Agency Library.

Burton N. Behling was appointed Senior Specialist in Transportation and Communication in the Legislative Reference Service in December 1949. Mr. Behling came to the Library of Congress following extensive service in government.

Charles Daniel Curran was appointed to the position of Senior Specialist in Engineering and Public Works, Legislative Reference Service, in January 1950.

Robert J. Harris was appointed in May of 1950 to the position of Attorney-Editor in Legislative Reference Service to assist for six months in the preparation of the annotation of Article III of the United States Constitution. Dr. Harris is Professor and Head of the Department of Government at Louisiana State University.

Burnis Walker was detailed from the position of Employment and Training Officer to Administrative Officer in the Legislative Reference Service in July of 1949 and was appointed to the latter position in September 1949.

Charles A. Welsh was appointed to the position of Senior Specialist, Industrial Organization and Corporation Finance in the Legislative Reference Service on January 17, 1950.

Walter W. Wilcox was reappointed to the position of Senior Specialist in Agriculture, Legislative Reference Service, effective January 1, 1950.

Sergius Yakobson, Analyst in International Relations, became Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section in Legislative Reference Service on December 29, 1949.

Lester K. Born was appointed Special Assistant on the Microfilm Program in the Office of the Assistant Director for Acquisitions, Processing Department, in January 1950.

John W. Cronin was transferred from the position of Assistant Director for Cataloging to Assistant Director for Acquisitions in the Processing Department during October 1949, and with the abolition of these two positions in October 1950, became the single Assistant Director in the Processing Department.

Nathalie Delougaz, formerly cataloger at the University of Chicago Libraries, was appointed to the position of Head of the Slavic Language Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, in March 1950.

Robert Bingham Downs, Director of the Library and Library School of the University of Illinois, served during the month of July 1949 as Acting Chief of the Union Catalog Division and Consultant in Bibliography. Dr. Downs was particularly concerned with the study and coordination of bibliographical controls in the Library of Congress and the American library system.

C. Dake Gull returned to the Library

Staff in March 1950 as Deputy Chief of the Union Catalog Division following service in the Central Intelligence Agency as Chief of the Scientific Branch. Mr. Gull served in the Library from 1945 to 1949.

Laurence J. Kipp was employed under contract, beginning June 15, 1949, by the Library, with funds made available by the Department of State's Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation. Mr. Kipp's assignment was to survey programs in the Federal Government for exchange of publications with the other American Republics. A report on his project has been published.

Karl-Emerik Olsoni was appointed as Consultant on the Library's Finnish and related Scandinavian collections. Mr. Olsoni was on leave from the State Institute for Technical Research in Helsinki from March 21 to August 31, 1950, and came to the Library from the University of Illinois Library School where he served on the staff and studied for four months.

Dan Mabry Lacy was transferred from the position of Assistant Director for Acquisitions to Assistant Director for Cataloging, Processing Department. On October 20, 1950, Mr. Lacy was appointed Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian.

C. Sumner Spalding was promoted to the position of Assistant Chief, Catalog Maintenance Division, in June 1950.

Nathaniel J. Stewart, formerly Chief of the Card Division, returned to the Library on June 1, 1950 for one month as Consultant to survey collections in Library Science and Library Literature.

Conrad Potter Aiken, poet, novelist, and short story writer, was appointed to the position of Consultant in Poetry in English for the year 1950-51, effective September 1950.

Elizabeth Bishop served during the period September 19, 1949 to September 15, 1950 as Consultant in Poetry in English.

Samuel Eliot Morison, *John Crowe Ransom*,

and *Thornton Wilder* have accepted invitations to become Fellows of the Library of Congress in American Letters.

Robert S. Bray, formerly Assistant Chief of the Card Division, who resigned on January 22, 1950 to accept employment with the Central Intelligence Agency, was appointed to the position of Assistant Chief, Navy Research Section, Science Division, in July 1950.

J. Robert Fluker was appointed to the position of Head, Abstracting Unit, Air Studies Division, in July 1949. Mr. Fluker came to the Library from Columbia University where he had been studying Russian affairs. From 1943-48, he was employed by the Royal Afghan Ministry of Education in Afghanistan where he served as teacher and conducted special studies on educational and economic subjects. In November 1949, Mr. Fluker was promoted to the position of Chief, Air Information Section, Air Studies Division.

Arch C. Gerlach was appointed to the position of Chief of the Map Division in July 1950. Dr. Gerlach was formerly Associate Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin.

Robert C. Gooch was appointed to the position of Assistant Director of the Reference Department on July 3, 1950. Mr. Gooch has had a long term of service with the Library and his position, prior to this appointment, was that of Chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

William G. Howard was appointed to the position of mathematical statistician, Air Studies Division, November 1949.

Michael Kwapiszewski was appointed to the position of Head, Abstracting Unit, Air Studies Division, February 1950. Mr. Kwapiszewski had been active in diplomatic and political circles in Polish affairs. Among his previous offices were: President of the Polish American Chamber of Commerce, Public Relations Officer for the Polish Ambassador, Envoy to the

Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Envoy to Norway, Chief of the Division of American and Far Eastern Affairs in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Warsaw.

Frank E. Louraine served as Assistant-in-Charge, Public Reference Service, General Reference and Bibliography Division, Main Reading Room, during the absence of Thomas Shaw from August 1949 until July 1950.

W. Kenneth Lowry was confirmed in the position of Chief, Navy Research Section, Science Division. At year's end he left the Library to become Director of Army Libraries.

Harry J. Mallon was promoted from the position of Senior Technical Analyst to Head, Technical Analysis Unit, Air Studies Division, in July 1949.

James R. Masterson, formerly employed by the National Archives and the Historical Division, U. S. Army, was appointed to the position of Editor, *Writings on American History*, Manuscripts Division, on July 11, 1949.

Legare Obear was appointed Administrative Officer of the Reference Department on July 7, 1949, after having served as Head of the Cooperative Acquisitions Project and Assistant to the Assistant Director for Acquisitions of the Processing Department, as well as various other positions in the Library.

Robert F. Ogden succeeded Dr. Harold Glidden as Head of the Near East Section of the Orientalia Division. Mr. Ogden came to the Library from the Department of State where he had served as Public Affairs Officer in Damascus and Beirut in the Department's Information and Education Program. Mr. Ogden assumed his present duties in November 1949.

Mariano Picón-Salas, Venezuelan scholar and educator, served for a period in June as Consultant in Venezuelan Bibliography in order to provide expert advice in the development of the Library's Hispanic Collections.

Robert A. Ross, Jr., was appointed Business Economist (Analyst), Air Research Section, Air Studies Division, July 18, 1949.

Rudolf Smits was promoted from the position of Chief, Government Publications Reading Room, to Head, Bibliographical Unit, Air Studies Division, in August 1949.

John H. Thaxter, who served as the Documents Expediter, was promoted to the position of Chief, Government Publications Reading Room, August 1949.

Paul Vanderbilt became Chief, Prints and Photographs Division, and incumbent of the Chair of Fine Arts, after having served as Acting Chief since 1946.

Raymund L. Zwemer, formerly Executive Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences and of the National Research Council, was appointed to the position of Chief of the Science Division and Consultant in Biology, July 1950.

RETIREMENTS

Retirements from the staff during the year included the following:

Katharine Fennell retired on January 31, 1950, from her position as Administrative Secretary to the Director of Personnel, after having been associated with the Library for more than 32 years.

Grover C. Henry retired on July 31, 1949, from his position as messenger in the Secretary's Office. Mr. Henry served three Librarians of Congress, joining the staff on January 6, 1917.

Raymond V. Robinson, a member of the Copyright Office staff since April 1918, retired from the position of Editor on April 28, 1950, on account of physical disability. He was for many years in charge of the Catalog of Copyright Entries, being responsible for numerous improvements incorporated in this publication.

Maud Storey retired from her position as a searcher in the Union Catalog Division

on April 18, 1950, on account of physical disability. She joined the staff on September 1, 1927.

Grace Gardner Griffin retired on April 30, 1950, from her position in the Manuscripts Division. Miss Griffin joined the staff in November 1933. She died on November 4, 1950.

Lettie M. Campbell, laundress on the Labor Force, retired on July 25, 1949, on account of physical disability. She joined the staff on November 4, 1929.

William H. Taylor, a member of the staff since July 1, 1931, retired from his position in the Card Division on July 11, 1949, on account of physical disability.

Maud Kay Sites retired on April 30, 1950 from her position as clerk-stenographer in the Manuscripts Division. Miss Sites joined the staff on June 7, 1908 and served intermittently until 1938, when she was appointed to the position of Secretarial Assistant to the Consultant in Comparative Literature.

Carlotta George, Administrative Assistant in the Descriptive Cataloging Division, retired from her position on October 31, 1949, after more than 37 years in the Library.

RESIGNATIONS

Among those who resigned from the service during the year special mention may be made of the following:

Edith C. Wise, special assistant to Director, Hispanic Foundation, who resigned on December 30, 1949, to accompany her husband to the American Embassy in Panama, where he is Chargé d'Affaires.

William Nelson, Chief of the Air Information Section, in the Air Studies Division, who resigned on August 12, 1949 to accept a professorship in the Department of English Literature in the Graduate School at Columbia University.

Roy Schlinkert, Chief of the Library Services Section of the Legislative Reference Service, who resigned on November

20, 1949, to join the staff of the Detroit Public Library in an important professional position.

Horace I. Poleman, Chief of the South Asia Section, Orientalia Division, who resigned on December 4, 1949, to serve as Attaché, Cultural Officer, with the American Embassy in New Delhi, India.

DEATHS

Deaths during the year include the following:

Max Lederer, a member of the Subject Cataloging Division staff, died on January 24, 1950. During his career at the Library of Congress, he served in various capacities in which his fine scholarship proved of great value particularly in surveys of the Library's holdings in German Literature and Education, and in recommendations for acquisitions, and bibliographies in his special fields.

Lewis L. Cogan, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, died on February 17, 1950. Mr. Cogan joined the staff of the Library in 1942 and had previously worked for the Library as Chief Electrician under the Architect of the Capitol.

Andrew J. Cheseldine, a member of the Stack and Reader Division, died on August 25, 1949. Before joining the Library staff in 1933, Mr. Cheseldine had served for many years in various branches of the Armed Forces.

Robert Ossie Pace, a member of the Guard Division, died on August 2, 1949.

Edith C. Pippen, a member of the Order Division, died on May 14, 1950.

SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENT AWARDS

Superior Accomplishment Awards were made during the year to *Clayton R. Gibbs* and *William J. Kurth*.

Mr. Gibbs acted as head of the group which, with a reduced staff, produced Volume 12 of the *State Law Index* (1949) four days earlier than Volume 11 was completed in 1947. Mr. Gibbs devised a simpler method of indexing and thereby

eliminated the need for three clerical positions, and by revision of other clerical procedures made it possible for four positions to be absorbed by the remaining six members of the Section.

Mr. Kurth, while detailed to the position of Chief of the Serial Record Section, carried in addition almost the full supervisory and operational responsibility of the Order Division in a highly efficient manner and also assumed personal direction of the special project for the payment of overdue invoices.

Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds

On June 30, 1948, William C. Bond retired as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds after 42 years of service to the Library, 20 of them as Superintendent. Lewis L. Cogan, formerly Assistant Superintendent, immediately became Acting Superintendent and on December 19, 1949, was made Superintendent. Mr. Cogan's untimely and widely lamented death two months later meant a complete change in the direction of a variety of activities which are usually taken for granted, yet are so vital to the smooth operation of a large institution. Another event of significance took place halfway through fiscal 1947, when the Guard Force was separated from the Superintendent's Office. After a brief interregnum, Merton J. Foley, who had been serving as Assistant Secretary of the Library, was appointed as Chief of the Buildings and Grounds Division on April 10, 1950. Some three months thereafter, Irvin E. Boniface was made Assistant Chief of the Division. These changes have served to facilitate a process which had actually been going on for some time, that is a change in the emphasis of the work of the Buildings and Grounds Division from maintenance activities to a more active participant in the management and administration of the Library.

A few examples will illustrate this change. It has been necessary for the Chief to work closely with the Management Officer and the Keeper of the Collections on all space studies with respect to partitions, lighting, air-conditioning, and the design and procurement of functional equipment and facilities; in this same connection, a full time property clerk, and a full time purchasing agent, the first added to the staff in fiscal 1948, and the second in fiscal 1950, have had to keep themselves informed of recent developments in office furniture, fixtures and equipment; a typewriter replacement program, started in 1948 and approved by the Congress, is designed to reduce operating expenses while improving production in quantity and quality, by reducing the average age of typewriters from 15 years to 8 years; the drain on the limited capacity of the Capitol Power Plant has been partially relieved by a two-year program for replacement of old-fashioned lamps with fluorescent desk lights, considerably enhancing seeing conditions and reducing complaints of bad lighting by 75 percent; the noise abatement program has been substantially advanced in the past five years by covering many thousands of square feet of ceiling with acoustical tile; since 1947, when the Foreman of Laborers attended a school on insect and vermin control, modern scientific methods of extermination have been applied with increasingly salutary effects; and on September 17, 1948, a central receiving and inspection unit was established, and in the 21 months from that time until the end of fiscal 1950, 575 shipments containing 438,432 pieces have been received.

There is also a human side of the ledger which is an integral part of good management. From 1936 through the middle of 1948, charwomen had enjoyed the same leave privileges as other employees. Leave payments to part time people were then held by the Comptroller General to be

unauthorized. Although some time elapsed before these privileges were restored, it was not difficult to demonstrate to Congress the inherent injustice of this situation, and Public Law 316, approved October 5, 1949, restored leave privileges to our charwomen, waived refunds for payments illegally made in the past, and went one step further by providing leave privileges to certain classes of part time employees throughout the Government.

Preservation and Care of the Collections

FUNCTIONS OF THE KEEPER OF THE COLLECTIONS

Centralized responsibility for the protection, care and preservation of the Library's collections was established on June 29, 1940. The Keeper of the Collections has therefore discharged this important function for ten years; it is a peculiar, complex, and highly specialized form of property management. The original concept of the position of Keeper has been considerably broadened over the years and has gradually evolved into a series of closely related responsibilities dealing not only with the collections themselves but also with the equipment and facilities for housing the collections, security requirements, space requirements, and accessibility. In more recent years, because of its very close relationship to space requirements for the collections, space requirements for the staff has also been added to the list of responsibilities.

Turning first to the collections, we find the years through the end of World War II dominated by security measures to safeguard the collections taking the form of an evacuation program. The postwar years have been characterized by vastly accelerated acquisitions programs, increasing space problems and increasing arrearages in binding; conditions which have been further aggravated by inadequacy of funds to cover such basic needs as com-

plete storage facilities, binding requirements, sufficient personnel to clean the collections and to keep them in proper shelf order. In addition, the dissolution of the Motion Picture Division in 1947, has saddled a very heavy burden on the limited staff which has been obliged not only to assume the basic custodial responsibility but even to render a limited service on the film collections themselves.

THE CARE OF PRECIOUS MANUSCRIPTS

The safeguarding of manuscripts has always been considered a first priority. Such manuscripts include those entrusted to the Library for a limited time as well as those belonging to the permanent collections, and also those on exhibit outside the Library. Noteworthy events in this connection have been the exhibit on two occasions of two exemplars of Magna Carta; the participation by the Library in the Freedom Train expedition; the exhibit in the Library of the Hebrew scrolls (mentioned elsewhere in this Report); the UNESCO Exhibit of Human Rights documents for which the Library supplied the Jefferson draft of the Declaration, Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation and several other treasured documents; and the loan of more than 400 pieces included in the California Exhibit to the California Centennials Commission. The last three exhibits took place during fiscal year 1950. In the same category there should also be included a reference to the trial sealing on June 19, 1950 of a piece of parchment, the size of the Declaration of Independence, in preparation for the final sealing of the engrossed copies of the Declaration and the Constitution of the United States. The trial sealing capped a long effort, in cooperation with the National Bureau of Standards and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Company, to obtain better physical surroundings, improved lighting and the surest protection of these

two most cherished records of the American people.

THE BINDING PROGRAM

Turning to the extremely important subject of the preservation of the Library's collections, there are a variety of activities which are the special concern of the Keeper of the Collections. The oldest and most persistent is the binding program. Within the recent past, the Keeper, the Chief of the Binding Division and representatives of the Government Printing Office have conducted studies, visited commercial binderies, and consulted experts. As a result, there has been developed a radically altered schedule of specifications calling for five styles of binding in place of the three styles formerly in use, and by fiscal 1950, proposals formulated in 1948 for the installation of modern equipment and methods were finally carried into effect. These improvements in management and techniques have resulted in halting the increase in unit costs; to illustrate: with bookbinders' wages increased 60 percent from 1946 to 1950, the unit cost of one style during the same time increased from \$4.27 to \$5.09, or only 20 percent; the backlog of full binding in the bindery, which a few years back amounted to 37,000 volumes has been reduced to 8,000; and the total production has increased from 57,911 in 1949, to 64,475 in 1950.

There have also been significant developments in other aspects of the binding program; to list just a few: the trial of a form of restoration in process of development by W. J. Barrow, known as print transfer, has been highly successful. Extended use of this technique is planned particularly for application to important groups of reference books long since withdrawn from circulation because of paper deterioration, as well as to other categories of material such as sheet music. There was installed in 1947 manuscript laminating equipment, which has tripled production and provided

much more satisfactory restoration than was possible with the silk method. Completion of negotiations for installation of map laminating machinery, which, it is expected will at least triple the number of maps prepared for use, together with improvement in quality as well had been effected by the end of the fiscal year. The installation in June 1950 of the necessary apparatus for impressing letters in one operation on the spines of books to replace the slower hand-lettering was one of our long desired improvements. The Bureau of Standards approved a new stock of acid free leather for covering rare books. The Government Printing Office announced the availability of an adhesive for book labels which is more easily yet more effectively applied.

THE ENEMIES OF BOOKS

Late in fiscal 1949, an insect incursion (*Anthrenus vorax*) was discovered in the felt sound-deadening insulation encasing the tubes of the pneumatic book-carriers in the Annex Building. With the cooperation of L. S. Henderson of the Bureau of Entomology, sprays were used to disperse these unwelcome visitants. However, although the situation is, for the time being, in hand, there is still cause for concern lest, in the future, the trespassers return, and the Architect of the Capitol has been asked to investigate replacement of the present insulation with some less appetizing material.

BOOKCLEANING

Care of the collections includes, of course, the arduous tasks of alleviating crowding and of keeping the books clean. In January 1945, a small crew of five to six laborers was assigned for this purpose to the Keeper of the Collections. Their aggregate production for the five years, 1946 through 1950, was 512,544 shelves of material; or almost 300 linear miles.

THE MOTION PICTURE PROGRAM

The motion picture program at the Library was begun with grants from the Rockefeller Foundation in 1942 and 1943, and was financed by Congressional appropriations in 1946 and 1947. For 1948 Congress made provision only for liquidation of the project, indicating in subsequent years that the costs of custodial responsibility were to be absorbed by other appropriations to the Library. Therefore, from 1948 onward, it has been necessary to meet the responsibilities of storage, protection, preservation, and providing incidental but inevitable services connected with this form of material. Large additions have been made to the collection in the interval. Certain categories have had to be duplicated at the Department of Agriculture motion picture laboratories, with the result that 130,946 feet of duplicate negatives and 63,687 feet of 16mm. reduction prints have been obtained. The flow of inquiries, traceable in large part to the period when the Motion Picture Division was in operation, has continued during the three year period 1948-50; 1,233 such inquiries have been received during 1950, most of them, to be sure, answerable by form letters, but many of them requiring individual replies. Because of the danger from explosion and fire, frequent inspections have been made of the films stored in vaults located at Suitland, Maryland, New York, and Washington, and 135 reels of deteriorated nitrate film were discarded during 1950. Plans to obtain, through legislation, adequate housing of the collections have been worked on, but the pressure of Congressional business and world events have meant the postponement of action on a matter which otherwise no doubt would have been considered urgent. The Library now has custody of 65,000,000 feet of film.

SPACE AND FACILITIES

The Library's most pressing needs for space and facilities are three: (1) a cafeteria for visitors and staff; (2) adequate quarters for the group research projects of other agencies of the Government which are conducted in the Library; and (3) proper accommodation for materials.

The dining room on the top floor of the Main Building was closed almost a decade ago by advice of the Fire Marshal who ruled it a hazard; since then it has been impossible to serve hot meals to the hundreds of readers and members of the staff. A lack of satisfactory restaurants in the neighborhood of the Library, together with the enforcement of racial restrictions in those which do exist, renders the situation unfortunate for many and for some, grievously inconvenient. For the present it is necessary to rely on makeshifts and ingenuity. There are, however, prospects of at least gradual relief.

The need of the Government for rooms in which "teams" of investigators working on a single project may pursue their exploitation of the collections is likewise serious. The Library has been obliged from time to time to reserve one of the general reading rooms to such uses with consequent disadvantage to the service of the public. Mounting international tensions accentuate the problem.

In the Annex, which was constructed primarily to provide for the housing of the collections, four stack levels remain, after the lapse of eleven years, unfinished, while three and a half stack levels are not even equipped with shelves. Until these areas are completed, the collections will be imperiled for the simple reason that overcrowding is inevitably destructive of bindings, loosens spine-stitching, and leads to the loss of pages and whole signatures.

Among the first steps taken in an orderly consideration of the problem was the identification of rooms and areas.

By the middle of fiscal 1949, all rooms in both buildings had been numbered. The next step was a series of directional signs at strategic points throughout each building, and to provide further assistance to the staff and the public, directories, including floor plans, were placed at each of the principal entrances. These demarcations provided information concerning the location and use of various office and work space areas.

There was still a lack of basic factual data regarding the several stack areas. Late in fiscal 1949 a comprehensive survey was undertaken. Considerable progress has been made, and as the year closed the job was substantially finished. It has been necessary to study closely the physical status of the collections in the seventy-odd stackrooms and to present findings in graphic form superimposed on floor plans of both buildings.

During fiscal 1949, thirty-five spatial readjustments, involving 120,000 square feet, were completed. Each required careful study, negotiations, preparation of floor plans, and considerations peculiar to the functions of the organizational units involved. Although attention in all studies was given to such matters as the arrangement of desks and the use of space conserving equipment, proper lighting equipment, and ventilation, the appointment of a Management Officer in January 1950, gave further emphasis to those aspects of the program.

Protection of the Library and Its Collections

Shortly after the close of fiscal 1950, Public Law 659 gave police powers to the Library Guard Force. This law, approved August 4, 1950, is significant because it makes clear and definite an authority which hitherto had been somewhat ambiguous.

The maintenance of order is only one of the responsibilities of the Guard Force, as

its principal duty is to protect the buildings and their contents. Because the Force has remained the same size while the staff, the collections and the service to the public have substantially increased, this duty has become more difficult to execute and it has been necessary to improve both organization and techniques to offset a serious lack of manpower. One of the first actions taken was to establish six sergeant positions within the total of budgeted positions in order to provide closer supervision. By December 1949, these six sergeants had been appointed. The Captain and six lieutenants have attended the guard training school of the Public Buildings Service, and the six sergeants will be sent to this school after the close of the fiscal year. Plans have been formulated for a comprehensive training course to be given to guards and elevator operators, all of whom serve under the Captain of the Guard. By such measures it is hoped to maintain a small but well organized, well trained, well disciplined and well supervised Guard Force. About 75 percent of the guards are veterans.

The effectiveness of the Guard Force has been furthered by the installation of protective equipment. The Faraday Fire Alarm and Patrol System placed in the Main Building two years ago has added excellent protection and, in the spring of 1950, special protection was provided the Disbursing Office by installation of a photoelectric burglar alarm system.

There have been increasing numbers of visitors to the Library: in 1947, there were 925,703; in 1948, 1,000,720; in 1949, 998,967; and in 1950, 1,064,807. Perhaps an even better index of the extent to which the Library buildings are used is contained in a recent study by the Architect of the Capitol of passenger elevator traffic. According to his records, the Main Building elevators carried 3,122,000 passengers during 1950, an increase of 146 percent over 1944; and the Annex

Building elevators carried 4,920,000 passengers in 1950, an increase of 88 percent over 1944. No other buildings on Capitol Hill had such a volume of traffic.

The Photoduplication Service

THE MANAGEMENT OF A BUSINESS SERVICE

By operating the Laboratory on a business basis, the initial capital of \$35,000 donated by the Rockefeller Foundation in 1938, had been built up to \$300,000 by the end of fiscal 1950, and gross receipts which amounted to about \$8,000 in 1939, were more than \$350,000 last year.

A modern, well managed, photoduplication laboratory has been created, with a staff of about 65 persons during 1950 and with the most advanced type of equipment valued at approximately \$125,000. In such a field, which is subject to rapid technological changes, it is above all essential that obsolete equipment be continually replaced with the latest type available. About 80 percent of the equipment on hand at the close of fiscal 1950 had been acquired in the past three years. Only qualified technicians are employed to handle this equipment.

The three sections in the Laboratory offer a variety of training and experience. In the Microphotographic Section, it is possible to learn how to operate a non-automatic microfilm camera for the reproduction of books, letters and cards; in the Photostat Section, to become familiar with the operation of an electrically controlled photostat machine with special respooling device, and to review the completed prints for correctness of exposure and completeness; in the Photograph Section, to master the operations of the copying camera and assist in the washing and drying of negatives and prints. Other miscellaneous duties include the mixing of chemical solutions and operation of a blueprint machine and a dry print

(ozalid) machine. This diversity of training makes it possible to shift personnel wherever there is the greatest workload.

SPECIAL PROJECTS — DOMESTIC

Recent years have seen an important trend in the acquisition of library materials reproduced on microfilm. At the Library of Congress, principal emphasis until the last few years has been on domestically owned materials. Moreover, the Library has long been engaged in the preservation of deteriorating newspapers by this technique. For example, four specific newspaper projects, started at various times, have been continued through 1950: *The Washington Post*, the *Washington Evening Star*, the *Alexandria Gazette*, and the *Baltimore Sun*.

Another domestic undertaking of unusual significance was completed during the year, the State Records Microfilm project, alluded to in the chapter on Acquisitions. Begun in August 1941 as a joint enterprise of the Library of Congress and the University of North Carolina, interrupted during the war years, and resumed in July 1946, this has included the reproduction of legislative proceedings, statutory laws, constitutional records, some local records, records of the American Indian Nations, records of rudimentary states and courts, and a group of miscellany. Field work involved expeditions to each of the forty-eight States, 60,000 miles of travel and the exposure of 170,000 feet of microfilm. The result, 1,701 reels of negative microfilm, integrates and presents some 2,500,000 pages of widely scattered State papers. A small staff was engaged, beginning in 1948, to classify, arrange, and edit the film. In the spring of 1950, an 800-page guide to the collection was published.

SPECIAL PROJECTS — FOREIGN

Microfilming projects for acquisition of foreign materials are the outstanding de-

velopment of recent years. This is illustrated by four projects in different parts of the world; all were substantially completed by the end of fiscal 1950. The first is the microfilming of the Archives of the Japanese Foreign Office initiated in November 1948, with an advance of \$30,000 to the Department of State, since that time supplemented by an additional \$22,000, the total of \$52,000 estimated to be adequate for completion of the project by the end of fiscal 1951. These monies are being used to pay the salaries of two experts to supervise the selection of documents, their travel and maintenance, the purchase of necessary supplies, and the transportation of equipment. Very substantial assistance has been rendered by the Department of the Army and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan in furnishing transportation and accommodations and in securing ten Japanese technicians, at no cost to the Library in filming and other related operations. The Library has already received 997 completed reels of film. In accordance with the terms of the agreement with the Department of State, the film is being examined first by that Department, and portions which can be declassified are transferred as rapidly as possible to the Library for addition to its collections and for sale of copies to interested institutions. At the close of the year, plans were well under way for the organization of the material and for preparation of a sales catalog, with the help of the Library's Orientalia Division.

Another project was established in Mexico City in November 1948. A small photoduplication laboratory, set up in 1942 in the Benjamin Franklin Library by the American Library Association under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, had been turned over to the American Embassy in Mexico City in July 1948, and several months later, following negotiations with the Department of State, turned

over to the Library of Congress as a branch of its Photoduplication Service; the equipment then in the laboratory to continue on loan to the Library of Congress. In addition to the continuation of its photoduplication services to Mexican and American institutions, the Benjamin Franklin laboratory has been engaged principally in a comprehensive acquisitions program for the Library of Congress, the two main areas of coverage thus far being records relating to the United States in the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations, and legal materials which document the development of Mexican law and jurisprudence. The Mexican laboratory, during its two years of association with the Library of Congress, has completed for the Library a total of 702,838 exposures on 898 reels of film, of which 439,019 exposures on 541 reels were completed during fiscal 1950.

Finally, there are the two projects in the Near East (mentioned in the Chapter on Acquisitions) which especially excite the imagination, and are no doubt the most significant undertakings of the Photoduplication Service since its inception, the microfilming of ancient manuscripts at the Greek and Armenian Patriarchate Libraries in Jerusalem, and at St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai in Egypt.

The Jerusalem project took definite form in October 1949 with the execution of an agreement between Dr. Carl H. Kraeling as President of the American Schools of Oriental Research and the Librarian of Congress. Professor Kenneth W. Clark, eminent Biblical scholar from Duke University, was made available by the American Schools of Oriental Research for scholarly investigations and Wallace Wade of the Library's Photoduplication Service was assigned to supervise photographic operations. The delays, difficulties, vexations and major and minor embarrassments encountered

in getting the project under way are full of human interest; among these were the clearance of equipment and supplies through Syrian customs, effected only with the untiring help of American consular officials, making arrangements with the Greek Patriarchal Library, transportation by porter through the mazes of the Old City of Jerusalem, installation of a generator, provision of an adequate water supply, and the dramatic interruption of patriarchal routine when the dome of the Holy Sepulchre caught fire on the night of November 23, 1949. The original plan to microfilm 150 codices on 35 mm. negative microfilm, and to photograph 475 hand painted miniatures on 4" x 5" black and white negatives has been carried through with some additions which will be of special value to students of canonical manuscripts and to art historians. Dr. Kraeling has assumed responsibility for the final annotation of card indexes to the completed films and a list in pamphlet form has been scheduled for publication.

For some time before the completion of the microfilming at the Patriarchate libraries in Jerusalem, preliminary steps were being taken by the Library of Congress, in cooperation with the American Foundation for the Study of Man, toward an even more dramatic venture into the wilderness surrounding Mount Sinai in Egypt. The imagination of scholars has always been stirred by the possibility of discovering unusual source material in the library of St. Catherine's Monastery on the precipitous slopes of Jebel Musa on whose summit Moses is believed to have received the Ten Commandments. Rugged terrain and the absence (for the final eighty miles) of any road in the accepted sense of the word have prevented any systematic study of the Monastery's library. Final arrangements for the Mount Sinai expedition included the assignment from the earlier Jerusalem project of Professor Clark to make the proper identification

and selection of manuscripts, and Mr. Wade to supervise all technical operations. Dr. Aziz S. Atiya, of Farouk University in Alexandria, was named to take charge of the Arabic manuscripts and some 2,000 firmans, while Professor Gerard Garitte, expert in classical philology at the University of Louvain, joined the expedition at the end of February to supervise work on the Georgian, Coptic, Armenian and Syriac manuscripts. Howard C. Kee of Edgewater Park, New Jersey, a graduate student at Yale, was chosen to assist Professor Clark. William Terry of San Francisco, Vice President of the Foundation, took over-all charge as Field Director.

Professor Clark and Mr. Wade left Israel for Cairo on December 30 by Arab Airways. Cameras and generators were set up at St. Catherine's in early January. A ship with additional supplies was met at Alexandria. Delay incident to the transfer of supplies from a second ship postponed the final trip from Cairo to the Monastery until January 19.

Archbishop Porphyrios III, Superior of the Monastery, and Father Joachim, Librarian, showed the combined team of scholars and technicians every courtesy and assistance in making available the Library's collection. Initial estimates revealed a total of approximately 2,000,000 pages to be microfilmed, and 2,000 miniatures to be photographed. For the most part the material is New Testament, classed in three principal groups: (a) evangelia or lectionaries of the four Gospels arranged for daily reading; (b) texts of the four Gospels in the usual sequence; (c) Acts and Epistles. It was planned to film, in addition, the most important of the non-Biblical manuscripts. In Professor Clark's opinion the collection had received no substantial increment during the past sixty years. Nearly all of the items were found in good condition for microfilming, a surprising circumstance in view of the extremes of climate encountered at the Monastery.

The first shipment of Mount Sinai film consisting of 250 reels of 428,000 exposures was brought back to this country early in May by Professor W. F. Albright, of the Johns Hopkins University, and a member of the field expedition.

Service to the Blind

SHIFT FROM BRAILLE TO TALKING BOOKS

A service such as is provided the blind readers of this country would ordinarily be construed as primarily a reference service. With the introduction of the talking book and its growing use, the emphasis on procurement and related phases of the program have become so prevailing that it has been placed within the purview of the Administrative Department. The transfer of interest from Braille books to talking books has a number of implications; it has greatly increased the distribution problem, has accentuated the need for clarification of relations with State and local distributing agencies, has aggravated the disposal problem, and has made necessary the application of scientific standards in the design of talking book reproducers, records and needles.

The following statistics indicate clearly the shift which has taken place during the past ten years:

	1940	1945	1950
Talking book readers.....	14,220	17,356	25,643
Braille readers.....	14,825	12,782	9,513
Total.....	29,045	30,138	35,156

In other words, talking book readers, who, ten years ago were numerically equal to Braille readers are now two and a half times as numerous.

DEVELOPMENT FOR TALKING BOOK MACHINES

Up to 1949, the Division for the Blind had not had the benefit of any sustained

scientific and technical supervision in developing specifications for the manufacture of talking book machines. From 1935 to 1942, specifications for records, needles and machines had been formulated by the American Foundation for the Blind in New York. During the war years no machines were manufactured. In 1946, the Foundation resumed the production of machines after the pattern of their latest pre-war model and 550 of these were purchased by the Library of Congress. Then, during 1947, the Library purchased 3,550 machines manufactured commercially according to its own specifications and in 1948, the National Bureau of Standards was requested by the Library to prepare specifications for its reproducers; that year, 7,500 machines were purchased at a unit price of less than half the cost of those acquired during the previous year. In 1949, a project for research, development and testing was established for the Division, at the National Bureau of Standards. Emphasis was placed on improved specifications for reproducers for use with existing talking book records, record materials and needles. The Bureau sought optimum specifications for machines by requiring submission of sample machines by competing bidders and by conducting thorough tests. From this procedure, improvements over previous models were secured and 12,000 reproducers of Model "S" type were manufactured and purchased for distribution by the Library of Congress to the 55 agencies in the States. Still under the technical guidance of the Bureau, specifications were approved for the forthcoming new Model "T" reproducer, which has greater volume and better tone control. The award for the manufacture of this machine was made April 15, 1950, and an order for 10,000 has been placed.

Investigation to determine the most economical type of needle and the best type for use on talking book records continued, and this year, as a result of research, a semi-

permanent needle of .0018" tip radius has been adopted as best suited to reproduce talking book records.

In addition to the developments of specifications for machines, records and needles, the National Bureau of Standards is also maintaining a continuing investigation of the whole field of sound recording — tape recording, wire recording and recording on film — for possible application to the talking book program.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

The Library is responsible only for primary distribution to the various State and local libraries directly serving blind readers. The vast increase in the number of borrowers combined with the distribution of more talking book machines and the steady growth of collections have placed a heavy burden on these distributing libraries. In certain communities conditions have become critical, causing the libraries to reconsider their responsibility on a regional basis. Early in 1949, the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Georgia, found that operating costs had become so great as to prevent continuation of service to readers in Florida and Alabama. Believing that State governments, through their State libraries or State-level agencies for the blind should assume when necessary the cost of servicing reading matter to the blind within their respective borders, I addressed letters to the Governors of Florida and Alabama in the autumn of 1949 suggesting that they accept the responsibility. As a result, the Florida Council for the Blind has arranged to establish a library to serve the blind readers of Florida and, on July 1, 1950, service was inaugurated by the new library located at Daytona Beach. The Carnegie Library of Atlanta has relinquished to the Florida Library for the Blind copies of a number of talking book titles of which it had duplicates and the Division for

for the Blind will make every effort to supply copies of other titles needed. Steps are being taken by the Alabama Institute for the Deaf and Blind, which should make it possible for blind readers of Alabama to continue to receive library service. Meanwhile, but for a limited period only, the Carnegie Library of Atlanta has consented to continue to serve Alabama readers, as heretofore.

REPLACEMENT OF OBSOLETE MACHINES

The cost of repairing or reconditioning old talking book machines eventually becomes prohibitive. By retiring obsolete types as necessary these extravagances are avoided. The continued distribution of new machines at close to the present rate of 10,000 a year will replace the remaining old machines, fabricated in the 1930's, estimated to number 10,000, in about 2 years, and at the same time provide for new users at the rate of 5,000 annually.

TALKING BOOK RECORD REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Formerly, requests for the replacement of fragmentary and complete sets of talking book records were made by regional libraries on special forms supplied to them and were transmitted by the Division for the Blind to the studio which had made the master recordings. This method of replacement became costly and complicated. Early in 1950, a new procedure was established by which the replacement requirements of all distributing libraries, whether for complete sets, or single records, were surveyed and purchase orders were placed by the Division for the Blind with the producers. In this way, a stock was accumulated and replacements were made more promptly and at less expense.

At the same time, a procedure has been developed for re-distributing surplus stocks of records.

MANUALS, CATALOGS, BOOK SELECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Despite preoccupation with procurement and other administrative problems, reference service for the blind has been maintained. Two publications were issued during fiscal 1950: The *Catalog of Press Braille Books Provided by the Library of Congress, 1931-1948* was issued in May 1950, after two years of preparation; and a *Manual of Standard English Braille* was published in April 1950, after three years of discussion, preparation and joint editorial work by the American Printing House for the Blind and the Division for the Blind. In preparation are three other publications: A supplement to the 1948 catalog of talking books, a manual for Braille proofreaders, and an informative pamphlet, *Volunteer Braille Transcribing*. The appendices to this Report contain lists of new Braille and talking books, statistics of books distributed, and books circulated locally to the blind.

Miscellaneous Administrative Services

The magnitude of certain large scale clerical activities in the Library is something which is likely to elude those primarily interested in substantive operations. A few comparative figures will serve to illustrate:

During 1950, about 2½ million pieces of mail were received in the Library, exclusive of bulk "sacked mail" not processed by the Mail and Delivery Section; which was 26 percent larger in volume than the receipts during 1949, and 175 percent larger than the receipts of five years ago; the number of impressions produced in the Duplicating Unit by multilith and other near-print processes totaled almost 18,000,000 as compared with 5,300,000 the previous year; and 250,000 issues of the Library's own publications were distributed by the Publications Section of the Secretary's Office during each of the last

two years. The expansion in duplicating activities is of particular interest. There has been a marked increase in the number of *Public Affairs Bulletins* and other materials issued by the Legislative Reference Service, as well as in other types of Library of Congress near-print publications, such as divisional manuals, and in the size of the *Information Bulletin*, for the most part represented by appendices devoted to various Library of Congress activities. This expansion has been accompanied by a gradual change in technical processes used. Five years ago about 75 percent of the duplicating work was performed by the mimeograph process and 25 percent by multilith; for 1950 the ratio was 97 percent multilith and 3 percent other (including mimeograph and ditto).

Other problems in the Secretary's Office raised by a necessity for dealing with masses of material have made it necessary to devise appropriate means of organizing such materials for use. A major accomplishment has been the simplification of the file classification scheme adopted right after the War, the completion of the change-over from alphabetic to subject arrangement for some back years, the maintenance of currency on the subject classification of file materials as received, and the introduction of case files. The Case File, through the device of indexing and summarizing basic documents, is designed to facilitate prompt servicing and use of files that are continually used, bulky, and of administrative or historical importance. The Case File program in no way modifies the regular procedure of the subject classification scheme employed but represents a logical and important supplement to this system. When a file is selected for Case File processing and documentation, a case number is assigned and the basic documents of the file are selected and abstracted on a

summary form. The Case File summary sheets are maintained in a binder apart from the File. When a request for a Case File is received, this form can be submitted to the requesting officer and selection quickly made by him of the basic documents desired. The savings effected include time and effort on the part of staff officials which would otherwise be spent in reviewing bulky files, locating basic documents, and charging and delivering separate documents. The system contributes to better processing, service, and maintenance of the documentary record or history of the Library of Congress.

Other finding aids established in recent years and kept up to date, are the indexes to the General and Special Orders of the Librarian, to the legal opinions of the Law Librarian, and to the decisions of the Comptroller General and the Attorney General which bear upon the Library's affairs.

But not all records are necessarily retained. The program of record retirement and disposal, which was rather late in starting at the Library, has gained momentum in the past two years. It is to be noted in this connection that the problem of disposal in a 150-year old agency is not as simple as it is in a new agency. By the end of fiscal 1950, about 50 percent of all of the Library's records had been surveyed, 1,924 cubic feet of space, equivalent to 874 standard file drawers, released, and 717 cubic feet of records destroyed. This work is performed in close cooperation with the National Archives.

Another office performing miscellaneous administrative functions is the Supply Office. That office during the past year issued a supply catalog designed to inform all units of the Library regarding standard supplies available and to enable them to

order by stock item. As a by-product of this catalog, the entire stock of the Supply Office was thoroughly inventoried, completely rearranged, refreshed by weeding

out of obsolete and otherwise useless materials and the purchase of a substantial quantity of new and badly needed items.

Chapter VIII

The Copyright Office

SIR: A summary of copyright business for fiscal 1950 records an increase over 1949 in all phases of work. Registrations rose from 201,190 to 210,564 (4.6 percent), the increase being reflected in nearly every class. The most notable gain was in the foreign field where registrations grew from 7,151 in 1949 to 11,041 in 1950, or 54 percent. Total fees applied amounted to \$849,595.22, an advance of 1.7 percent beyond the highest previous year, 1949. In spite of this quantitatively larger operation, the work of the Office has been maintained on a substantially current basis throughout the year.

Public Law 84

The unusual increase in the number of foreign registrations during the year is primarily attributable to the amendment to the Copyright Law under Public Law 84 which became effective on June 3, 1949. This act established as an alternative to the registration fee the furnishing of catalog data for foreign works and liberalized the provisions respecting *ad interim* registration of works in English first published abroad. New forms for the registration of foreign books and periodicals (A-B Foreign), for works in English (*ad interim*) and for foreign music (E Foreign) were prepared and circulated to copyright interests abroad, together with explanatory notes and instructions prepared in English and translated into four languages; namely, French, German, Italian and Spanish. These new forms made provision for the necessary catalog data. Statistics through April 1950, indicated that 88.5 percent of the applicants electing

the option made use of the form attached to the application rather than using catalog cards from their national library or themselves devising such cards. Based on the first year's experience, revisions have been made in these forms to render them more useful in the cataloging processes. The revised instructions were published in the *Federal Register* for June 29, 1950.

Several changes were made in Office routines to handle and record *ad interim* applications and related documents. The Service Division, which is concerned with requests for, and records of, import statements, was particularly affected. Of 1,040 *ad interim* registrations made during the year, approximately 1,000 involved requests for import statements for all or part of the 1,500 copies permitted to be imported under the new law.

Distribution of the Catalog of Copyright Entries

Under an arrangement with the Superintendent of Documents, the Copyright Office has assumed responsibility for distribution of the *Catalogs*, except for those copies sent to depository libraries in this country and abroad. A systematic program for bringing the *Catalogs* to the attention of those persons and organizations with a potential interest in them has had the result, among others, of more than tripling sales and subscriptions over those of any previous year. In particular, the *Catalogs* for published music, motion pictures, and maps are finding a wide public.

As part of its general duty to prepare and

develop the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, the Cataloging Division has continued its studies of ways and means of making its products more useful both for copyright and bibliographic purposes.

Improved Accounting Procedure

With the installation of a new automatic bookkeeping machine, the Accounting Section of the Service Division has been enabled to give better service, especially to those firms frequently making copyright registrations. Periodic statements of deposit accounts will hereafter be supplied to depositors of funds against which registration fees and other items are charged. Heretofore, such statements have been submitted only upon request.

Reference Division

The Compliance Section of this Division has a duty to remind authors and publishers who publish works with a copyright notice, of their obligation to register them in the Copyright Office. Over 90 percent of all book publishers as listed in *Publishers' Weekly* comply with this requirement promptly, but some overlook it in the press of other matters. In the performance of this responsibility, the Compliance Section furthers one of the most important provisions of the Copyright Act; namely, the enrichment of the collections of the Library. During the past year, registrations stimulated by the Section's initiative brought in \$20,124 in fees and added materials valued at \$20,414.50.

The Search Section, in addition to its normal work-load, has assembled complete bibliographies of the registrations of works of various important authors and composers, including John Galsworthy, Clarence Budington Kelland, Béla Bartók and Kurt Weill, and has made substantial progress on other compilations which, when completed, will serve both the Section and the public.

Copyright Bibliography

Under the supervision of Henriette Mertz, a bibliography or checklist of writings on copyright now in the possession of the Library of Congress, has been prepared. This compilation which was sent to the printer at the close of the fiscal year, includes some 5,000 entries of which approximately 1,500 are for works in foreign languages and the remaining 3,500 for works in English. This publication will be given extensive distribution for use by attorneys and others concerned with copyright and will, it is hoped, achieve the further objective of discovering lacunae thereby conversely providing a want-list for acquisition.

Presidential Proclamations

On May 4, 1950, a Presidential Proclamation was issued establishing copyright relations with the new nation of Israel, effective from May 15, 1948, and including protection for mechanical musical rights.

On December 29, 1949, a Presidential Extension Proclamation with Australia was issued providing additional time for complying with formalities with respect to works published, or subject to renewal, since September 3, 1939. This agreement was made self-terminating in one year's time.

On May 26, 1950, the terminations of three previously issued extension proclamations with France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom were proclaimed by the President to be effective December 29, 1950. Appropriate parallel action has been, or will be, taken by the other countries.

Argentine Ratification of the Buenos Aires Convention

The ratification of the Buenos Aires Convention by Argentina was deposited January 19, 1950.

Copyright Relations with Cuba

In order to secure more definite information as to the operation of the Cuban copyright law, particularly in its administrative aspects, and to remove barriers to the registration and protection of United States works, the Register of Copyrights made a trip to Cuba. He secured valuable information as to the present requirements of the Cuban law and conferred with leading organizations and individuals concerned in the subject. Negotiations looking towards a solution are being conducted by the Department of State.

UNESCO Copyright Project

The program of the Copyright Division of UNESCO for a universal copyright convention made progress during the year. A Committee of Experts met in Paris from July 4 to 9, 1949. The United States group was composed of: Luther H. Evans, Arthur Fisher, John Schulman and Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr. As a result of the recommendations of this Committee, a "Request for Views" was submitted to the governments of the world as to the desirability of holding a diplomatic conference to draft a universal convention and the principles which should be embodied in such a convention. These developments were reviewed at meetings of the Copyright Panel of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO held during the year in Washington and New York. After extensive discussions with representatives of United States interests concerned with copyright and with this Office, the Department of State transmitted its reply to the UNESCO "Request" indicating a favorable attitude towards proceeding with the program and the essential recommendations of the Experts. Following a review of favorable answers received up to that time from some twenty-five countries, UNESCO authorized further study of the replies by a Committee of Experts to meet in Wash-

ton, D. C., from October 23 to November 4, 1950.

Interesting Copyright Cases

There were two important trial court cases during the year: *Blanc v. Lantz* and *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Miracle Record Co.* Both deal with the question of what constitutes a publication and both decisions are contrary to what generally had been supposed to be the law.

Blanc v. Lantz, 83 U. S. P. Q. 137, is a decision by the California Superior Court for Los Angeles County, involving the musical laugh of the cartoon character, "Woody Woodpecker." After creating this character, the plaintiff, without copyrighting the musical laugh, performed the laugh over the radio and authorized its inclusion in certain motion pictures which were shown throughout the world. The defendant demanded judgment on the pleadings claiming that these acts of the plaintiff constituted a publication and so extinguished his common law rights.

The court granted the defendant's motion on the ground that recording the laugh on the motion picture sound track and showing the picture in many theaters constituted a publication. In the course of an opinion reviewing many cases, the court said:

"Because in years gone by, the only forms of reproduction were by printing or copying on paper, the law should not be so inflexible as to exclude from its non-statutory common law definition of 'publication' forms of copying which are within the announced policy underlying the common law rule under consideration."

The court also laid emphasis on the constitutional policy against perpetual copyright monopolies and the possibility that the words "make public" in the California statute may have a broader meaning than "publication" in the Federal Copyright Act.

The second case is *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Miracle Record Co.*, 85 U. S. P. Q. 39, 86 U. S. P. Q. 193, (D. C., N. D. Ill. E. Div.), an action for infringement of a copyright in a musical composition. The District Court gave the defendant judgment for a number of reasons, among others that the plaintiff's assignor had abandoned his rights by permitting phonograph records of his composition to be produced and sold before he took out statutory copyright.

The plaintiff moved for a new trial and a brief was filed arguing that phonograph records are not copies of a musical composition and that their sale does not constitute a publication of the musical composition. In denying the motion, Judge Igoe said:

"It seems to me that publication is a practical question and does not rest on any technical definition of the word 'copy.' Nor do the notice and registration provisions of the Copyright Act determine the issue here. Modern recording has made possible the preservation and reproduction of sound which theretofore had disappeared immediately upon its creation. When phonograph records of a musical composition are available for purchase in every city, town and hamlet, certainly the dissemination of the composition to the public is complete and is as complete as by sale of a sheet music reproduction of the composition. The Copyright Act grants a monopoly only under limited conditions. If plaintiff's argument is to succeed here, then a perpetual monopoly is granted without the necessity of compliance with the Copyright Act."

The case of *Verney Corp. v. Rose Fabric Converters Corp.*, 87 F. Supp. 802 (D. C., S. D. N. Y.), relates to the copyright of a design printed on fabrics for dresses. The plaintiff registered a label containing the design in the Copyright Office as a KK, that is "a claim to copyright in a print or label used for article of merchandise," and then printed the design on its dress goods without any copyright notice. The defendant copied the design on its fabrics and

the issue on motion to dismiss the complaint was whether the plaintiff had lost its copyright by publication without a proper copyright notice. The court dismissed the complaint, holding that the plaintiff had lost its copyright both because of publication without proper notice and because of using a design registered as a print or label to be used in connection with the sale of merchandise as a part of the merchandise itself. There is also language in the opinion to the effect that designs for fabrics and for dresses are not copyrightable.

In *Group Publishers v. Winchell*, 86 F. Supp. 573 (D. C., S. D. N. Y.), it was held both that an assignment of copyright not expressly covering the right to sue for a prior infringement gives no such right and that the substitution of the name of the assignee in a copyright notice before the recording of the assignment in the Copyright Office constitutes abandonment of the copyright.

The Copyright Office has always been bothered by the question of *de minimis*; that is, when is a work submitted for copyright registration too scanty to constitute the writing of an author? That problem is considered in *Forstmann Woolen Co. v. J. W. Mays*, 85 U. S. P. Q. 200 (D. C., E. D. N. Y.). In this case, although the plaintiff prevailed on the unfair competition issue, its copyright was held invalid. The claim to copyright related to a label containing the words "Forstmann's 100% Virgin Wool" interwoven with three separate fleurs-de-lis.

The court said that the constitutional provisions as to copyright apply "only to writings . . . as are the result of intellectual labor, . . . ' . . . not . . . to labels which simply designate or describe the articles to which they are attached and which have no value separated from the articles and no possible influence upon science or the useful arts . . .' Applying that analysis to the facts of our case, there

certainly is nothing artistic about the way in which the plaintiff's name, nor the legend '100 % Virgin Wool' appears on the copyright label. That leaves the representation of the fleur-de-lis. Surely and certainly in the form in which the

fleur-de-lis are shown, no originality is displayed."

A somewhat similar problem arose in *Supreme Records v. Decca Records*, 85 U. S. P. Q. 405 (D. C., S. D. Calif.).

NUMBER OF ARTICLES DEPOSITED DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1946 TO 1950, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	15,358	19,806	19,572	20,508	22,648
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	61,108	69,880	71,594	67,854	68,770
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	5,504	4,410	5,963	3,815	4,437
	Total.....	81,970	94,096	97,129	92,177	95,855
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	3,660	3,970	2,545	2,644	5,893
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	610	713	683	595	1,571
	Total.....	86,240	98,779	100,357	95,416	103,319
B	Periodicals.....	96,578	116,680	119,398	108,374	110,872
C	Lectures, sermons, etc.....	1,129	972	1,263	1,036	1,008
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	5,877	7,056	6,659	5,720	4,969
E	Musical compositions.....	72,824	79,428	85,359	58,087	65,791
F	Maps.....	2,558	3,526	2,855	4,627	3,273
G	Works of art, models or designs.....	3,938	5,454	5,055	4,349	5,904
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	596	1,064	609	469	620
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	2,375	3,014	2,336	1,603	1,947
J	Photographs.....	2,605	2,982	2,945	1,891	1,939
KK	Prints, labels and pictorial illustrations.....	26,344	31,848	34,563	35,577	35,233
&K						
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	1,545	1,312	1,254	1,330	1,528
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	2,440	2,741	1,914	2,111	2,141
	Total.....	305,049	354,856	364,567	320,590	338,544

REGISTRATION BY SUBJECT MATTER CLASSES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1946 TO 1950, INCLUSIVE

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
A	Books:					
	(a) Printed in the United States:					
	Books proper.....	7,679	9,903	9,786	10,254	11,323
	Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	30,554	34,940	35,797	33,929	34,383
	Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	5,504	4,400	5,963	4,140	4,438
	Total.....	43,737	49,243	51,546	48,323	50,144
	(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	3,513	3,970	2,545	2,644	3,710
	(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	610	712	683	595	1,040
	Total.....	47,860	53,925	54,774	51,562	54,894
B	Periodicals (numbers).....	48,289	58,340	59,699	54,163	55,436
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	1,129	972	1,263	1,036	1,007
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	5,356	6,456	6,128	5,159	4,427
E	Musical compositions.....	63,367	68,709	72,339	48,210	52,309
F	Maps.....	1,304	1,779	1,456	2,314	1,638
G	Works of art, models or designs.....	3,094	4,044	3,938	3,281	4,013
H	Reproductions of works of art.....	317	540	309	239	326
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	1,777	2,147	1,619	1,063	1,316
J	Photographs.....	1,752	1,838	1,844	1,134	1,143
KK	Commercial prints and labels.....	7,975	9,674	10,619	13,233	13,320
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	5,384	6,506	6,686	4,358	4,309
L	Motion picture photoplays.....	774	666	632	667	782
M	Motion pictures not photoplays.....	1,250	1,418	999	1,096	1,113
RR	Renewals of commercial prints and labels	33	21	20	.....	.....
R	Renewals of all classes.....	12,483	13,180	15,796	13,675	14,531
	Total.....	202,144	230,215	238,121	201,190	210,564

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS, FISCAL YEAR 1950

Balance on hand July 1, 1949	\$160, 929. 05
Gross receipts July 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950	879, 169. 17

Total to be accounted for	1, 040, 098. 22
Refunded	\$33, 639. 05
Checks returned unpaid	1, 094. 00
Deposited as earned fees	844, 105. 22
Balance carried over to July 1, 1950:	
Fees earned in June 1950 but not deposited until July 1950. \$73, 953. 00	
Unfinished business balance	12, 620. 31
Deposit accounts balance	74, 686. 64
	161, 259. 95
	1, 040, 098. 22

Fees Applied

Registrations for prints and labels	13, 320 at 6. 00	79, 920. 00
Registrations for published works	131, 307 at 4. 00	525, 228. 00
Registrations for published works	4 at 2. 00	8. 00
Registrations for unpublished works	44, 701 at 4. 00	178, 804. 00
Registrations for unpublished works	58 at 1. 00	58. 00
Registrations for renewals	14, 531 at 2. 00	29, 062. 00
Total number of registrations	*203, 921	
Fees for registrations		813, 080. 00
Fees for recording assignments	\$18, 916. 22	
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship	5, 196. 00	
Fees for notices of user recorded	2, 966. 00	
Fees for certified documents	2, 382. 00	
Fees for searches made	7, 121. 00	
	36, 581. 22	
Total fees earned		849, 661. 22

Respectfully submitted,

SAM BASS WARNER
Register of Copyrights

WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 15, 1950

*Excludes 6,643 Registrations Made Under P. L. 84.

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Appendices to *Information Bulletin* (July 5, 1949–June 26, 1950)

1949

July 5–11. UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliography Survey. First Interim Report of the Library of Congress Bibliographical Planning Group, June 1949. By Kathrine Oliver Murra. 16 p.

July 12–18. International Conference on Science Abstracting, Paris, June 20–25, 1949. By Verner W. Clapp. 3 p.

July 19–25, UNESCO Committee of Experts on Copyright, Paris, July 4th to 9th, 1949. *Report.* This Report, presented by Mr. Luther H. Evans, the Rapporteur General of the Committee was approved by the Committee on July 9th, 1949. The text of the Committee's Recommendations and the list of the persons attending its Sessions are attached to this Report. 6 p.

—. *Recommendations.* 4 p.

—. *List of Persons Present at the Meetings.* 3 p.

August 9–15, Report and Supplementary Report on the National Union Catalog and Related Matters. By R. B. Downs, Acting Chief, Union Catalog Division. 24 p.

September 13–19. UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey. Second Interim Report of the UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliographical Planning Group. By Kathrine Oliver Murra. 57 p.

September 20–26. The Administration of a Federal Government Agency. By Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress. (An extemporaneous speech given before the Washington Student Citizenship Seminar, at the American Veterans

Committee Clubhouse on August 17, 1949 at 8:00 p.m., slightly edited for publication). 10 p.

October 11–17. The Atlantic City Regional Conference of A. L. A. 10 p.

October 25–31. The UNESCO Conference in Paris. (An Informal Report by Constance Roach). 16 p.

November 8–14. The Library Association. Library Research Committee. Working Party on Library and Information Services. (Royal Society Scientific Information Conference Recommendations). Report on the Co-operative Provision of Books, Periodicals and Related Material in Libraries. 12 p.

November 29–December 5. Southwest Regional Conference. By Leo E. LaMontagne and Lewis C. Coffin. 7 p.

1950

February 6. A. L. A. Midwinter Meeting, Chicago, January 26–29, 1950. 18 p.

March 13. Colloquium Newsletter. No. 1, March 1950. Why the Colloquium Was Undertaken and How It Has Been Planned. 10 p.

March 20. The Sesquicentennial on the Drawing Board. Plans for the observance of the 150th Anniversary of the Library were discussed at the Professional Forum on March 15, 1950.

April 10. Library of Congress Proposed Operating Program Fiscal Years, 1950–53. [Statement of long summary sent to Joint Committee on the Library last September 14, approved in principle by the Joint Committee on March 13, 1950.] 3 p.

April 24. Informal Report on the Eighth Meeting of the United States National Commission of UNESCO. By Nelda Napier, Library of Congress. 6 p.

May 29. Appendix I. Management Notes (Part II). Good Housekeeping — An Essential of Good Management. 2 p.

Appendix II. The Present State of the Development of Indexing, Abstracting and Bibliographical Services by UNESCO. 13 p.

June 19. Bibliographical Activities of the Library of Congress. [Statements on the Library's collections and resources for different world areas submitted to the Second National Conference on the Study of World Areas, sponsored by the Committee on World Area Research of the Social Science Research Council, and held in New York, May 5-7, 1950.] 10 p.

June 26. Opportunities for Library Work Abroad. 3 p.

Appendix II. Statistics of Reader and Reference Service¹
CIRCULATION OF MATERIALS AND RESPONSE TO REFERENCE INQUIRIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1950

Readers served	Material issued for use—		Reference and loan requests received by telephone				Readers aided	Reference Conferences	Bibliographies prepared			Translations prepared (pages)	Items serviced for the Photo-duplication Division	Reference service through correspondence		Articles prepared for publication			Special reference studies or reports					
	Inside the buildings		Outside the buildings		Congress	Government	Other	Total	Number	Number of pages	Number of entries	Individual replies		Form letter replies	Number	Number of pages	Reference research hours required	Number	Number of pages	Reference research hours required				
	Volumes	Other units																						
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:																								
Aeronautics Division.....	1,622	3,657	.....	.....	2	362	58	948	683	1,689	1,262	331	72	221	2,519	27	430	176	12	108	260		
European Affairs Division.....							46	592	287	925	706	8	508	776	111	80	89	.....	7	760	2,517		
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....							1,180	8,121	28,122	37,423	267,980	2,912	23	428	2,280	76	.....	4,343	3,728	7	548	4,513	
Hispanic Foundation.....	3,391	16,533	23,980	.....	2	2,969	56	499	491	1,046	753	320	66	344	3,326	30	.....	376	27	3	58	56	
Loan Division.....		13,762	.....	183,685			16,912	4,499	3,026	24,437	3,249	1,021	14,889	1,846	2	12	79	.....	294	173	1	25	56
Manuscripts Division.....	6,011	49,147	295	.....			324	697	1,021	14,889	1,846	2	12	79	.....	7,560	894	.....	40	134	353	54	154
Map Division.....	3,923	10,654	49,217	2	1,822	426	1,186	2,009	3,621	8,364	124	.....	1,680	531	5	100	99	.....	2,361	2,742	2	37	245
Music Division.....	15,894	37,640	37,640	2	1,960	107	2,307	5,544	7,958	6,493	2,309	61	162	2,169	866	1,440	772	1,440	39	145	12	12	23
Orientalia Division.....	7,878	32,809	20,181	2	1,960	130	366	1,523	2,019	1,715	155	9,526	9,25	111	1,854	666	1,854	666	1,854	12	74	123	560	
Prints and Photographs Division.....	2,154	1,372	5,721	2	843	130	.....	1,060	1,060	1,418	708	5	123	635	.....	2,254	41	12	796	907	2	29	20
Rare Books Division.....	7,490	27,272	.....	.....	2	321	6	21	483	510	403	38	.....	2,254	41	12	796	907	2	29	20	.....	
Microfilm Reading Room.....	2,119	2,447	3,113	2	321	6	21	151	5,928	1,008	195	128	2,147	9,822	22	493	842	2,581	.....	6	61	139	.....
Science Division.....	601	.....	23,228	.....	5,777	5,777	5,777	5,777	1,008	195	128	39	148	1,792	19	3,507	1,307	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serials Division.....	3176,838	103,931	413,087	2	29,196	4,536	7,762	8,385	20,683	102,379	2,925	39	148	1,792	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stack and Reader Division.....	3594,375	1,004,881	.....	2137,629																			
TOTAL, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT:																				.....	.....	.....	.....
Comparative total ¹ (1950).....	822,296	1,391,726	564,446	206,913	23,457	32,402	69,567	125,426	416,463	17,454	404	4,093	4	23,598	1,161	31,351	13,998	15,567	134	2,786	14,164	98	583	
Comparative total ¹ (1949).....	792,422	1,332,113	567,693	185,488	18,532	32,902	57,317	108,751	393,872	15,592	524	3,803	36,064	900	78,324	14,151	27,074	133	1,967	5,541	88	511	1,301	
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE																				.....	.....	.....	.....
LAW LIBRARY.....	3,242	15,744	.....	2	17,119	5	42,144	529	428	43,101	3,242	5	1,556	41	155	1,830	1,029	1,911	3,551	.....	.....	.....	.....
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT.....	74,383	214,510	39	2	10,366	7,505	8,544	6,538	22,587	73,734	51	1,874	23,306	25,195	1,131	421	51	269	1,234	665	5,471	.....	3,292
DIVISION FOR THE BLIND.....	174	.....	2	2	8	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	105	1,856	.....	.....	19,752	.....
Total for fiscal year 1949-50.....	900,095	1,622,019	564,448	265,336	73,121	43,349	102,573	219,043	494,583	19,431	496	4,517	28,098	2,720	34,601	20,070	21,038	134	2,786	14,164	3,390	20,335	.....
Comparative totals:																								
1948-49.....	866,669	2,142,653	239,188	49,848	42,511	67,948	160,307	473,846	20,469	638	4,218	41,734	3,723	81,460	20,264	30,746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1947-48.....	878,362	2,081,483	218,141	57,603	41,645	72,125	171,373	452,613	21,450	654	2,652	28,266	4,079	146,496	20,223	9,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ This statement covers major reference and circulation services, only; many staff hours were required for acquisitions and processing work.

² Included in the Loan Division figure, except for 3,906 units charged by Law Library in the Capitol.

³ Readers in the Main Reading Room and the Periodicals Reading Room are computed. An actual count is not feasible due to several entrances to the rooms and because of a substantial amount of reader self-service especially in the Periodicals Reading Room.

⁴ Plus 12 bibliographies on cards comprising 3,900 entries in the General Reference and Bibliography Division, and in the Orientalia Division 16, with 5,778 entries.

⁵ Recorded on a different basis from preceding years.

Appendix III. List of Publications, Fiscal Year 1950

A. PRINTED PUBLICATIONS¹

ADMINISTRATIVE

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1949. 1950. 234 p. Cloth \$2.25. (5,000 copies)

Bibliography by Cooperation. By Luther H. Evans. Reprint from the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association*, pp. 197-212, July 1949. 1949. 16 p. Free. (1,000 copies)

California. The Centennial of the Gold Rush and the First State Constitution. An Exhibit in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., November 12, 1949 to February 12, 1950. 1949. 97 p. Paper \$1.00. (1,500 copies)

The Commonwealth of Art. A Lecture delivered by Curt Sachs in the Whittall Pavilion of the Library of Congress, April 25, 1949. 1950. 19 p. Free. (3,000 copies)

The Constitution of the United States together with An Account of Its Travels since September 17, 1787. Compiled by David C. Mearns and Verner W. Clapp. 4th Ed. (Second printing). 1950. 44 p. Paper 15 cents. (5,000 copies)

A Few Notes, &c. Upon the Declaration of Independence. 1950. 11 p. Free. (10,000 copies)

The First One Hundred Years of Yankee California. Address at the opening of the Library of Congress California Centennial Exhibit, November 12, 1949. By Carl I. Wheat. December 1949. 24 p. Paper \$1.00. (500 copies)

From Poe to Valéry. A Lecture delivered at the Library of Congress on Friday, November 19, 1948. By T. S. Eliot. Reprint from *The Hudson Review*, Vol. II, no. 3, pp. 327-342, Autumn 1949. 1949. 16 p. Free. (1,000 copies)

Goethe and Democracy. An Address delivered by Dr. Thomas Mann in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress, May 2, 1949. 1950. 28 p. Free. (2,000 copies)

Information for Readers in the Library of Congress. 1949, 1950. 14 p. Free. (20,000 copies)

Morsels of History. An Address before the National Society of Autograph Collectors, at Princeton, N. J., on Monday, April 11, 1949. By David C. Mearns. Reprint from the *Autograph Collectors' Journal*, Vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 3-9, April 1949. 1949. Free. (500 copies)

Special Facilities for Research in the Library of Congress. 1950. 8 p. Free. (5,000 copies)

Words and Works. By Luther H. Evans. Reprint from *Association of American Colleges Bulletin*, Vol. XXXV, no. 3, pp. 433-436, October 1949. 1949. Free. (250 copies)

AERONAUTICS DIVISION

The General Spaatz Collection. By Marvin W. McFarland. Reprint from the *Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions*, Vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 23-55. May 1949. 1949. 33 p. Free. (500 copies)

CENSUS LIBRARY PROJECT

Catalog of United States Census Publications, 1790-1945. Prepared by Henry J. Dubester. 1950. 320 p. Cloth \$1.50. (500 copies)

Population Censuses and Other Official Demographic Statistics of British Africa. An Annotated Bibliography. Prepared by Henry J. Dubester. 1950. 78 p. Paper 20 cents. (327 copies)

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1949. 1950. 10 p. Free. (600 copies)

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series.²

Part 1A, nos. 1-2. Books. January-December 1949. 502 p. (400 copies)

Part 1B, nos. 1-2. Pamphlets, Serials, and Contributions to Periodicals. January-December 1949. 673 p. (400 copies)

Part 2, nos. 1-2. Periodicals. January-December 1949. 292 p. (300 copies)

Parts 3-4, nos. 1-2. Dramas and Works Prepared for Oral Delivery. January-December 1949. 186 p. (400 copies)

Part 5A, nos. 1-2. Published Music. January-December 1949. 722 p. (2,400 copies)

Part 5B, nos. 1-2. Unpublished Music. January-December 1949. 425 p. (800 copies)

Part 6, nos. 1-2. Maps. January-December 1949. 84 p. (400 copies)

Parts 7-11A, nos. 1-2. Works of Art, Reproductions of Works of Art, Scientific and Technical Drawings, Photographic Works, Prints and Pictorial Illustrations. January-December 1949. 253 p. (400 copies)

¹ All priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., unless otherwise indicated.

² Annual subscription price for complete yearly Catalog of Copyright Entries is \$20.00 payable to the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

Part 11B, nos. 1-2. Commercial Prints and Labels. January-December 1949. 205 p. (300 copies)

Parts 12-13, nos. 1-2. Motion Pictures. January-December 1949. 127 p. (1,500 copies)

Parts 14A, nos. 1-2. Renewal Registrations—Literature, Art, Film. January-December 1949. 105 p. (300 copies)

Part 14B, nos. 1-2. Renewal Registrations—Music. January-December 1949. 159 p. (500 copies)

Copyright Law of the United States of America. Bulletin No. 14 of the Copyright Office, reissued to include amendments of the Act of June 3, 1949 (63 Stat. 153). 1949. 40 p. Paper 15 cents. (1,000 copies)

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1918-1924. Bulletin No. 19. Reprinted 1949. 477 p. Cloth \$1.75. (250 copies)

_____, 1924-1935. Bulletin No. 20. Reprinted 1949. 947 p. Cloth \$2.75. (250 copies)

_____, 1947-1948. Bulletin No. 26. 1949. 488 p. Cloth \$1.75. (500 copies)

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING DIVISION

Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress. Adopted by the American Library Association. 1949. 141 p. Cloth \$1.50. (1,000 copies)

DIVISION FOR THE ADULT BLIND

Catalog of Press Braille Books Provided by the Library of Congress, 1931-1948. Compiled by the Division for the Blind. 1950. 163 p. (15,000 copies)

A Manual of Standard English Braille.³ For the Guidance of Transcribers and Embossers. By Alice Rohrback and Marjorie S. Hooper. 1950. 129 p. Paper \$1.00. (3,000 copies)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Digest of Public General Bills with Index. (81st Congress, 1st Session) No. 4, Final Issue. 1949. 606 p.; (81st Congress, 2nd Session) No. 5. 1950. 107 p. (1,500 copies) \$5.00 per session subscription, domestic; \$6.25 foreign.

The Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization. Arguments Pro and Con. Public Affairs Bulletin 82. By Howard S. Piquet with the collaboration of Hermann Ficker. April 1950. 45 p. Paper 30 cents. (1,500 copies)

³ For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

State Law Index. An index to the Legislation of the States of the United States enacted during the Biennium, 1947-1948. 12th Biennial Volume. 1949. 895 p. Cloth \$2.50. (350 copies)

ORIENTALIA DIVISION

Current Publications in Southeast Asia. Reprinted from *The Far Eastern Quarterly*, Vol. VIII, no. 3, May 1949, pp. 296-318. By Cecil Hobbs. 1949. 23 p. Free. (100 copies)

Bibliography of Periodical Literature on the Near and Middle East. Prepared by the Near East Section. Nos. 11-14. 1949-1950. Reprinted from *The Middle East Journal*, Vol. 3, nos. 3-4, Vol. 4, nos. 1-2. Available to depository libraries. (500 copies each issue)

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Catalog of Eighth National Exhibition of Prints Made During the Current Year Held at the Library of Congress, April 24 to September 1, 1950. 1950. 18 p. Free. (1,500 copies)

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Cataloging Service.³ Bulletins 21, 22. 1949-1950. (Free of charge to subscribers to the Card Distribution Service). (12,000 copies)

Monthly Checklist of State Publications. Vol. 40, nos. 7-12 (July-December 1949), and Vol. 41, nos. 1-6 (January-June 1950). 1949-1950. 15 cents per copy, \$1.50 per year, domestic; \$2.25 per year, to foreign countries that do not extend the franking privilege. (800 copies each issue)

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Vol. II, nos. 3-12 (June-December 1949, January-March 1950), and Vol. III, nos. 1-2 (April-May 1950). 1949-1950. Subscription \$3.00 per year (12 issues). (1,500 copies each issue)

Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions. Vol. 6, no. 4, and Vol. 7, nos. 1-3. 1949-1950. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*. 35 cents per copy, \$1.50 per volume, including the *Annual Report . . .* domestic; \$2.00 per volume, foreign. (4,000 copies each issue)

SUBJECT CATALOGING DIVISION

Army Medical Library Author Catalog.³ Supplement to the Library of Congress Author Catalog. 1949. 607 p. Cloth \$12.50. (400 copies)

Classification. Class Q. Science. 5th Ed. 1950. 215 p. Paper \$1.25. (500 copies)

Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards.^{3,5} July, August, October, November, December, 1949. 5 monthly issues. April-June, July-September 1949. 2 quarterly issues. (850 copies each issue)

Cumulative Supplement to the Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress.^{3,4} Supplement to the Fifth Edition, July 1947-December 1949. 1950. 160 p. Paper 45 cents. (100 copies)

—. January-May 1950 1950. (100 copies each issue)

The Library of Congress Author Catalog.^{3,6} A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of

⁴ Cumulative Supplement appears monthly and is cumulated each month through the June issue, the July to November issues will cumulate again from July. The December issue will ordinarily cover the entire year, but will also incorporate the months July 1947 to December 1949.

⁵ The title changed from "Cumulative Catalog of Library of Congress Printed Cards" to "The Library of Congress Author Catalog" beginning with the January 1950 monthly issues, as well as the Annual Issue for 1949.

⁶ \$100.00 per year, including 9 monthly issues, 3

Congress Printed Cards. January-March 1950. 1 quarterly issue. January, February, April, May, 1950. 4 monthly issues. (950 copies each issue)

—. Annual Issue. 3 vols. 2874 p. 1949. (1250 copies)

The Library of Congress Subject Catalog.^{3,7} A Cumulative List of Works Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards. January-March 1950. 1950. 393 p. (600 copies each issue)

L. C. Classification—Additions and Changes. Nos. 74-77. (April-December 1949—January-March 1950). 1949-1950. \$1.50 per year, \$2.00 foreign, single copies 40 cents. (500 copies each issue)

Notes and Decisions on the Application of the Decimal Classification. Second Series. Nos. 29-32 (July 1949-April 1950). 1949-1950. 30 cents per year, or \$3.45 for complete set. (600 copies each issue)

quarterly issues and an annual cumulation, \$40.00 per year for monthlies and quarterlies, \$65.00 for annual issues.

⁷ \$100.00 per year, including 3 quarterly issues and an annual issue.

B. PROCESSED PUBLICATIONS³

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information Bulletin. July 5-11, 1949, thru Vol. 9, no. 26 (June 26, 1950). 52 nos. Multilithed. Free to libraries, \$2.00 a year to individuals. (4,500 copies each issue)

Press Releases. Nos. 584-685. 1949-1950. Multilithed. Free. (900 to 2,000 copies each)

The UNESCO/Library of Congress Bibliographical Survey. Bibliographical Services — Their Present State and Possibilities of Improvement. (Report prepared as a working paper for an international conference on Bibliography) — bound with APPENDIX — *Notes on the Development of the Concept of Current Complete National Bibliography.* Appendix by Kathrine O. Murra. Washington 1950. 109 p. Multilithed. Distribution on behalf of UNESCO. Single copies free to libraries, copies in bulk from Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., at 75 cents a copy. (1,500 copies)

—. (Report prepared as a working paper for an international conference on Bibliography). 1950. 67 p. Edition exhausted. (1,800 copies)

³ All priced publications are for sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

—. Appendix — *Notes on the Development of the Concept of Current Complete National Bibliography.* By Kathrine O. Murra. 1950. 42 p. Edition exhausted. (1,800 copies)

Enquête sur les Services Bibliographiques Conduite par L'UNESCO et al Bibliothèque du Congrès des États-Unis. Les Services Bibliographiques: État Actuel et Possibilités d'Amélioration (Rapport destiné à être utilisé comme document de travail par une conférence internationale sur la bibliographie. 1949. 114 p. Mimeographed. Distribution on behalf of UNESCO. (1,000 copies)

Proyecto Bibliográfico UNESCO/Library of Congress. Servicios Bibliográficos—Estado Actual y Posible Mejoramiento [Antecedentes e Informe Preliminar para uso de una Conferencia Internacional de Bibliografía] Apéndice — Observaciones sobre la evolución del concepto de bibliografía nacional contemporánea completa. Por Kathrine Oliver Murra. 1950. 109 p. Multilithed. Distribution on behalf of UNESCO. (1,200 copies)

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Atomic Energy. Significant References Covering Various Aspects of the Subject. Arranged Topically. Series III, nos. 8-12, August 1-December 1949; Series IV, nos. 1-6, January 1-June 1, 1950. Compiled by Janie E. Mason. Multilithed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C., at \$1.50 per year in advance; 15 cents for a single copy. (580 copies each issue)

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Appendix IV. Partial List of Reports Prepared in the Legislative Reference Service, Fiscal Year 1950

A. UNPUBLISHED REPORTS

I. AMERICAN LAW SECTION

Brown, Agnes M.:

Legislative action in the House on selected bills pertaining to national defense, labor, housing and rent control, 76th Congress to date. July 11, 1950. 57 pp.

Conway, Margaret M.:

The Case Against Estate Taxes. September 1949. 23 pp.

Taxability of Contributions to Pension Trusts. August 1949. 8 pp.

Memorandum on Petition Systems and Floor Stock Taxes. July 20, 1950. 12 pp.

Fennell, Margaret:

Brief Outline of Provisions of Federal Law Relating to Custody, etc., of Public Records. June 3, 1949. 12 pp.

Gibbs, Clayton R.:

Comparison of the District of Columbia Corporation Law with the Defense Corporation and House and Senate Bills Now Before Congress. March 16, 1950. 95 pp.

Provisions in the State Constitutions Relating to the Limitation on Debt and Taxation. March 30, 1950. 3 pp. and large chart.

Horne, Frank B.:

The Payment of Refunds or Dividends on Premiums Paid by the Federal Government During Flight Training. December 9, 1949. 22 pp.

The Power of Congress to Impose Restrictions Upon the Entry and Deportation of Alien Ambassadors and Public Ministers with Specific Reference to S. 1832, 81st Congress. January 10, 1950. 10 pp.

Hughes, Brandau F.:

Published Hearings, Reports and Documents Relative to the Cost and Distribution of Bread. December 29, 1949. 3 pp.

Kenner, Hamilton:

Comparison of Customs Simplification Act of 1950 (H. R. 8304) with Existing Law. June 23, 1950. 23 pp.

Applicability of U. S. C. 18:494 to the Case of a Person Convicted Thereunder and Serving

Sentence in Leavenworth Penitentiary. June 9, 1950. 4 pp.

Kennerly, Edwin B.:

Legislation Pertaining to War Claims (79th-80th Congress). March 31, 1950. 5 pp.

Eighty-first Congress Legislation Relating to Federal-Aid for Hospitals and Medical Schools. February 8, 1950. 9 pp.

Margolin, Mollie Z.:

Compilation of United States Laws Relating to Subversive Activities. November 25, 1949. 40 pp.

Analysis of Federal Law Relating to Indian Tribes and Their Reservations—including Acts of Congress, Treaties and Executive Orders. May 15, 1950. 395 pp. By Rebecca Love Notz and Mollie Z. Margolin.

Notz, Rebecca L.:

Analysis of Federal Law Relating to Indian Tribes and Their Reservations—including Acts of Congress, Treaties and Executive Orders. May 15, 1950. 395 pp. By Rebecca Love Notz and Mollie Z. Margolin.

Oglebay, Robert S.:

Constitutionality of Proposed Federal Legislation Looking to Regulation of Size and Weight of Interstate Commerce Vehicles. June 22, 1950. 16 pp.

Questions Regarding Search and Seizure. May 29, 1950. 9 pp.

Perry, Thomas D.

Background, History and Provisions of:
I Kerr-Smith Tobacco Act;
II Bill during Coolidge Administration to put a tariff on peanuts;

III Bill prohibiting export of tobacco plants and seeds.

March 24, 1950. 10 pp.

Price, Hugh P.:

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- International Trade Organization
- The British Economic Situation
- National Health Insurance
- The Problem of Germany
- Educational Issues Before the Congress
- The Hydrogen Bomb

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Appendix V. Record of Principal Exhibits, Fiscal Year 1950

I. PRINCIPAL EXHIBITS

Date	Subject	Location
1. 1 July 1, 1949–July 5, 1949	The United States Department of State Information Service, loan exhibition.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
2. 1 July 1, 1949–July 15, 1949	Polish Graphic Arts loan exhibition.	Main Building, Second Floor, Main Exhibition Hall.
3. 1 July 1, 1949–August 7, 1949	Seventh National Exhibition of Prints.	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.
4. 1 July 1, 1949–June 30, 1950	Legal Literature.	Main Building, Second Floor, Law Library.
5. 1 July 1, 1949–June 30, 1950	H. Blakiston Wilkins Collection of Viols.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
6. 1 July 1, 1949–June 30, 1950	Dayton C. Miller Collection of flutes and related materials.	Main Building, Ground Floor, South Corridor.
7. July 1, 1949–August 14, 1949	Ten years of Hispanic Foundation publications.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
8. July 1, 1949–September 15, 1949	Goethe Bicentennial: commemorating the birth of the German poet.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
9. July 5, 1949–August 31, 1949	Burmese books; recent acquisitions and books being sent to Burma.	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, West Lobby.
10. July 7, 1949–August 31, 1949	American resort islands.	Main Building, First Floor, Maps Division.
11. July 15, 1949–August 31, 1949	“Eugène Atget’s magic lens”: loan exhibition of works by the French photographer.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
12. August 1, 1949–September 30, 1949	First editions of American and British authors, given by Leonard Kebler.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
13. August 15, 1949–August 31, 1949.	Euclydes da Cunha: 40th anniversary of the death of one of great writers of Brazil.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
14. August 20, 1949–October 31, 1949.	Douglas Hyde (1860–1949): Gaelic scholar and first President of Eire.	Main Building, Second Floor, Main Exhibition Hall.
15. September 1, 1949–September 30, 1949.	Photographs of the German invasion of Poland in 1939. Rehse Collection.	Main Building, Prints and Photographs Division.
16. September 1, 1949–October 31, 1949.	Facsimiles of Chinese Paintings.	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, West Lobby.
17. September 1, 1949–September 30, 1949.	Photographs of Mexican sculpture of the pre-Hispanic period, presented by Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
18. September 3, 1949–October 31, 1949.	“From Publisher to Bookshelf”: acquisition, copyright, and cataloging processes.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
19. September 12, 1949–November 8, 1949.	Recent maps of the north and south polar regions.	Main Building, First Floor, Map Division.
20. September 16, 1949–September 30, 1949.	The Basic Law for the Federal Republic of Germany (Bonn Constitution.)	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
21. October 1, 1949–October 31, 1949.	Joaquim Nabuco: 100th anniversary of the birth of the Brazilian statesman and historian.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
22. October 3, 1949–October 5, 1949.	“20,000 Years of Comics,” loan exhibition in cooperation with the U. S. Treasury Department and New York State Library.	Main Building, Ground Floor, North Area.
23. October 4, 1949–October 31, 1949.	“Children’s Books of Yesterday”: loan exhibition from <i>Good Housekeeping Magazine</i> .	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.
24. October 7, 1949–October 31, 1949.	Edgar Allan Poe: centennial of his death.	Main Building, First Floor, North Area.

¹ Continued from fiscal '49.

I. PRINCIPAL EXHIBITS—Continued

Date	Subject	Location
25. October 10, 1949–November 30, 1949.	Earliest books printed on vellum.....	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
26. October 23, 1949–November 6, 1949.	Ancient Hebrew Scrolls of second century, B. C. and examples of Biblical texts.	Main Building, Second Floor.
27. October 24, 1949–October 31, 1949.	UN and its agencies, an exhibition arranged for United Nations Week.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
28. October 28, 1949–November 6, 1949.	Bruce Rogers "World Bible".....	Main Building, Second Floor.
29. November 1, 1949–November 30, 1949.	José Clemente Orozco, Mexican mural painter; memorial exhibition.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
30. November 1, 1949–December 31, 1949.	Recent Israeli periodicals.....	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, West Lobby.
31. November 9, 1949–December 14, 1949.	Maps of California.....	Main Building, First Floor, Map Division.
32. November 12, 1949–March 31, 1950.	California: Centennial of the Gold Rush and the first State Constitution.	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.
33. November 17, 1949–December 2, 1949.	Iranian manuscripts and art.....	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
34. December 1, 1949–January 2, 1950.	Haitian publications: 200th anniversary of the establishment of Port-au-Prince.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
35. December 1, 1949–June 30, 1950.	Human Rights Documents featured for Human Rights Day.	Main Building, Second Floor, near Shrine.
36. December 1, 1949–March 31, 1950.	Evolution of the "Bill of Rights" in the Constitution.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
37. December 5, 1949–January 31, 1950.	Lester Douglas, an exhibition of books designed or printed under his direction.	Main Building, First Floor, South Gallery.
38. December 15, 1949–March 31, 1950.	American Folklore: featuring recent gift of Walter Van Tilburg Clark.	Main Building, First Floor, North Gallery.
39. December 15, 1949–December 31, 1949.	The Holy Land: places associated with the Life of Christ.	Main Building, First Floor, Map Division.
40. December 27, 1949–January 2, 1950.	Clifford K. Berryman, cartoonist: memorial exhibition.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
41. January 1, 1950–February 28, 1950	Publications of Pakistan.....	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, West Lobby.
42. January 1, 1950–February 28, 1950	Oriental manuscripts and book-bindings.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
43. January 3, 1950–February 28, 1950	Egas Moniz, first Portuguese winner of the Nobel Prize.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
44. January 4, 1950–January 11, 1950.	Establishment of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
45. January 9, 1950–March 14, 1950.	Land utilization and planning.....	Main Building, First Floor, Map Division.
46. January 15, 1950–March 31, 1950.	Selection of the printing of Benjamin Franklin: in observance of International Printing Week.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
47. January 21, 1950–March 31, 1950.	Serge Koussevitzky: An exhibition inaugurating the Serge Koussevitzky Foundation.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
48. January 26, 1950–February 4, 1950.	Republic of India: an exhibition commemorating the birth of the Republic.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
49. February 19, 1950–March 31, 1950.	Selection of manuscripts and books on American fellowship for Brotherhood Week.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
50. March 1, 1950–March 31, 1950.	American humorists.....	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
51. March 1, 1950–April 30, 1950.	"From the Presses of the Near East" some language and printing problems.	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, West Lobby.
52. March 1, 1950–March 31, 1950.	Francisco de Miranda: bicentennial of the birth of the Venezuelan revolutionist.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.

I. PRINCIPAL EXHIBITS—Continued

Date	Subject	Location
53. March 13, 1950–April 1, 1950.	“Printing for Commerce”: loan exhibition of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
54. March 15, 1950–April 30, 1950	United States census and population maps.	Main Building, First Floor, Map Division.
55. April 1, 1950–April 30, 1950.	Pan American Day: Important Recent Developments in the Organization of American States.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
56. April 1, 1950–April 30, 1950.	The Nekcsei-Lipócz Bible, a fourteenth century manuscript.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
57. April 1, 1950–June 30, 1950.	Books from the early Library of Congress, chiefly selected from the library of Thomas Jefferson.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
58. April 4, 1950–April 18, 1950.	Fifty Books of the Year: loan exhibition of the American Institute of Graphic Arts.	Main Building, Ground Floor Gallery.
59. April 14, 1950–April 30, 1950.	Recent Latin American maps.....	Main Building, First Floor, Map Division.
60. April 24, 1950–June 30, 1950.	Eighth National Exhibition of Prints.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
61. April 24, 1950–December 31, 1950.	Sesquicentennial Exhibition of the Library of Congress.	Main Building, Ground Floor, North Area.
62. April 24, 1950–December 31, 1950.	Sesquicentennial of the District of Columbia: commemorating the establishment of the permanent seat of government.	Main Building, Second Floor, South Gallery.
63. May 1, 1950–May 7, 1950.	Autographs loaned by members of the National Association of Autograph Collectors.	Main Building, Second Floor, Main Exhibition Hall.
64. May 1, 1950–June 30, 1950.	Japanese dictionaries.....	Annex Building, Fifth Floor, West Lobby.
65. May 1, 1950–June 15, 1950.	José San Martín: 100th anniversary of the death of the leader of the independence movement in southern South America.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
66. May 1, 1950–June 30, 1950.	Great books in the Rare Books Collection.	Main Building, Second Floor, Rare Books Division.
67. May 3, 1950–June 30, 1950.	Old World cities: their influence upon L'Enfant's plan of Washington, 1791.	Main Building, First Floor, Map Division.
68. May 16, 1950–June 30, 1950.	The Inter-American Bar Association, an exhibit in honor of the 10th Anniversary.	Main Building, Second Floor, Law Library.
69. May 27, 1950–June 15, 1950.	Yukio Ozaki (1859–), distinguished Japanese statesman, on the occasion of his visit to the U. S.	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
70. June 14, 1950–June 18, 1950.	Observance of Flag Day.....	Main Building, First Floor, Exhibition Hall.
71. June 16, 1950–June 30, 1950.	Cuzco, Peru: photographs of America's oldest inhabited city, recently destroyed by an earthquake.	Main Building, Second Floor, Hispanic Foundation.
72. June 18, 1950–June 30, 1950.	Cyrus H. K. Curtis: centennial of his birth.	Main Building, Second Floor, Exhibition Hall.
73. June 23, 1950–June 30, 1950.	Amateur Athletic Union of the United States: the 60th Anniversary.	Main Building, Second Floor, Exhibition Hall.

II. EXHIBITS OF THE WEEK FOR 1949-50

Subject	Date
Thomas Jefferson, letter of June 24, 1826 to Roger C. Weightman, containing remarks on the Declaration of Independence.	1949 July 2.
Sir William Osler, 100th anniversary of birth, two works: <i>John Keats, the Apothecary Poet</i> (Baltimore, 1896) and <i>Incunabula Medica, A Study of the Earliest Printed Medical Books, 1467-1480</i> (Oxford, 1923).	July 9.
Father Marco Vincenzo Coronelli, <i>Il Corso geographica</i> , 1692, containing maps relating to America.	July 16.
<i>A Relation of Maryland</i> , (1635), the second published work relating to the Colony.... <i>Pielas Gratulatio Cantabrigiensis apud Novanglos</i> , (Boston, 1762), a volume of poetry commemorating the death of George II.	July 23. July 30.
Herbert Hoover, 75th anniversary of birth, letter of March 27, 1919 to Woodrow Wilson.	August 6.
Meriwether Lewis, 175th anniversary of birth, letter to Thomas Jefferson, April 20, 1803, concerning plans for his expedition.	August 13.
William E. Henley, 100th anniversary of birth, letter to Louise Chandler Moulton, January 25, 1889, referring to Robert Louis Stevenson.	August 20.
A set of 63 cards used in the study of geography in the 1780's..... The "rough journal" of the Continental Congress, and the original articles of Association, October 20, 1774, 175th anniversary.	August 27. September 3.
<i>The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina</i> (London?, 1620?)..... The Gutiérrez Map of 1562, one of five presented by Lessing J. Rosenwald.....	September 10. September 17.
William Makepeace Thackeray's <i>The Virginians, a Tale of the Last Century</i> (London, 1857-59), in the original twenty-four parts. Gift of Leonard Kebler.	September 24.
James Whitcomb Riley, 100th anniversary of birth, letter to Louise Chandler Moulton, March 5, 1894, commenting on his works, <i>The Old Swimmin'-Hole</i> , and <i>'Leven More Poems</i> (Indianapolis, 1883).	October 1.
Autograph manuscript of the <i>Life of Christopher Columbus</i> by Salvador de Madariaga (London, 1939), presented by the author.	October 8.
Autograph manuscript of Mazurka (Op. 33, No. 4) in B. Minor, by Chopin.....	October 15.
Gabriel Tatton's map of the Pacific Ocean (1600). Gift of Lessing J. Rosenwald....	October 22.
International Labor Organization Conference, 30th anniversary, letter of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor to Woodrow Wilson, August 4, 1919 regarding participation in the Conference: also letter from Antoine Vellemans of Geneva to Woodrow Wilson, Thanksgiving, 1919.	October 29.
John Milton, 275th anniversary of death, <i>Paradise Lost</i> (London, 1669 and 1674) and a modern version (New York, The Heritage Press, 1940) with illustrations by William Blake.	November 5.
First Constitution of California (San Francisco, 1849) and the diary of President Polk, describing California gold.	November 12.
Frances Hodgson Burnett, 100th anniversary of birth, letter to Louise Chandler Moulton and <i>Little Lord Fauntleroy</i> (New York, 1887).	November 19
<i>Encyclopédia Hebraïca</i> , (Jerusalem, 1949), on the occasion of Jewish Book Month....	November 26
Ezra Cornell, 75th anniversary of death, two letters to Samuel I. Prime: April 28, 1873 and June 9, 1873.	December 3
George Washington, 150th anniversary of death, manuscript diary and the first newspaper notice of his death.	December 10
Harry Pratt Judson, 100th anniversary of birth, letter to Senator Elihu Root, August 24, 1911, concerning international arbitration.	December 17
Bicentennial of the establishment of Port-au-Prince: Charlevoix, <i>Histoire de l'Isle Espagnole ou de S. Domingue</i> (Haiti), (Paris, 1731); Saint-Mery, <i>Description . . . de l'Isle Saint-Domingue</i> (Philadelphia, 1797).	December 24
Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg, 200th anniversary of birth, letter to Daniel Clymer, alluding to his reappointment as Speaker of the House of Representatives.	December 31
Woodrow Wilson's drafts of the Covenant of the League of Nations and a letter from Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, January 12, 1920.	1950 January 7
John Ruskin, 50th anniversary of death, three works: <i>The King of the Golden River</i> (London, 1851); <i>The Stones of Venice</i> , (London, 1851-53); and <i>Munera Pulveris</i> (Kent, 1872).	January 14.
Samuel Gompers, 100th anniversary of birth, letter to Emma Trapper, June 8, 1894, regarding contribution to <i>The American Federationist</i> .	January 21
Henry Clay's resolutions concerning slavery and the Texas boundary.....	January 28.
James Otis, 225th anniversary of birth, <i>A Vindication . . .</i> (Boston, 1762); and <i>The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved</i> . (Boston, 1764).	February 4.

II. EXHIBITS OF THE WEEK FOR 1949-50—Continued

Subject	Date
Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Original manuscript of his "Farewell to Springfield" speech.	February 11.
George Washington's birthday. Original manuscript copy of "Rules for Civility . . .".	February 18.
William Morris Davis, 100th anniversary of birth, drawings illustrating his contributions to geological science.	February 25.
Tomás Garrigue Masaryk, 100th anniversary of birth, letters between him and President Wilson regarding the recognition of Czechoslovakia.	March 4.
A rare portolan chart of Europe by Pieter Goos, printed on vellum.	March 11.
Letter of George Watterston, third Librarian of Congress, to President Madison, March 25, 1815, suggesting a room suitable to house Jefferson's books.	March 18.
John C. Calhoun, 100th anniversary of death, manuscript of his speech of March 4, 1850.	March 25.
Engravings by Johann Sadler (ca. 1590), among the first to contain complete musical compositions.	April 1.
Paul Revere's account of his ride (Boston, 1816); his engraving of the Boston Massacre, 1770; and "Paul Revere's Ride" in Longfellow's <i>Tales of a Wayside Inn</i> (Boston, 1863).	April 8.
Battle of Lexington, contemporary account in the manuscript journal of Abner Sanger, one of the participants.	April 15.
The Sesquicentennial of the founding of the Library of Congress. Items relating to acquisition of books, including Thomas Jefferson's letter of April 14, 1802, to Senator Abraham Baldwin.	April 22.
Joseph Meredith Toner, 125th anniversary of birth, two works: a poem dedicated to him by "The Little Orphan Boys of St. Joseph's Asylum"; and copy of his work, <i>The Medical Men of the Revolution</i> (Philadelphia, 1876).	April 29.
Letters by and about George Mason, author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights . . .	May 6.
Manuscript journal of the Second Continental Congress, 175th anniversary of the second meeting.	May 13.
Proclamations of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman concerning "I am an American Day."	May 20.
Two Japanese poems by Yukio Ozaki, presented by a delegation from the Diet of Japan.	May 27.
<i>Graduale Romanum</i> , (Venice, 1500), printed on vellum.	June 3.
George Washington's commission, appointing him to head the Continental Army, 175th anniversary.	June 10.
Eye-witness account by Elijah Hyde of the Battle of Bunker Hill; and Hugh Brackenridge's <i>The Battle of Bunkers-Hill, A Dramatic Piece . . .</i> (Philadelphia, 1776).	June 17.
A manuscript and other items relating to the preparation of <i>Robert's Rules of Order</i> by Brigadier General Henry Martyn Robert.	June 24.

Appendix VI. Record of Concerts, Fiscal Year 1950

THE ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1949

October 30, 31. Alexander Schneider, violin.
December 5. The Albeneri Trio, and Doda Conrad, bass.

1950

January 27. The London String Quartet.
February 9. The Boston String Quartet.
March 10. The Trio Moyse.

LECTURE PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1949

November 10. Sir Thomas Beecham.

EXTENSION CONCERTS

1949

July 6. The Kroll Quartet, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.
July 13. Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba, and Sylvia Marlow, harpsichord, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.
July 20. The Berkshire Woodwind Ensemble, Louis Speyer, Director, at The Berkshire Music Center, Tanglewood, Lenox, Massachusetts.
August 15. Marcel Grandjany, harp, assisted by James Pappoutsakis, flute, Manuel Valerio, clarinet, and string players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Alfred Krips at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

August 16. The Berkshire String Quartet, and Albert Sprague Coolidge, viola, at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

August 17. The Zimbler String Sinfonietta (Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra), at South Mountain, Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

November 15. The Hungarian Quartet, at the Winfield High School Auditorium, Winfield, Kansas.

November 15. Alexander Schneider, violin, and Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

November 17. Alexander Schneider, violin, and

Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, at The Chamber Arts Society, Durham, North Carolina.

November 29. Alexander Schneider, violin, and Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

December 13. The Hungarian Quartet, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1950

January 12. The Paganini Quartet, at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

January 16. The Albeneri Trio, at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

January 17. The London String Quartet, at The Civic Federation of Dallas, Dallas, Texas.

February 3. The Walden String Quartet, at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

February 4. The Walden String Quartet, at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

February 7. The Walden String Quartet, at Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

February 7. Alexander Schneider, violin, and Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichord, at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

February 15. The Walden String Quartet, at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota.

February 28. The London String Quartet, at The Thomas Jefferson Auditorium, Charleston, West Virginia.

March 2. The London String Quartet, at Converse College, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

March 16. The London String Quartet, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

March 17. The London String Quartet, and George Seltzer, clarinet, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

March 19. The London String Quartet, and Eve List, piano, at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.

April 15. The Kroll Quartet, at Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

April 21. The Walden String Quartet, and Evelyn Garvey, piano, at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

May 7. The Hungarian Quartet, at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

May 28. The Hungarian Quartet, at the Hoover High School Auditorium, San Diego, California.

THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL FOUNDATION

CONCERTS PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1949

- October 6, 7.* The Budapest String Quartet, Mason Jones, horn, and Frank Sheridan, piano.
October 13, 14. The Budapest String Quartet.
October 20, 21. The Budapest String Quartet.
November 4. The Hungarian Quartet.
November 25. The Pro Musica Antiqua Ensemble of Brussels.
December 15, 16. Zino Francescatti, violin, and Robert Casadesus, piano.
December 18. The Budapest String Quartet.

1950

- February 17.* The New York Wind Ensemble.
March 3. The Trieste Trio.
March 16, 17. The Budapest String Quartet.
March 23, 24. The Budapest String Quartet.
March 30, 31. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 6, 7. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 13. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 14. Rudolf Serkin, piano.
April 20, 21. The Budapest String Quartet.
April 27, 28. The Budapest String Quartet.

THE FRIENDS OF MUSIC IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

CONCERT PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1950

- January 5.* The Kroll Quartet, Tii Niemelä, soprano, and Pentti Koskimies, piano.

THE SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY MUSIC FOUNDATION

CONCERT PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1950

- January 21.* The Juilliard String Quartet.

THE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH FOUNDATION

CONCERT PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1949

- December 9.* The National Gallery Orchestra, Richard Bales, conductor, and Emerson Meyers, piano.

THE DAYTON C. MILLER FUND

LECTURE RECITAL PRESENTED IN THE COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

1950

- February 3.* Carleton Sprague Smith, and Vera Brodsky, piano.

Appendix VII. Photoduplication Statistics

A. DISPOSITION OF ORDERS FOR PHOTODUPLICATES, 1946-50

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total number of requests for photoduplicates and estimates.....	18,622	98,399	115,393	67,348	38,803
Total number of requests (orders) filled.....	16,958	94,815	112,717	62,852	32,934
Total number of official orders.....	4,965	5,784	5,863	5,833	7,179
Total number of estimates made.....	1,252	3,584	2,054	4,617	4,756
Total number of items requested and searched.....	36,531	196,798	161,889	128,842	82,933
Total number of items supplied.....	29,809	189,630	144,809	114,553	68,231
Total number of items referred to other libraries.....	1,093	2,316	928	868	990
Total number of items not supplied due to copyright restrictions.....	1,114	2,392	408	291	303

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, 1946-50

	For official use				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Photostat exposures.....	46,847	65,562	49,696	43,940	78,450
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers).....	13,385	7,640	31,856	26,352	30,103
Positive feet of microfilm (including news-papers).....	542	1,345	4,116	1,688	583
Enlargements from microfilm.....	2,616	1,164	33,654	27,534	29,683
Photograph copy negatives.....	853	1,543	804	1,006	1,787
Photograph contact prints.....	2,266	1,584	2,353	1,159	1,901
Photograph projection prints.....	595	1,468	2,164	1,983	3,001
Photograph view negatives.....	84	173	129	176	339
Lantern slides.....	79	7	116	12	40
Blue prints (square feet).....	11	21	72	667	375
Multex plates.....	372	848	328	621	1,107
Multilith copies.....	632,095	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry mounting.....	193	648	288	476	668
	All others				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Photostat exposures.....	111,303	328,282	365,992	278,418	159,810
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers).....	897,974	2,990,722	2,591,156	2,367,428	2,605,426
Positive feet of microfilm (including news-papers).....	515,722	836,433	1,587,346	1,424,992	884,283
Enlargements from microfilm.....	77,638	92,905	564,774	871,059	842,495
Photograph copy negatives.....	3,746	5,209	4,433	10,204	14,017
Photograph contact prints.....	20,576	14,570	7,200	11,296	13,954
Photograph projection prints.....	10,395	9,934	5,305	3,307	4,269
Photograph view negatives.....	.....	13	2	10	12
Lantern slides.....	68	610	219	283	74
Blue prints (square feet).....	10,427	12,593	10,700	8,100	5,904
Multex plates.....	.....	27	1,513	3,854	4,726
Multilith copies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dry mounting.....	233	281	1,621	195	31

B. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED, 1946-50—Continued

	Total production				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Photostat exposures	158, 150	393, 844	415, 688	322, 358	238, 260
Negative exposures of microfilm (including newspapers)	911, 359	2, 998, 362	2, 623, 012	2, 393, 780	2, 635, 529
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	516, 264	837, 778	1, 591, 462	1, 426, 680	884, 866
Enlargements from microfilm	80, 254	94, 069	598, 428	898, 593	872, 178
Photograph copy negatives	4, 599	6, 752	5, 237	11, 210	15, 804
Photograph contact prints	22, 842	16, 154	9, 553	12, 455	15, 855
Photograph projection prints	10, 990	11, 402	7, 469	5, 290	7, 270
Photograph view negatives	84	186	131	186	351
Lantern slides	147	617	610	295	114
Blue prints (square feet)	10, 438	12, 614	12, 593	8, 767	6, 279
Multex plates	372	875	27	4, 475	5, 833
Multilith copies	632, 095				
Dry mounting	426	929	281	671	699

C. PHOTODUPLICATES PRODUCED FISCAL YEARS 1939-50

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Photostat exposures	31, 000	34, 000	52, 174	101, 443	71, 003	117, 462
Negative exposure of microfilm (including newspapers)	106, 000	243, 109	384, 042	753, 356	1, 074, 439	1, 506, 308
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	1, 340	18, 074	44, 328	582, 986	631, 957	431, 621
Enlargements from microfilm	3, 264	9, 770	8, 363	11, 305	11, 305	31, 524
Photograph copy negative	1, 500	1, 400	1, 125	2, 045	2, 045	2, 607
Photograph contact prints	3, 736	7, 848	5, 420	3, 561	3, 580	3, 805
Photograph projection prints			423	494	322	3, 157
Photograph view negatives			120			
Lantern slides			81	279	288	568
Blue prints (square feet)	342	17, 226	11, 287	18, 687	15, 777	21, 349
Multex plates		66	347	3, 524	120	165
Multilith copies		32, 250	179, 600	177, 760	176, 910	333, 080
Dry mounting					336	848

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Photostat exposure	111, 761	158, 150	393, 844	415, 688	322, 358	238, 260
Negative exposure of microfilm (including newspapers)	1, 384, 728	911, 359	2, 998, 363	2, 623, 012	2, 393, 780	2, 635, 529
Positive feet of microfilm (including newspapers)	463, 824	516, 264	837, 778	1, 591, 462	1, 426, 680	884, 866
Enlargements from microfilm	49, 872	80, 254	94, 069	598, 428	898, 593	872, 178
Photograph copy negative	3, 292	4, 599	6, 752	5, 237	11, 210	15, 804
Photograph contact prints	11, 049	22, 842	16, 154	9, 553	12, 455	15, 855
Photograph projection prints	5, 169	10, 990	11, 402	7, 469	5, 290	7, 270
Photograph view negatives	109	84	186	131	186	351
Lantern slides	455	147	617	335	295	114
Blue prints (square feet)	25, 730	10, 438	12, 614	10, 772	8, 767	6, 279
Multex plates	129	372	875	1, 841	4, 475	5, 833
Multilith copies	543, 113	632, 095				
Dry mounting	3, 560	426	929	1, 909	671	699

Appendix VIII. Recording Laboratory Statistics, Fiscal Year 1950

Production:

13½" masters for pressing.....	61
17½" masters for pressing.....	0
10' instantaneous acetate records.....	7
12" instantaneous acetate records.....	605
16" instantaneous acetate records.....	399

Sale of Pressings:

10" AAFS records.....	1,654
12" AAFS records.....	5,205
12" POETRY records.....	4,488

Receipts, Obligations, and Potential Value:

Unobligated balance, June 30, 1949.....	\$7,832.75
Receipts, fiscal year 1950.....	30,118.13
Total available.....	\$37,950.88
Obligations, fiscal year 1950.....	26,038.97
Unobligated balance, June 30, 1950.....	\$11,911.91
Funds to be transferred from Special Deposits.....	942.86
Accounts receivable (work completed).....	3,996.06
Supplies on hand.....	14,196.48
Supplies on order, June 30, 1950.....	1,940.24
Potential value, June 30, 1950.....	\$32,987.55

Appendix IX. Statistics of Acquisitions

A. ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS AND TOTAL CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY, FISCAL YEARS 1949 AND 1950

	Additions to the collections		Total contents of the Library	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Volumes and pamphlets.....	302, 254	267, 354	8, 689, 639	8, 956, 993
Bound newspaper volumes.....	3, 436	3, 370	128, 055	131, 425
Manuscript (pieces).....	820, 000	650, 000	11, 320, 000	11, 970, 000
Maps and views.....	59, 663	53, 034	1, 928, 574	1, 981, 608
Microcards.....		1, 174		1, 174
Microfilms (reels and strips).....	5, 549	4, 713	76, 609	81, 322
Motion Pictures (reels).....	16, 827	2, 915	81, 278	84, 193
Music (volumes and pieces).....	31, 160	29, 904	1, 819, 609	1, 849, 513
Phonograph recordings (records).....	18, 434	21, 041	305, 848	326, 889
Photographic negatives, prints and slides.....	254, 984	75, 729	1, 963, 231	2, 038, 960
Prints, fine (pieces).....	533	371	579, 298	579, 669
Other (broadsides, photostats, posters, etc.).....	44, 569	20, 872	668, 732	689, 604
Total.....	1, 557, 409	1, 130, 477	27, 560, 873	28, 691, 350

B. UNBOUND MATERIAL AWAITING BINDING PREPARATION

	1949	1950	Total contents of the Library	
			1949	1950
Unbound serial parts.....	1, 757, 747	1, 576, 256	1, 757, 747	1, 576, 256
Newspapers (issues).....	516, 750	704, 592	516, 750	704, 592
Total.....	2, 274, 497	2, 280, 848	2, 274, 497	2, 280, 848
Grand Total.....	3, 831, 906	3, 411, 325	29, 835, 370	30, 972, 198

C. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1949 AND 1950, BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1949	Pieces, 1950
1. By purchase from—		
Atherton Bequest.....	3	0
Committee on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government, transfer.....	12	.....
Friends of Music.....	1, 001	0
Gitelson Fund.....	0	1
Guggenheim Fund.....	0	177
Hubbard Fund.....	0	2
Huntington Fund.....	647	765
Increase of the Law Library.....	49, 334	73, 939
Increase of the Library of Congress, General.....	534, 904	457, 022
International Information & Education Activities—Department of State.....	19, 402	318
Loeb Fund.....	0	6
Loeffler Bequest.....	1	0

C. RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEARS 1949 AND 1950, BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1949	Pieces, 1950
1. By purchase from—Continued		
Miller Fund.....	2	1
Pennell Fund.....	766	407
Navy Research Section.....	10	3
Semitic Fund.....	71	1
Whittall Fund.....	163	2
Wilbur Fund.....	188	1,603
Total.....	606, 504	534, 247
2. By virtue of law from—		
Books for the Adult Blind.....	18, 315	36, 752
Copyright.....	345, 317	359, 163
Public Printer.....	913, 315	821, 901
Smithsonian Institution		
Regular deposit.....	6, 323	5, 321
Langley Aeronautical Library.....	237	227
Total.....	1, 283, 507	1, 223, 364
3. By official donations from—		
Local agencies.....	6, 416	5, 039
State agencies.....	71, 443	75, 450
Transfers from Federal agencies.....	1, 917, 494	2, 625, 195
Total.....	1, 995, 353	2, 705, 684
4. By exchange from—		
Domestic exchange (duplicate).....	56, 478	42, 989
Foreign governments (including international exchange).....	572, 839	557, 467
Total.....	629, 317	600, 456
5. By gift from individual and unofficial sources.....	889, 641	742, 635
6. From material not identified as to source—		
Unbound serial parts.....	86, 145	145, 391
Unbound newspaper issues.....	2, 395, 780	2, 235, 110
Maps.....	96	254
Total.....	2, 482, 021	2, 380, 755
Total Receipts.....	7, 886, 343	8, 187, 141

D. STATISTICS OF ACQUISITIONS WORK, FISCAL YEARS 1949 AND 1950

	1949	1950
Order Division:		
Purchase requisitions acted upon.....	29, 288	38, 657
Purchase searching:		
Titles searched.....	16, 831	29, 950
Invoices:		
Received.....	8, 273	7, 958
Cleared.....	8, 624	7, 616
On hand at end of period.....	347	803
Pieces accessioned in Purchase Clearing Section.....	188, 140	130, 400
Evaluations:		
Official evaluations.....	1, 712	2, 285
Reference inquiries received and answered by letter (letters).....	1, 173	3, 038
Serial Record Section:		
Unbound serial parts processed.....	1, 007, 833	1, 599, 432
Volumes added to classified collections.....	15, 187	13, 786
Reference inquiries handled (total).....	18, 756	22, 148
Telephone inquiries.....	16, 218	21, 945
New checking entries made.....	11, 945	24, 450
Materials awaiting disposition:		
Bound volumes (estimated).....	13, 000	11, 000
Other (pieces) (estimated).....	88, 490	87, 000
Exchange and Gift Division:		
Exchange Section:		
Requests sent (letters).....	7, 502	4, 832
Acknowledgments.....	6, 807	8, 218
Incoming pieces handled.....	3, 232, 803	4, 069, 233
Outgoing pieces handled.....	68, 705	210, 935
Unaccessioned receipts (estimated).....	700, 000	1, 000, 000
Gift Section:		
Requests sent (letters).....	4, 747	2, 760
Acknowledgments.....	4, 662	3, 914
Incoming pieces handled.....	965, 168	730, 814
Unaccessioned gift items (estimated).....	3, 689	2, 000
Monthly Checklist of State Publications:		
Items listed for publication.....	13, 846	15, 077
Titles searched.....	17, 813	9, 270
Items requested.....	1, 685	4, 254
Incoming pieces handled.....	79, 077	81, 315

Appendix X. Statistics of Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1949 AND 1950

	1949	1950
I. Preparation for Collection		
1. Preliminary cataloging:		
a. Searching, Descriptive Cataloging Division:		
1. Titles received.....	73, 637	105, 161
2. Titles forwarded.....	79, 284	73, 435
3. Titles awaiting searching.....	(1)	38, 525
b. Entries prepared:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	67, 838	59, 730
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	12, 749	12, 796
3. Total entries prepared.....	80, 587	72, 526
4. Titles awaiting preliminary cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	891	678
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	0	171
c. Total.....	891	849
2. Titles cataloged for printing:		
a. Regular cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	42, 507	49, 328
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	14, 967	13, 427
3. Map Division.....	1, 410	578
4. Total.....	58, 884	63, 333
b. Cooperative titles adapted:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	7, 147	7, 062
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	398	564
3. Total.....	7, 545	7, 626
c. Total titles cataloged for printing.....	66, 429	70, 959
3. Form card cataloging:		
a. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	4, 049	4, 903
b. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	131	155
c. Total.....	4, 180	5, 058
4. Titles in process:-		
a. Titles cataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	770	1, 173
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	308	419
3. Total.....	1, 078	1, 592
b. Titles preliminarily prepared awaiting cataloging:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	121, 921	99, 822
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	85	160
3. Total.....	122, 006	99, 982
c. Titles preliminarily cataloged as Priority 4:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	24, 137	21, 502
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	0	1, 461
3. Total.....	24, 137	22, 963

¹ Figures not available.

A. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1949
AND 1950—Continued

	1949	1950
II. Maintenance of Catalogs		
5. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	3,894	3,474
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	79	73
3. Total.....	3,973	3,547
b. Titles revised:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	9,182	3,985
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	1,457	910
3. Total.....	10,639	4,895
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	14,612	8,442
6. Titles in process:		
a. Titles recataloged awaiting revision:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	59	30
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	20	112
3. Total.....	79	142
b. Titles awaiting recataloging or review:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	211	588
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	12	22
3. Total.....	223	610
III. For Other Libraries		
7. Cooperative titles edited:		
a. Titles edited.....	8,806	6,768
b. Titles awaiting editing.....	555	848
IV. Development of Catalog Tools		
8. Authority cards:		
a. Established:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	24,038	30,102
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	5,392	4,787
3. Total.....	29,430	34,889
b. Changed:		
1. Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	4,924	3,805
2. Copyright Cataloging Division.....	1,915	762
3. Total.....	6,839	4,567

B. SUBJECT CATALOGING OF MATERIAL, FISCAL YEARS 1949 AND 1950

1. Résumé of Activities

	1949	1950
<i>I. Preparation for Collections</i>		
1. Subject Cataloging:		
a. Catalog titles classified and subject headed.....	58,910	70,493
b. Catalog titles awaiting revision.....	0	0
c. Titles awaiting subject cataloging.....	6,500	10,351
d. Uncataloged pamphlets classified and subject headed.....	3	8
e. Uncataloged sheet music classified.....	3,369	222
f. Titles classified as Priority 4.....	24,137	22,963
2. Shelflisting:		
a. Titles shelflisted.....	56,948	62,000
b. Volumes and pieces shelflisted.....	98,088	103,643
c. Other shelflisting.....	7,312	8,866
d. Other shelflisting (volumes).....	6,327	7,822
e. Titles awaiting shelflisting.....	4,000	4,564
f. Volumes and pieces awaiting shelflisting.....	11,000	11,134
3. Labeling:		
a. Volumes labeled.....	177,778	219,697
b. Volumes awaiting labeling.....	15,000	5,159
<i>II. Maintenance of Catalogs</i>		
4. Titles recataloged or revised:		
a. Titles recataloged.....	3,944	4,128
b. Titles revised.....	9,575	14,871
c. Total titles recataloged and revised.....	13,519	18,999
d. Titles awaiting recataloging or review.....	110	543
5. Reshelflisting:		
a. Titles reshelflisted.....	6,208	5,074
b. Volumes reshelflisted.....	11,069	11,965
<i>III. For Other Libraries</i>		
6. Decimal classification:		
a. Titles classified.....	31,151	31,785
b. Titles awaiting classification.....	0	0
7. Cooperative titles edited.....	8,806	6,768
<i>IV. Development of Cataloging Tools</i>		
8. Subject headings:		
a. Established.....	1,506	1,916
b. Cancelled or changed.....	86	202
9. Class numbers:		
a. Established.....	470	620
b. Changed.....	118	149

2. Material Shelflisted¹ During Fiscal Years 1949 and 1950, and Approximate Total Number of Volumes in the Classified Collections of the Library of Congress by Class, as of June 30, 1950

		1949		1950		Total volumes
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	Polygraphy.....	517	3,721	582	4,139	192,832
B-BJ	Philosophy.....	1,118	1,801	1,296	2,309	64,211
BL-BX	Religion.....	3,051	4,474	2,596	3,990	222,704
C	History, auxiliary sciences.....	559	1,109	673	1,231	92,804
D	History (except American).....	6,103	10,336	6,725	11,495	313,680
E-F	American history.....	1,996	4,308	1,890	4,197	301,860
G	Geography-anthropology.....	1,217	2,370	1,412	2,542	81,788
H	Social science.....	6,500	16,873	9,456	22,324	873,123
J	Political science.....	1,841	7,429	3,614	11,271	359,001
L	Education.....	1,088	2,963	1,211	3,378	191,743
M	Music.....	4,326	9,132	4,450	8,608	127,661
N	Fine arts.....	2,109	3,562	1,961	3,341	103,502
P	Language and literature.....	14,007	19,035	11,776	16,286	678,642
Q	Science.....	2,702	5,607	3,460	7,581	340,050
R	Medicine.....	1,323	2,583	1,676	3,030	148,691
S	Agriculture.....	1,357	2,934	1,852	3,814	163,076
T	Technology.....	4,134	9,215	6,439	13,142	354,847
U	Military science.....	468	2,046	729	2,461	75,862
V	Naval science.....	246	642	472	1,076	45,341
Z	Bibliography.....	1,036	3,525	1,262	4,569	206,333
Inc	Incunabula.....	168	227	17	31	432
Total.....		55,866	113,892	63,549	130,815	4,938,183

¹ Includes monographs and bound volumes of periodicals recorded in the Serial Record Section of Order Division.

3. Number of Titles Classified by Decimal Classification (Fiscal Years 1930 to 1950)

April 1-June 30, 1930.....	3,917	1942.....	32,512
1931.....	31,285	1943.....	27,594
1932.....	33,829	1944.....	34,328
1933.....	33,251	1945.....	32,020
1934.....	42,314	1946.....	32,292
1935.....	34,709	1947.....	30,184
1936.....	34,267	1948.....	30,499
1937.....	33,371	1949.....	31,151
1938.....	34,060	1950.....	31,785
1939.....	27,436	Total.....	647,720
1940.....	28,977		
1941.....	27,939		

C. MAINTENANCE OF THE CATALOGS, FISCAL YEARS 1949 AND 1950

	1949	1950
1. Cataloged titles sent to printer.....	78,388	80,040
2. Proofreading:		
a. Galleys read.....	11,146	11,383
b. Galleys in process: C and H.....	5	286
c. Galleys in process: Other.....	102	135
3. Cataloged titles received from printer.....	81,613	69,637
4. Cards written up for the catalogs:		
a. Cards written up.....	1,468,880	1,483,192
b. Titles in process.....	5,390	1,766
c. Cards awaiting writing up.....	80,843	26,483
5. Cards filed:		
a. Main Catalog.....	223,748	253,259
b. Official Catalog.....	282,837	308,501
c. Annex Catalog.....	222,559	252,158
d. Process File.....	237,008	239,624
e. Music Catalog.....	105,017	93,625
f. Cards in process ¹	50,874	10,470

¹ Cards on hand to be filed—June 30: a. Annex Catalog—1,740; b. Music Catalogs—8,730.

D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1949 AND 1950

(Total regular contents as of June 30)

	1949	1950
I. Titles Added		
1. New Library of Congress printed cards.....	67,703	73,240
2. New Library of Congress typed and processed cards.....	(1)	21,411
3. Cards from other libraries including:		
a. Cards from regular contributors.....	291,177	376,210
b. Cards from other contributors resulting from the checking of the book-form catalog of the Library of Congress.....	260	5,067
c. Cards typed for titles located through specific inquiry.....	1,190	843
d. Titles clipped and pasted from book-form catalogs of other libraries.....	0	400
e. Total number of cards received from other libraries.....	292,627	382,520
4. Cards typed from records found in other Union Catalogs.....	80,870	4,630
5. Entries copied from records found in other Union Catalogs (enlarged microfilm prints).....	493,641	792,570
6. Total number of main entry cards received and prepared.....	934,841	1,274,371
II. Auxiliary Additions		
7. Library of Congress printed, added entry cards for personal and corporate authors.....	20,078	17,222
8. Library of Congress printed cross-reference cards.....	13,195	17,580
9. Cross-references from other sources made by Union Catalog Staff.....	8,673	6,976
10. Total supplementary additions to the catalog.....	41,946	41,778
11. Estimated number of supplementary cards in catalog.....	1,479,629	1,521,407
III. National Union Catalog		
12. Total number of cards received and prepared.....	976,787	1,316,149
13. Duplicate cards cancelled in editing.....	201,055	305,825
14. Net total additions to the Catalog.....	775,732	1,010,324
15. Estimated number of cards in the National Union Catalog.....	² 11,355,412	12,365,736

¹ No record.

² 1949 figure adjusted due to a re-estimate of the size of the National Union Catalog.

D. STATISTICS OF THE UNION CATALOG DIVISION, FISCAL YEARS 1949
AND 1950—Continued

(Total regular contents as of June 30)

	Net Additions ¹	Contents	
		1949	1950
<i>IV. Auxiliary Catalogs</i>			
16. Slavic Union Catalog.....	2,098	222,165	224,263
17. Hebraic Union Catalog.....	4,300	56,115	60,415
18. Japanese Union Catalog.....	—670	39,200	38,530
19. Chinese Union Catalog.....	1,884	0	1,884
20. Total Auxiliary Catalogs.....	6,321	318,771	325,092
		1949	1950
<i>V. Replacement Cards</i>			
21. Corrected and revised reprints for Library of Congress titles.....	24,037	14,350	
22. Corrected and revised added entry cards.....	7,921	6,899	
23. Total replacements added to the catalog.....	31,958	21,249	
<i>VI. Auxiliary Catalogs</i>			
24. Cards received from foreign libraries.....	31,756	43,318	
<i>VII. Service</i>			
25. Titles searched.....	12,522	15,815	
26. Titles located.....	8,557	11,084	
27. Titles not located.....	3,965	4,731	

¹ No record for net additions for 1949.

Appendix XI. Statistics of Distribution of Card Indexes, Fiscal Years 1949 and 1950

A. TOTAL INCOME FROM CARD SALES, INCLUDING NEAR-PRINT AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

	1949	1950
Sales (regular)	\$882, 752. 14	\$926, 163. 98
Sales (to Government libraries)	63, 842. 81	82, 765. 47
Sales (to foreign libraries)	18, 467. 40	16, 322. 54
Total	965, 062. 35	¹ 1, 025, 251. 99

¹ This figure represents total sales before allowing credits and discounts.

ADJUSTMENT OF TOTAL SALES

	Credit	Discount	
Total Sales			\$1, 025, 251. 99
Adjustments			
Cards returned	\$8, 236. 48		
Publications returned and cancellation of subscriptions	184. 12		
Cancellation of subscriptions to <i>Author Catalog</i> , etc	3, 705. 00		
Cancellation of subscriptions to <i>Subject Catalog</i> , etc	400. 00		
Depository cards ¹	12, 263. 24		
Cancellation of subscriptions to Army Medical Library Supplement	50. 00		
U. S. Government subscribers		\$7, 606. 68	
	24, 838. 84	7, 606. 68	—32, 445. 52
Net Sales			992, 806. 47

¹ On December 9, 1949 a decision was made to credit \$12,263.24 to five depository libraries. This credit was to offset charges made for depository cards shipped during the period January 1947–November 1949.

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS

	1950			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 1: Regular orders	\$0. 100	1, 175, 852		
	. 080	38, 688		
	. 065	12		
	. 060	2, 566, 119		
	. 030	7, 300		
	. 02	8		
	. 010	8		
	. 035		16, 499, 351	
	. 018		45, 744	
Total		3, 787, 987	16, 545, 095	\$853, 167. 59
Class 3: Series orders . . . . .	. 100	56		
	. 080	68, 583		
	. 060	56		
	. 070	59, 416		
	. 055	103		
	. 035		445, 667	
Total		128, 214	445, 667	25, 258. 80

B. ANALYSIS OF SALES BY CLASS—Continued

	1950			
	Rate per card	First cards	Second cards	Amount
Class 4: Subject orders.....	\$0.100 .080 .075 .065 .060 .050 .045 .030 .035 .015	134 14 3,556 79,540 73 18,177 2 47 61,397 3		
Total.....		101,543	61,400	\$8,513.19
Class 5: Agriculture cards.....	.055 .050 .035	20,137 21 60,779		
Total.....		20,158	60,779	3,235.85
Class 6: Proofsheets.....		1,922,645		7,029.03
Class 7: Special sets.....		852		10.00
Class 8: Map cards.....	.065 .024 Sets	28 1,124 34,651		
Total.....		34,679	1,124	1,004.83
Class 9: Miscellaneous.....				24.49
Class 10: Anonymous headings.....	.035		7,780	272.30
Class 11: Waste cards.....				23.50
Class 21: Photostats.....	.100	6,278		627.80
Class 23: Chinese and Japanese cards.....	.060 .030 .035	121 76,700 100		2,312.30
Class 24: Army Medical Catalog cards.....		67,196		1,300.00
Class 25: Depository cards.....	.010	255,594		2,555.94
Class 30: L. C. Author Catalog (annual).....				13,235.00
Class 31: L. C. Author Catalog (monthlies and quarterlies).....				5,485.00
Class 32: L. C. Author Catalog (all issues).....				62,650.00
Class 40: L. C. Subject Catalog.....				30,650.00
Class 90: Classification Schedules.....				77.45
Class 91: Additions and Changes.....				91.05
Class 92: Notes and Decisions.....				18.45
Class 93: Cumulative Supplement to Subject Headings.....				1.65
Class 95: Information Bulletin.....				37.00
Class 96: Near-print Publications.....				5,686.79
Class 97: Army Med. Supplement.....				1,969.00
Army Med. Supplement, 1948.....				15.00

C. CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1949	1950
Cards sold	21, 639, 252	21, 594, 989
Cards supplied to other sources:		
To depository libraries	1, 725, 053	1, 443, 520
For the Library of Congress catalogs	1, 544, 522	1, 201, 722
To other divisions in Library of Congress	427, 736	301, 955
To South American institutions and other foreign institutions	25, 542	98, 517
To U. S. Government libraries	117, 451	237, 807
To cooperating libraries	119, 228	104, 432
To individuals (book donors, etc.)	43, 952	1, 152
	4, 003, 484	3, 389, 105
Total cards distributed	25, 642, 736	24, 984, 094
Cards received from the bindery	33, 849, 664	27, 276, 340
Less cards distributed	25, 642, 736	24, 984, 094
Cards added to stock	8, 206, 928	2, 292, 246
Author-title searches	1, 645, 792	1, 687, 365
Serial number orders	2, 539, 656	2, 573, 419
Number of active subscribers (estimated)	8, 496	8, 947
New subscribers added:		
Regular	272	288
Foreign	36	30
U. S. Government libraries	67	41
Firms and individuals	121	92
Total	496	451

D. PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

1. *New Cards Printed During Fiscal Years 1949 and 1950*

Abbreviation	Series	Number of titles printed	
		1949	1950
Reg	Regular	51, 354	57, 161
A	American libraries	10, 019	10, 316
AF	Cooperative Foreign Acquisitions	2, 007	592
Agr	Department of Agriculture	392	423
E	Office of Education	34	38
GS	Geological Survey	376	277
L	Department of Labor	149	101
Map	Map Division	854	890
Map sets	Map Division	94	..
Med	Army Medical Library . . . . .	..	..
PO	Patent Office	71	300
S	Smithsonian Institution	10	1
SS	Social Security Board	26	28
SD	State Department	130	297
SG	Surgeon General's Office . . . . .	..	..
X	Cross-References	12, 785	16, 650
Chinese and Japanese titles	Total	78, 301	87, 074 12, 328

2. *Titles Reprinted, Fiscal Years 1949 and 1950*

	1949	1950
Daily reprints.....	34,800	31,694
Offset reprints.....	58,737	35,811
Special reprints.....	11,957	14,734
Revised reprints.....	9,779	7,005
Corrected reprints.....	3,124	1,592
Total.....	118,397	90,836

Appendix XII. Statistics of Binding, Fiscal Years 1949 and 1950

	1949	1950
Volumes transmitted to the Bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books.....	20,690	23,725
Newspapers.....	3,101	3,318
Quarter-binding.....	20,477	26,199
Total new binding.....	44,268	53,242
Rebinding.....	7,971	11,706
Total volumes transmitted.....	52,239	64,948
Volumes returned from the Bindery:		
Full binding:		
Books.....	23,390	27,485
Newspapers.....	3,511	3,762
Quarter-binding.....	21,988	24,453
Total new binding.....	48,889	55,700
Rebinding.....	9,022	8,775
Total volumes transmitted.....	57,911	64,475
Pamphlets stitched in covers.....	24,396	23,887
Rare books repaired, cleaned and conditioned.....	5,249	5,111
Other books repaired without binding.....	5,497	8,537
Prints and fine arts books given preservative treatment.....	10,842	17,012
Manuscripts restored and repaired.....	66,335	42,591
Maps mounted and conditioned.....	36,974	40,711

Appendix XIII. General Orders Issued, Fiscal Year 1950

- No. 1409, July 6, 1949. Outlines the inspection procedures to be followed in connection with the receipt and handling of incoming gifts, deposits, and materials sent on approval.
- No. 1410, August 4, 1949. Announces the hours of public service of the Library.
- No. 1411, August 5, 1949. Amends procedures for handling and clearing requests from Members of Congress for reference and research services.
- No. 1412, August 26, 1949. Explains the administration of deposits of Library materials.
- No. 1413, August 26, 1949. Outlines the procedures for the selection and allocation of materials for the Library's collections.
- No. 1414, September 6, 1949. Incorporates the Russian Accessions Unit into the Russian Accessions Section of the Exchange and Gift Division.
- No. 1415, October 31, 1949. Describes the provisions of the Classification Act of 1949 and the procedures to be followed in the Library in carrying out the Act.
- No. 1416, November 1, 1949. Assigns responsibility for arranging tours of the Library to the Chief of the Stack and Reader Division.
- No. 1417, November 14, 1949. Prescribes forms for use by Staff Discussion Groups in forwarding recommendations.
- No. 1418, November 19, 1949. Sets forth regulations governing payment of per diem and mileage allowances.
- No. 1419, November 19, 1949. Explains the policy governing the exclusion of certain employees from the Retirement Act.
- No. 1420, December 8, 1949. Establishes the policies and describes the procedures governing the temporary employment of experts and consultants.
- No. 1421, December 8, 1949. Supplements General Order 1218 in describing the organization of the Loan Division.
- No. 1422, December 29, 1949. Calls to attention of the staff certain amendments contained in a Budget Bureau Circular to standardized Gov-
ernment travel regulations, revising the rates in many foreign countries as reported in General Order No. 1408.
- No. 1423, January 5, 1950. Abolishes the American and British Law and Documents Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division and assigns the functions and personnel of the Section to the English Language Section and the Serials Section.
- No. 1424, January 22, 1950. Changes the composition and method of electing members to the Staff Advisory Committee.
- No. 1425, April 4, 1950. Combines the Order and Clearing Sections of the Order Division into a single Section known as the Order Section.
- No. 1426, April 24, 1950. Reserves the parking spaces in the west driveway of the Main Building for the exclusive use of persons visiting the Library, using its collections, or transacting official business with its officers and employees.
- No. 1427, May 5, 1950. Announces, that effective September 1, 1950, the Professional Forum will be known as the Staff Forum and will be open to all members of the staff.
- No. 1428, May 5, 1950. Announces the policy of the Library with respect to campaigns for solicitation of funds for charitable causes.
- No. 1429, May 18, 1950. Describes procedures for the administration of the employees' loyalty program.
- No. 1430, May 23, 1950. Provides for inclusion of sales and card-number data in Library of Congress publications.
- No. 1431, June 6, 1950. States the policy on step-increases as rewards for superior accomplishment, and describes the standards of superior accomplishment and the procedures for recommending such rewards.
- No. 1432, June 8, 1950. Requires that requests for meeting places are to be cleared in writing through the Office of the Keeper of Collections.
- No. 1433, June 28, 1950. Changes the leave regulations for part-time employees, to be effective July 14, 1950 and also amends certain provisions of General Order No. 1298.

Appendix XIV. Statistics of Employment and Personnel Actions

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1950

	Authorized positions 1950	Employed as of pay period ending—			
		Oct. 2 1949	Dec. 25 1949	Apr. 2 1950	June 25 1950
Salaries, Library Proper:					
Office of Librarian.....	6	6	6	6	6
Special and Temporary Services.....		1	1		
Librarian Emeritus.....	1	1	1	1	1
Office of Chief Assistant Librarian.....	4	4	2	2	2
Assistant Librarian's Office.....	3	3	3	3	3
Information Office.....	2	2	2	2	2
Exhibits Office.....	2	3	3	3	3
Total.....	7	8	8	8	8
Administrative Department:					
Director's Office.....	6	6	6	6	6
Accounts Office.....	8	8	8	8	8
Disbursing Office.....	8	8	8	8	8
Personnel Division.....	19	23	20	20	20
Secretary's Office.....	45	54	47	53	51
Supply Office.....	5	5	5	5	5
Tabulating Office.....	10	10	10	10	10
Total.....	101	114	104	110	108
Reference Department:					
Director's Office.....	11	6	10	11	10
Aeronautics Division.....	4	5	5	4	4
European Affairs Division.....	3	3	3	3	3
General Reference and Bibliography Division.....	52	54	54	53	52
Hispanic Foundation.....	6	6	6	7	6
Loan Division.....	43½	45	44	44	44
Manuscripts Division.....	15	15	16	16	15
Map Division.....	13	13	14	13	13
Music Division.....	14	14	14	14	14
Orientalia Division.....	17	17	16	17	17
Prints and Photographs.....	9	9	9	9	9
Rare Books Division.....	8	8	8	8	8
Stack and Reader Division.....	69½	73	71	70	70
Serials Division.....	40	43	44	44	43
Science Division.....	3	0	0	0	0
Total.....	308	311	314	313	308
Law Library.					
	31	33	33	34	34
Processing Department:					
Director's Office.....	18	17	16	16	18
Descriptive Cataloging Division.....	75	76	77	75	74
Subject Cataloging Division.....	51	50	55	55	54
Binding Division.....	8	8	8	8	8
Catalog Maintenance Division.....	30	31	32	30	30
Exchange and Gift Division.....	28	30	28	29	35
Order Division.....	72	72	74	74	75
Total.....	282	284	290	287	294
Total, Salaries, Library Proper 1.....	740	762	759	761	761

See footnote at end of table.

A. EMPLOYMENT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR
1950—Continued

	Authorized positions 1950	Employed as of pay period ending			
		Oct. 2 1949	Dec. 25 1949	Apr. 2 1950	June 25 1950
Copyright Office:					
Register's Office.....	15	13	13	15	17
Cataloging Division.....	89	87	96	92	87
Examining Division.....	53	49	53	53	48
Reference Division.....	17	15	19	17	17
Service Division.....	50	52	54	53	57
Total.....	224	216	235	230	226
Legislative Reference Service.....	125	132	149	156	161
Card Division.....	161	151	168	177	173
Revision of Annotated Constitution.....	3	4	4	6	5
Union Catalog Division.....	21	18	23	23	22
Division for the Blind.....	17	18	18	16	19
Library Buildings and Grounds.....	282	285	274	285	285
Total, Other Appropriations ²	833	824	871	893	891
Total, Library Appropriations.....	1,573	1,586	1,630	1,654	1,652
Working Funds:					
Cooperation with American Republics.....		4	4	5	7
Air Studies Project.....	65	125	129	139	137
Air Information Project ⁶	68				
Navy Research.....	77	70	73	77	81
Various Working Funds, Administrative Salaries.....	7½	9	11	19	16
Card Division.....		2			
Public Roads Administration.....				1	1
Total, other agencies ³		210	217	241	242
Gift and Trust Funds:					
Cooperative Acquisitions Project.....		4		1	1
Photoduplication Service Revolving Fund.....		70	70	62	61
Other Gift Funds.....		18	19	12	11
Trust Funds.....		2	2	3	2
Permanent Loan.....		3	3	4	3
Copyright Gift Fund.....		1	1	1	1
Mexican Microfilming Project.....					
Total, Gift and Trust Funds ⁴		98	95	84	79
Grand Total, All Funds ⁵		1,894	1,942	1,979	1,973

¹ Also divided as follows:

Less than 40 hours.....	10	5	3	6
Hour Roll.....			13	15
Other.....	752	754	745	740

² Also divided as follows:

Less than 40 hours.....	6	7	4	5
Hour Roll.....	94	100	95	94
Other.....	724	764	794	792

³ Also divided as follows:

Less than 40 hours.....	5	2	2	3
Hour Roll.....			2	1
Other.....	205	215	237	238

⁴ Also divided as follows:

Less than 40 hours.....	3	5	2	1
Hour Roll.....	10	8	12	10
Other.....	85	82	70	68

⁵ Also divided as follows:

Less than 40 hours.....	24	19	11	15
Hour Roll.....	104	108	122	120
Other.....	1,766	1,815	1,846	1,838

⁶ Air Information Project and Air Studies Project combined September 5, 1949.

B. PERSONNEL ACTIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1946-50

Nature of action	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Appointments.....	639	934	562	616	552
Promotions.....	251	277	227	309	283
Transfers.....	483	646	417	372	216
Periodic Step Increases.....	916	1,047	1,153	1,094	1,350
Details.....	81	99	65	28	146
Superior Accomplishment Rewards.....	4	3	1	3	2
Extensions.....	344	427	1,134	492	573
Reclassifications.....	125	205	204	129	402
Demotions.....	3	38	87	31	247
Return from Military Furlough.....	160	42	0	misc	-----
Military Furlough.....	8	0	1	6	0
Administrative Furlough.....	0	0	0	7	1
Miscellaneous (LWOP, pay adjustment, etc.).....	0	0	0	356	431
<hr/>					
Separations:					
Resignations.....	412	473	347	304	302
Terminations.....	84	248	257	156	101
Dismissals.....	11	16	2	4	5
Retirements.....	12	13	27	21	11
Deaths.....	6	6	7	5	5
Total Separations.....	525	756	640	490	424
Total Actions.....	3,529	4,474	4,491	3,933	4,327

¹ For more than one month.² Includes employees returned to lower grade.

Appendix XV

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation symbol and title	Current ap- propriation	Funds trans- ferred from other gov- ernment agencies	Reimburse- ments to appropri- ations	Unexpended balance of appropri- ations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought for- ward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds
						Not available for obligation
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS						
Salaries, Library Proper:						
1950.....	\$2,912,260.00					
1949.....				\$144,517.36	\$144,452.30	\$65.06
1948.....				424.06		424.06
Salaries, Copyright Office:						
1950.....	819,728.00					
1949.....				41,198.32	40,905.95	292.37
1948.....				379.25		379.25
Legislative Reference Service:						
1950.....	716,598.00					
1949.....				39,265.81	39,091.40	174.41
1948.....				930.11		930.11
Revision of Annotated Constitution: No year.	35,000.00					
Distribution of printed cards:						
1950.....	507,736.00					
1949.....				24,197.59	24,019.40	178.19
1948.....				193.66		193.66
Index to State legislation:						
1949-50.....				4,529.82	676.32	
Union catalogs:						
1950.....	72,561.00					
1949.....				9,350.39	9,169.97	180.42
1948.....				228.86	-1.44	230.30
Motion picture project:						
1948.....				68.56		68.56
Increase, general:						
1950-51.....	300,000.00					
1949-50.....				239,861.16	147,198.95	
1948-49.....				27,213.07	26,653.47	559.60
1947-48.....				24,323.88	8,739.12	15,584.76
Increase, Law Library:						
1950-51.....	95,000.00					
1949-50.....				84,600.87	43,576.02	
1948-49.....				31,408.86	28,019.49	3,389.37
1947-48.....				37,419.88	17,108.83	20,311.05
Books for Supreme Court:						
1950.....	25,000.00					
1949.....				3,913.18	3,910.97	2.21
1948.....				220.10	17.89	202.21
Books for the adult blind:						
1950.....	1,000,000.00					
1949.....				757,837.76	738,282.56	19,555.20
1948.....				119,756.49	78,351.27	41,405.22
Printing and binding, general:						
1950.....	450,000.00					
1949.....				81,716.74	80,484.65	1,232.09
1948.....				12,071.45	11,020.21	1,051.24
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copy-right Office:						
1950.....	31,500.00					
1949.....				24,116.83	20,042.99	4,073.84
1948.....				15,159.09		15,159.09
Printing catalog cards:						
1950.....	519,000.00					
1949.....				118,504.52	111,335.38	7,169.14
1948.....				6,568.69	5,286.93	1,281.76
Miscellaneous expenses:						
1950.....	45,000.00					
1949.....				5,351.32	5,255.94	95.38
1948.....				4,247.84		4,247.84
Photoduplicating expenses:						
1950.....	31,000.00					
Penalty mail costs:						
1949.....				3,154.64	3,154.64	
1948.....				11,149.95		11,149.95
Salaries, Library Buildings:						
1950.....	624,799.00					
1949.....				30,575.95	30,436.87	139.08
1948.....				204.02		204.02
Maintenance, Library Buildings:						
1950.....	34,000.00					
1949.....				5,701.59	5,146.88	554.71
1948.....				123.53		123.53
Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board:						
1950.....	500.00					
1949.....				384.15		384.15
1948.....				387.41		387.41
Total Annual Appropriations.....	8,219,682.00			1,911,256.76	1,622,336.96	151,379.24

Financial Statistics

YEAR 1950, AS OF JUNE 30, 1950

Unobligated funds	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1951
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1951	Available for obligation fiscal year 1951	
\$2,912,260.00	\$2,912,259.41	\$2,773,222.81 144,452.30	..... \$424.06	\$139,037.19 65.06	\$139,036.60	\$0.59 65.06	.....	\$3,044,000.00
819,728.00	818,998.25	770,998.25 40,905.95	..... 379.25	48,729.75 292.37	48,000.00	729.75 292.37	.....	890,000.00
716,598.00	716,493.42	669,527.75 39,056.80	..... 930.11	47,070.25 209.01	46,965.67 34.60	104.58 174.41	.....	790,000.00
33,000.00	21,098.46	19,288.31	.....	15,711.69	1,810.15	.....	\$13,901.54	.....
507,736.00	507,231.44	477,601.93 24,019.40	..... 193.66	30,134.07 178.19	29,629.51	504.56 178.19	.....	552,100.00
3,853.50	3,853.50	4,443.25	.....	86.57	86.57	.....	.....	.....
72,561.00	72,476.24	67,519.30 8,662.84 -1.44	..... 230.30	5,041.70 687.55	4,956.94 507.13	84.76 180.42	.....	77,000.00
300,000.00	285,607.41	95,989.50 193,246.95 21,452.60 8,739.12	..... 15,584.76	204,101.50 44,614.21 5,780.47	189,708.91 44,614.21 5,220.87	..... 559.60	14,392.59	270,000.00
41,024.85	85,641.64 41,024.85	4,606.92 67,557.28 21,891.21 17,108.83	..... 20,311.05	90,393.08 17,043.59 9,517.65	81,034.72 17,043.59 6,128.28	..... 3,389.37	9,358.36	85,500.00
25,000.00	25,000.00	22,675.61 3,302.15 17.89	..... 202.21	2,324.39 611.03	2,324.39 608.82	..... 2.21	.....	22,500.00
1,000,000.00	997,608.59	222,703.05 643,760.98 78,351.27	..... 41,405.22	777,296.95 114,076.78	774,905.54 94,521.58	2,391.41 19,555.20	.....	1,000,000.00
450,000.00	448,878.34	375,336.71 57,182.55 11,020.21	..... 1,051.24	74,663.29 24,534.19	73,541.63 23,302.10	1,121.66 1,232.09	.....	450,000.00
31,500.00	29,216.07	17,860.07 15,944.54	..... 15,159.09	13,639.93 8,172.29	11,356.00 4,098.45	2,283.93 4,073.84	.....	39,500.00
519,000.00	497,316.28	369,755.28 111,335.38 5,286.93	..... 1,281.76	149,244.72 7,169.14	127,561.00	21,683.72 7,169.14	.....	550,500.00
45,000.00	44,922.92	39,869.30 5,251.54	..... 4,247.84	5,130.70 99.78	5,053.62 4.40	77.08 95.38	(*)	85,000.00
31,000.00	31,000.00	26,762.07	.....	4,237.93	4,237.93	.....	(*)	.....
		3,154.64	11,149.95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
624,799.00	624,799.00	596,053.74 30,436.87	..... 204.02	28,745.26 139.08	28,745.26	139.08	(*)	698,680.00
34,000.00	33,630.68	29,156.00 5,117.71	..... 123.53	4,844.00 583.88	4,474.68 29.17	369.32 554.71	(*)	.....
500.00	.....	.....	387.41	500.00 384.15	.....	500.00 384.15	.....	500.00
8,357,222.56	8,289,718.71	8,142,513.35	113,334.02	1,875,091.39	1,769,542.32	67,896.58	37,652.49	8,555,280.00

See footnote at end of table.

A. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY FOR FISCAL

Appropriation symbol and title	Current ap- propriation	Funds trans- ferred from other gov- ernment agencies	Reimburse- ments to appropri- ations	Unexpended balance of appropri- ations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brough forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated funds
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERN- MENT AGENCIES						
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>						
Department of State:						
International information and educational activities:						
1950.....	\$27,127.00					
1949.....				\$12,241.86	\$11,965.45	\$276.41
1948.....				139.51		139.51
Veterans' Administration:						
Salaries and expenses: 1948.....				3,221.21	6.61	3,214.60
Printing and binding: 1948.....				7.75		7.75
Total appropriated funds.....	27,127.00			15,610.33	11,972.06	3,638.27
<i>Working Funds</i>						
Transfers from:						
Department of the Air Force:						
1950.....	611,350.00					
1949.....				147,529.95	34,581.73	
1948.....				103.70	20.16	
Department of the Navy:						
1950.....	275,000.00					
1949.....	5,000.00			266,245.60	27,744.74	
1948.....				18,278.84	1,666.33	
Department of the Army: 1950.....	12,000.00					
Department of Commerce: No year.....	7,640.00					
Department of the Interior: 1950.....	718.77					
Department of State: 1949.....				2,000.00	2,000.00	
Veterans' Administration: 1948.....				10,598.80	5,091.59	
War Assets Administration: 1948.....				30.39		
Total working funds.....	911,708.77			444,787.28	71,104.55	
Total transfers from other govern- ment agencies.....	938,835.77			460,397.61	83,076.61	3,638.27
<i>Trust Accounts</i> ³						
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, principal account.....				20,000.00		20,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, interest ac- count.....	\$800.00			6,264.23		
Library of Congress Trust Fund, permanent loan.....	105,239.88			2,142,383.63		2,247,623.51
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account.....	87,983.00			112,122.56	10,992.84	
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	12,147.43			7,693.86	1,830.84	
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	89,760.94		\$386,922.38	343,502.32	100,603.15	
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.....	50,000.00			13,149.52		
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Con- gress.....	5,000.00			3,412.47		
Expenses of depository sets Library of Con- gress, catalog cards.....				124.79	19.10	
Catalog project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.....	6,167.00			3,329.26	1,829.18	
Total trust accounts.....	357,098.25		386,922.38	2,651,982.64	115,275.11	2,267,623.51
Grand total.....	8,576,780.25	938,835.77	386,922.38	5,023,637.01	1,820,688.68	2,422,641.02

¹ Includes adjustments made during fiscal year 1950.² These appropriations were consolidated for fiscal year 1951.³ For analysis of gift and trust funds by donors see exhibit C.

YEAR 1950, AS OF JUNE 30, 1950—Continued

Unobligated funds	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Transfers to surplus fund of Treasury	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated funds		Appropriated for fiscal year 1951
						Not available for obligation fiscal year 1951	Available for obligation fiscal year 1951	
\$27,127.00	\$27,012.08	\$20,193.41 11,342.39	..... \$139.51	\$6,933.59 899.47	\$6,818.67 623.06	\$114.92 276.41	.....
		6.61	3,214.60 7.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
27,127.00	27,012.08	31,542.41	3,361.86	7,833.06	7,441.73	391.33	.....
611,350.00	534,708.18	492,903.98	.....	118,446.02 4,404.32	41,804.20 1,552.20	.....	76,641.82 2,852.12	
112,948.22	110,096.10	143,125.63	48.13	68.29	35.41	.....	.....
83.54								
275,000.00	82,148.37	51,389.23	.....	223,610.77 4,253.84	30,759.14 4,109.97	.....	192,851.63 143.87	
243,500.86	243,356.99	266,991.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,612.51	16,612.51	18,278.84	.....	12,000.00	.....	.....	12,000.00	
12,000.00				6,543.36	178.85	.....	6,364.51	
7,640.00	1,275.49	1,096.64	469.97	387.03	82.94	.....	248.80	
718.77				2,000.00	.....	.....	.....
5,507.21	5,507.21	10,598.80	30.39	28.40	1.99	.....	.....
1,285,391.50	994,251.35	986,868.60	.....	369,590.05	78,487.30	.....	291,102.75	
1,312,518.50	1,021,263.43	1,018,411.01	.....	3,399.26	377,423.11	85,929.03	391.33	291,102.75
				20,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....
7,064.23	86.06	86.06	.....	6,978.17	.....	.....	6,978.17	
				2,247,623.51	.....	2,247,623.51	.....
189,112.72	76,025.41	73,902.00	.....	126,203.56	13,116.25	.....	113,087.31	
18,010.45	13,802.52	15,094.89	.....	4,746.40	538.47	.....	4,207.93	
719,582.49	531,475.63	569,077.61	.....	251,108.03	63,001.17	.....	188,106.86	
63,149.52	33,639.05	33,639.05	.....	29,510.47	.....	.....	29,510.47	
8,412.47	2,927.53	2,927.53	.....	5,484.94	.....	.....	5,484.94	
105.69	6.79	25.89	.....	98.90	.....	.....	98.90	
7,667.08	1,002.78	2,831.96	.....	6,664.30	.....	.....	6,664.30	
1,013,104.65	658,965.77	697,584.99	.....	2,698,418.28	76,655.89	2,267,623.51	354,138.88	
10,682,845.71	9,969,947.91	9,858,509.35	116,733.28	4,950,932.78	1,932,127.24	2,335,911.42	682,894.12	\$8,555,280.00

B. STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED

Appropriation title	Total obliga-tions	Personal serv-ices 01	Travel 02	Transporta-tion of things 03
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Salaries, Library proper: 1950.....	\$2,912,259.41	\$2,899,114.93		
Salaries, Copyright Office: 1950.....	818,998.25	818,998.25		
Legislative Reference Service: 1950.....	716,493.42	688,647.92		
Revision of Annotated Constitution of the United States of America: No year.....	21,098.46	20,023.56	\$1,074.90	
Distribution of printed cards: 1950.....	507,231.44	501,101.00	1,146.91	\$381.76
Index to State legislation: 1949-50.....	3,853.50	1,791.81		
Union catalogs: 1950.....	72,476.24	70,951.00	551.40	180.20
Increase, general:				
1950-51.....	285,607.41		19,321.43	3,619.08
1949-50.....	92,662.21			543.78
Increase, Law Library:				
1950-51.....	85,641.64		976.60	53.26
1949-50.....	41,024.85			
Books for Supreme Court: 1950.....	25,000.00			
Books for adult blind: 1950.....	997,608.59	61,750.00	792.94	3,330.78
Printing and binding, general: 1950.....	448,878.34			
Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office: 1950.....	29,216.07			
Printing catalog cards: 1950.....	497,316.28			
Miscellaneous expenses: 1950.....	44,922.92		625.73	811.84
Photoduplicating expenses: 1950.....	31,000.00			
Salaries, Library Buildings: 1950.....	624,799.00	624,799.00		
Maintenance, Library Buildings: 1950.....	33,630.68			
Total annual appropriation.....	8,289,718.71	5,687,177.47	24,489.91	8,920.70
Transfers From Other Government Agencies				
<i>Appropriated Funds</i>				
Department of State:				
International information and educational activities: 1950.....	27,012.08	18,865.17	2,917.50	12.77
<i>Working Funds</i>				
Transfers from:				
Department of the Air Force:				
1950.....	534,708.18	518,421.77	2,953.61	
1949.....	110,096.10	91,159.55	39.13	2.44
1948.....	48.13			
Department of the Navy:				
1950.....	82,148.37	65,007.23	589.00	
1949.....	243,356.99	199,898.00	1,279.38	9.65
1948.....	16,612.51	16,534.76		
Department of Commerce: No year.....	1,275.49	867.59		
Department of the Interior: 1950.....	469.97	469.97		
Veterans' Administration: 1948.....	5,507.21	2,665.80		
War Assets Administration: 1948.....	28.40	28.40		
Total working funds.....	994,251.35	895,053.07	4,861.12	12.09
Total transfers from other government agencies.....	1,021,263.43	913,918.24	7,778.62	24.86
<i>Trust Accounts</i>				
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, interest account.....	86.06			
Library of Congress Trust Funds, interest on permanent loan.....	76,025.41	30,858.78	589.74	1.16
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment account.....	13,802.52	9,611.21	1,081.22	
Library of Congress Gift Fund.....	531,475.63	272,099.40	4,604.87	2,057.67
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.....	33,639.05			
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress.....	2,927.53			
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.....	6.79			
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.....	1,002.78	601.04		
Total trust accounts.....	658,965.77	313,170.43	6,275.83	2,058.83
Grand Total.....	9,969,947.91	6,914,266.14	38,544.36	11,004.39

DURING FISCAL YEAR 1950, AS OF JUNE 30, 1950

Communication services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other contractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, records, periodicals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards and indemnities 13
			\$13,144.48					
		\$20,284.35	3,100.00	\$4,461.15				
\$4,601.77		2,061.69	500.00	293.64				
6,580.65 109.12	\$8,640.00			441.00 45.00		\$247,005.25 91,964.31		
1,679.11						82,932.67 41,024.85 25,000.00		
1,451.74		14,396.47 448,878.34 29,216.07 497,316.28	52,500.00	9,525.93	\$323,050.00	530,810.73		
3,144.34	22,484.50		1,080.35 31,000.00	16,756.16				\$20.00
20,695.62			1,000.84	11,934.22				
38,262.35	31,124.50	1,012,153.20	102,325.67	43,457.10	323,050.00	1,018,737.81		20.00
636.98		536.90	1,514.00	99.99		663.77	1,765.00	
1,708.57 472.56	3.00		2,500.27 13,019.30 48.13	7,134.30 2,336.58	1,984.22 3,068.98			
275.05 3,568.70	528.00 1,176.20		545.49 17,298.15 14.47	1,011.14 15,629.17	14,192.46 4,497.74 63.28			
	407.90							
	2,841.41							
6,024.88	1,707.20	3,249.31	33,425.81	26,111.19	23,806.68			
6,661.86	1,707.20	3,786.21	34,939.81	26,211.18	23,806.68	663.77	1,765.00	
112.60 83.56 4,383.26	728.48	885.55 15,792.41	34,008.72 1,487.35 114,815.37	93.29 77,202.50	86.06 9,475.57 1,539.18 357.38			
			4.70	6.79 397.04				
4,579.42	728.48	16,677.96	150,316.14	77,699.62	24,043.11	11,458.19	6,300.00	45,657.76
49,503.63	33,560.18	1,032,617.37	287,581.62	147,367.90	370,899.79	1,030,859.77	8,065.00	45,677.76

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, interest account.	Purchase of prints.....	\$800.00	.....
Library of Congress Trust Fund, interest on permanent loan account:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	267.40	.....
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American History.....	3,323.34	.....
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	56.32	.....
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....	3,732.32	.....
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	To aid in the development of the study, composition, and appreciation of music.	6,022.76	.....
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	240.00	.....
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress.	To be extended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	263.40	.....
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, The Daniel.	Enrichment of music collection.....	220.36	.....
Hispanic Society Fund.....	Chair of Aeronautics.....	3,626.16	.....
Huntington, Archer M.....	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.....	1,689.86	.....
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, The Serge.	Books—Purchase of Hispanic material.....	4,492.24	.....
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, The Nicholas.	For the furtherance of the art of music composition.....	2,287.29	.....
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	Furtherance of music.....	347.66	.....
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	821.92	.....
Porter Memorial Fund, The Henry Kirke—(established by Annie-May Hegeman).	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	11,578.13	.....
Sonneck Memorial Fund.....	Maintenance of a consultancy or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.	11,620.00	.....
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.....	To the aid and advancement of musical research.....	483.52	.....
Wilbur, James B.....	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall and to programs in which those instruments are used.	24,377.76	.....
Wilbur, bequest of James B.....	Acquisition of serviceable reproductions of manuscripts material on American history in European archives.	7,706.86	.....
Total.....	Chair of Geography.....	3,274.28	.....
	Treatment of source material for American History.....	1,251.42	.....
		87,983.00	.....
Library of Congress Trust Fund, income from investment accounts:			
Babine, bequest of Alexis V.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	432.00	.....
Bowker, R. R.....	Bibliographic service.....	781.20	.....
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	10,098.02	.....
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic room.	836.21	.....
Huntington, Archer M.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.	12,147.43	.....
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	500.00	.....
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Aid and advancement of musical research.		
Sonneck Memorial Fund.....			
Total.....			
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
Aaronsohn Memorial Foundation, Inc.....	For books in Hebrew Language.....	5,000.00	.....
American Council of Learned Societies.....	Cataloging Chinese and Japanese books.....		
American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation Gifts.	British microfilming project.....		
American Historical Association.....	For classification and distribution of surplus Russian items.		
Anonymous.....	To aid in the preparation of a monthly list of Russian acquisitions.		
Association of Research Libraries.....	Writings on American History Project.....		
Bollingen Foundation.....	Bibliographic research relating to American Writers.....		
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Purchase of Oliver Wendell Holmes manuscripts and similar rare material.		
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	For miscellaneous expenses.....		
Cooperative Acquisition Project.....	For miscellaneous expenses.....		
Documents Expediting Project, various donors.	To cover Artists' fees at a concert in memory of the late Hans Kindler.	850.00	.....
	For the preparation in multilith or photo-offset form of a checklist of newspapers on microfilm.	70.00	.....
	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.		
	Development of Recording Laboratory in Music Division Revolving Fund.		\$30,118.13
	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance and appreciation.	17,972.03	.....
	Cooperative acquisition project of Library of Congress.	1,973.21	.....
	Distribution of Documents to participating Libraries.	10,750.00	.....

DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1950

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1951
\$6,264.23		\$7,064.23	\$86.06	\$86.06	\$6,978.17		\$6,978.17
2,497.31		2,764.71					2,764.71
2,059.81	\$1,600.00	3,783.15	3,200.00	3,200.00	2,183.15	\$1,600.00	583.15
394.65		450.97					450.97
33,102.32		36,834.64	1,151.96	1,151.96	35,682.68		35,682.68
5,133.41	512.25	10,643.92	5,750.45	5,762.70	5,393.47	500.00	4,893.47
351.55	1.10	590.45		1.10	590.45		590.45
305.14		568.54	315.76	315.76	252.78		252.78
219.93		440.29	6.50	6.50	433.79		433.79
538.45	538.45	3,626.16	3,406.11	3,944.56	220.05		220.05
2,574.09	107.68	4,456.27	3,092.24	3,199.92	1,364.03		1,364.03
12,035.25	2,981.15	13,546.34	1,445.62	1,967.37	14,560.12	2,459.40	12,100.72
		2,287.29	159.60	159.60	2,127.69		2,127.69
1,054.29		1,401.95	1,062.25	1,048.73	353.22	13.52	339.70
2,865.92		3,687.84	328.22	328.22	3,359.62		3,359.62
9,602.19	10.00	21,170.32	8,411.35	8,188.35	12,991.97	233.00	12,758.97
4,715.88	4,715.88	11,620.00	11,518.21	16,234.09	101.79		101.79
4,168.38		4,651.90			4,651.90		4,651.90
977.89	217.61	25,138.04	22,451.93	22,519.54	2,836.11	150.00	2,686.11
25,939.27		33,646.13	6,470.25	-1,690.08	35,336.21	8,160.33	27,175.88
1,782.62	308.72	4,748.18	4,733.20	5,041.92			14.98
1,804.21		3,055.63	2,521.76	2,521.76	533.87		533.87
112,122.56	10,992.84	189,112.72	76,025.41	73,902.00	126,203.56	13,116.25	113,087.31
43.41		43.41			43.41		43.41
887.90		1,319.90			1,319.90		1,319.90
1,125.00		1,125.00					
443.78		1,224.98	550.00	550.00	674.98		674.98
2,586.81	1,725.45	10,959.38	9,618.14	10,833.59	1,851.24	510.00	1,341.24
261.42	" 70.58	190.84	172.80	225.91	35.51	17.47	18.04
2,245.15	34.81	3,046.55	2,336.58	2,360.39	720.97	11.00	709.97
100.39		100.39			100.39		100.39
7,693.86	1,830.84	18,010.45	13,802.52	15,094.89	4,746.40	538.47	4,207.93
		500.00			500.00		500.00
6,249.46	3,325.00	2,924.46			6,249.46	3,325.00	2,924.46
486.75	486.75						
5,746.81	342.97	5,403.84	5,403.84	5,746.81			
3,939.31	681.18	3,258.13	3,258.13	3,939.31			
5,000.00		10,000.00	8,435.98	8,435.98	1,564.02		1,564.02
32.61		32.61			32.61		32.61
400.00		400.00			400.00		400.00
712.14	712.14	30.14	30.14	269.55	442.59	442.59	
30.14		850.00	850.00	30.14			
59.56		129.56	114.04	114.04	15.52		15.52
9,923.69	1,471.05	8,452.64	3,334.79	2,968.34	6,955.35	1,837.50	5,117.85
14,213.40	6,380.65	37,950.88	26,038.97	29,371.62	14,959.91	3,048.00	11,911.91
4,543.52	1,232.21	21,283.34	12,088.94	12,276.73	10,238.82	1,044.42	9,194.40
8,846.83	4,129.96	6,690.08	6,302.10	9,667.56	1,152.48	764.50	387.98
3,128.31	574.68	13,303.63	8,453.65	9,010.35	4,867.96	17.98	4,849.98

C. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY

Appropriation title and donor	Purpose	Current appropriations and receipts	Reimbursements to appropriations
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued Funk, Wilfred..... Gitelson, Dr. M. L.....	Purchase of 1st editions of American and English literature For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli literature.	.....	.....
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aero- nautics Inc., Daniel..... Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace..... Keiser Foundation, George C.....	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical mate- rial. For collecting Fugitive War material.....	.....	.....
Lincoln Association, Abraham.....	Furtherance of a lecture, <i>Inculcation of Western Culture in the Middle East</i> .	\$500.00	.....
Lincolniana Collection, various donors..... Loeb, Leo, in memory of Richard Loeb..... Loeffler, bequest of Elise Fay..... Longworth Memorial Concerts, various do- nors..... Middle East Institute.....	For the preparation of an index of Abraham Lincoln holographs in uncataloged manuscript collections. Towards the purchase of Lincolniana..... For the purchase of material on American Government..... Purchase of music..... Towards the expenses of concerts..... For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	..... ..... ..... 30.19 500.00	.....
National Air Council..... National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.	For educational lectures on various phases of aviation..... For the preparation of an index to and an analysis of legal and allied literature.	31,930.16	.....
Oberlaender Trust..... Program for the blind, various donors..... Rockefeller Foundation.....	For Foreign Consultant Program in Germany..... For the interest of the blind..... Laboratory of Microphotography Revolving Fund Grants-in-Aid Studies in American History and Civiliza- tion for period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1954.	57.51	\$356,797.65
Semitic Division Gift Fund..... Serial project..... Sonneck, bequest of Oscar G.....	For the preparation of a list of books and other materials on American literature and American history for the Library of the American Institute, University of Munich. Acquisition of Semitic material..... Distribution of duplicate serials..... For the purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts.	350.00 520.00 4,075.94	.....
Steele-Clovis Fund.....	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonianian Densmore collection of Indian sounds recordings (transferred from National Archives).	.....	.....
Time, Inc. United Nations.....	To develop better understanding of and access to pictures. To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations: For calendar year 1949..... Documents expediting project..... Bibliographic project..... For calendar year 1950..... For a survey of bibliographic service..... For a survey of world bibliographic service in English, Spanish, and French publications.	225.00 1,000.00 1,000.00 4,500.00 1,000.00 3,000.00	.....
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, France).	For the purchase of pamphlets..... Musical concerts..... Books, the Stradivari Memorial..... Purchase of violin case..... Purchase of Stonborough Brothers collection of musical manuscripts.	236.00 120.90	6.60
Wright Memorial Fund, the Wilbur-Orville (Established by Oberlin College).	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright Collection.	3,000.00	.....
Total.....	.....	89,760.94	386,922.38
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress....	Refunds.....	50,000.00	.....
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress....	Refunds.....	5,000.00	.....
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application.....	.....	.....
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project.....	6,167.00	.....
Grand total.....	.....	251,858.37	386,922.38

¹ Includes adjustments made in fiscal year 1950.

DONOR STATEMENT OF ACTIVITY—FISCAL YEAR 1950—Continued

Unexpended balances of appropriations brought forward from prior year	Unliquidated obligations brought forward from prior year ¹	Unobligated balance available for obligation	Obligations incurred during current fiscal year	Expenditures during current fiscal year	Unexpended balances	Unliquidated obligations	Unobligated balances available for obligations fiscal year 1951
\$50.00		\$50.00			\$50.00		\$50.00
500.00		500.00	\$131.00	\$17.12	482.88	\$113.88	369.00
6,124.37	\$603.10	5,521.27	19.48	622.58	5,501.79		5,501.79
101.82		101.82			101.82		101.82
		500.00	500.00	500.00			
1,579.05	220.94	1,358.11	1,358.11	1,579.05			
1,700.00		1,700.00			1,700.00		1,700.00
500.00		500.00	27.12	27.12	472.88		472.88
62.42		92.61			92.61		92.61
		500.00	500.00	500.00			
543.25	10.00	1,133.25	549.00	549.00	594.25	10.00	584.25
3,683.69	317.42	3,366.27	3,366.27	3,683.69			
		31,930.16	31,930.16	31,930.16			
2,000.00		2,000.00	1,500.00	500.00	1,500.00	1,000.00	500.00
500.00		557.51			557.51		557.51
196,041.41	67,964.28	484,874.78	380,368.63	414,663.21	138,175.85	33,669.70	104,506.15
29,908.81	4,999.19	24,909.62	6,368.15	2,631.00	27,277.81	8,736.34	18,541.47
		350.00	350.00	350.00			
244.89		244.89	66.40	12.60	232.29	53.80	178.49
		520.00	356.96	356.96	163.04		163.04
		4,075.94			4,075.94		4,075.94
19,930.52	6,434.88	13,495.64	7,304.32	5,284.40	14,646.12	8,454.80	6,191.32
		225.00			225.00		225.00
177.16		177.16	177.16	177.16			
		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			
		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00			
9,535.17	707.28	4,500.00	1,078.62	1,078.62	3,421.38		3,421.38
		9,827.89	9,827.32	10,386.84	148.33	147.76	.57
		3,000.00	2,981.70	2,731.70	268.30	250.00	18.30
6,453.69	9.47	236.00	236.00	236.00			
516.14		6,444.22	5,928.10	5,934.92	518.77	2.65	516.12
		522.74			522.74		522.74
37.40		120.90	120.90	120.90			
		37.40	37.40	37.40			
		3,000.00	82.25		3,000.00	82.25	2,917.75
343,502.32	100,603.15	719,582.49	531,475.63	569,077.61	251,108.03	63,001.17	188,106.86
13,149.52		63,149.52	33,639.05	33,639.05	29,510.47		29,510.47
3,412.47		8,412.47	2,927.53	2,927.53	5,484.94		5,484.94
124.79	19.10	105.69	6.79	25.89	98.90		98.90
3,329.26	1,829.18	7,667.08	1,002.78	2,831.96	6,664.30		6,664.30
489,599.01	115,275.11	1,013,104.65	658,965.77	697,584.99	430,794.77	76,655.89	354,138.88

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1950, AS OF

Appropriation Title and Donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Library of Congress, Interest Account.	Purchase of prints.....	86.06	.....
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Interest on Permanent Loan Account:			
Benjamin, William Evarts.....	Chair of American History.....	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Chair in the Fine Arts.....	1,151.96	1,151.96
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	To aid in development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	5,750.45	.....
Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson).	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	315.76	.....
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, The Daniel.	Enrichment of Music collection.....	6.50	.....
Huntington, Archer M.....	Chair of Aeronautics.....	3,406.11	3,406.11
Hispanic Society Fund.....	Books—Purchase of Hispanic material.....	1,445.62	.....
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, The Serge.	Consultant of Spanish and Portuguese literature.....	2,092.24	3,092.24
Longworth Foundation in the Library of Congress, The Nicholas.	For the furtherance of the art of music composition.	159.60	.....
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	Furtherance of music.....	1,062.25	.....
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....	328.22	.....
Porter Memorial Fund, the Henry Kirke (established by Annie-May Hegeman).	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	8,411.35	.....
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.....	Maintenance of a consultancy or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.	11,518.21	6,318.21
Wilbur, James B.....	Maintenance of a collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented to the Library by Mrs. Whittall and to programs in which those instruments are used.	22,451.93	600.00
Wilbur, bequest of James B.....	Acquisitions of serviceable reproductions of manuscripts on American history in European archives.	6,470.25	5,835.30
Total.....	Chair of Geography.....	4,733.20	4,733.20
	Treatment of source material for American history.....	2,521.76	2,521.76
		76,025.41	30,858.78
Library of Congress Trust Fund, Income from Investment Accounts:			
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....	1,125.00	1,125.00
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	550.00	.....
Huntington, Archer M.....	Chair of English poetry and for equipment and maintenance of Hispanic Room.	9,618.14	8,486.21
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.....	For the benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....	172.80	.....
Pennell, bequest of Joseph.....	Purchase of material in the Fine Arts.....	2,336.58	.....
Total.....		13,802.52	9,611.21
Library of Congress Gift Fund:			
American Council of Learned Societies.....	For classification and distribution of surplus Russian items.....	5,403.84	5,403.84
American Council of Learned Societies and Rockefeller Foundation Gifts.	To aid in preparation of a monthly list of Russian accessions.	3,258.13	.....
American Historical Association.....	Writings on American History Project.....	8,435.98	8,435.98
Anonymous.....	For miscellaneous expenses.....	30.14	.....
Hans Kindler.....	To cover Artists' fees at a concert in memory of the late Hans Kindler.	850.00	.....
Association of Research Libraries.....	For the preparation in multilith or photo-offset form of a checklist of newspapers on microfilm.	114.04	.....
Bollingen Foundation.....	To make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.	3,334.79	768.14
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Development of Recording Laboratory in Music Division: Revolving Fund.....	26,038.97	13,312.13
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.	12,088.94	3,027.69
Cooperative Acquisition Project.....	Cooperative acquisition project of Library of Congress.....	6,302.10	5,233.07
Documents Expediting Project—Various Donors.....	Distribution of Documents to participating Libraries.....	8,453.65	8,232.16
Gitelson, Dr. M. L.....	For the establishment and development of the Henry Gitelson Library of Israeli Literature.	131.00	.....
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc. Daniel.	Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.	19.48	.....
Keiser Foundation, George C.....	Furtherance of a lecture, <i>Incubation of Western Culture in the Middle East</i> .	500.00	.....
Lincoln Association, Abraham.....	For the preparation of an index of Abraham Lincoln holographs in uncataloged manuscript collections.	1,358.11	1,358.11
Loeb, Leo, in memory of Richard Loeb.....	For the purchase of material on American Government.....	27.12	.....
Longworth Memorial Concert.....	Towards the expenses of concerts.....	500.00	.....
Middle East Institute.....	For the publication of a bibliography in the Middle East Journal.	549.00	.....
National Air Council.....	For educational lectures on various phases of aviation.....	3,366.27	.....
National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc.....	For the preparation of an index to and an analysis of legal and allied literature.	31,930.16	.....

DONORS STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL
JUNE 30, 1950

Travel	Transportation of things	Communication services	Rent and utility services	Printing and binding	Other contractual services	Supplies and materials	Equipment	Books, records, periodicals, etc.	Grants	Refunds, awards and indemnities
02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	09.1	11	13
									\$86.06	
		\$75.70			\$159.75 315.76 6.50	\$5,515.00				
									1,445.62	
		\$1.16	3.80			154.64				
						1,062.25				
						300.00 5,200.00			28.22 7,962.99	
			33.10		42.00	21,776.83				
\$589.74							6.47		38.74	
589.74	1.16	112.60			885.55	34,008.72	93.29		9,475.57	
						550.00				
877.62		66.96				187.35				
70.10		2.70				100.00				
133.50		13.90				650.00			1,539.18	
1,081.22		83.56				1,487.35			1,539.18	
										\$3,258.13
						30.14 850.00				
						114.04				
			8.10		19.19	1,877.12	662.24			
44.71		1,132.38	\$129.35	526.93	4,610.48 9,061.25	4,064.37	\$2,218.62			
161.30	30.19	2.25 8.40				21.60				1,066.78
									131.00	
									19.48	
						500.00				
						27.12 500.00 549.00				
						31,716.66	213.50			3,366.27

D. PERMANENT SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS—BY YEAR 1950, AS OF

Appropriation Title and Donor	Purpose	Total obligation	Personal services 01
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued			
Oberlaender Trust.....	For Foreign Consultant program in Germany.....	\$1,500.00	.....
Rockefeller Foundation.....	Laboratory of Microphotography: Revolving Fund.....	380,368.63	\$211,548.76
	Grants-in-Aid Studies in American history and civilization for period Jan. 1, 1944, to Dec. 31, 1954.	6,368.15	.....
	For preparation of a list of books and other materials on American literature and American History for the Library of the American Institute, University of Munich.	350.00	350.00
Semitic Division Gift Fund.....	Acquisition of Semitic material.....	66.40	.....
Serial project.....	Distribution of duplicate serials.....	356.96	356.96
Steele-Clovis Fund.....	For processing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recording (Transferred from National Archives),	7,304.32	3,756.69
United Nations.....	To cover bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations: For calendar year 1949.....	177.16	174.56
	Documents Expediting Project.....	1,000.00	549.35
	Bibliographic Project.....	1,000.00	.....
	For calendar year 1950.....	1,078.62	1,078.62
	For a survey of bibliographic service.....	9,827.32	8,155.48
	For a survey of world bibliographic service in English, Spanish, and French publications.	2,981.70	357.86
Warner, Sam B.....	For the purchase of pamphlets.....	236.00	.....
Whittall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke.....	Musical concerts.....	5,928.10	.....
	Purchase of violin case.....	120.90	.....
	Purchase of Stonborough Brothers collection of musical manuscripts.	37.40	.....
Wright Memorial Fund, the Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright Collection.	82.25	.....
	Total.....	531,475.63	272,099.40
Unearned copyright fees, Library of Congress.....	Refunds.....	33,639.05	.....
Unearned catalog card fees, Library of Congress.....	Refunds.....	2,927.53	.....
Expenses of depository sets of Library of Congress catalog cards.	Miscellaneous application.....	6.79	.....
Cataloging project, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.	Cataloging project.....	1,002.78	601.04
	Grand total.....	658,965.77	313,170.43

DONORS STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS INCURRED DURING FISCAL
JUNE 30, 1950—Continued

Travel 02	Transporta- tion of things 03	Communi- cation services 04	Rent and utility services 05	Printing and binding 06	Other con- tractual services 07	Supplies and materials 08	Equipment 09	Books, rec- ords, period- icals, etc. 09.1	Grants 11	Refunds, awards and indemni- ties 13
					\$1,500.00					
\$3,958.10 62.15	\$1,838.91	\$2,838.89 6.00	\$599.13	\$11,787.22	57,273.72	\$71,918.49	\$18,605.41		\$6,300.00	
								\$66.40		
	44.35	1.25		300.00	17.55	299.80	2,884.68			
48.70		2.60 1.95								\$400.00 1,000.00
247.66	144.22	151.44 230.00		1,128.52 1,916.51	477.33					
				5,825.00		236.00				
							120.90	103.10		
								37.40		
82.25										
4,604.87	2,057.67	4,383.26	728.48	15,792.41	114,815.37	77,202.50	24,043.11	357.38	6,300.00	9,091.18
										33,639.05
										2,927.53
						6.79				
					4.70	397.04				
6,275.83	2,058.83	4,579.42	728.48	16,677.96	150,316.14	77,699.62	24,043.11	11,458.19	6,300.00	45,657.76

E. INVESTMENTS HELD BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD AND CASH DEPOSITED AS A PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY AS OF JUNE 30, 1950

Name of fund	Purpose	Face value of investments ¹	Anticipated annual income	Cash in permanent loan fund	Annual income	Total face value of investments, and cash in permanent loan	Total anticipated annual income
Bequest of Alexia V. Babine, received in June 1931.....	Purchase of Slavic material.....	\$4,802.00	.....	\$6,684.74	\$267.40	\$6,684.74	\$267.40
William Evans Benjamin received in April 1927.....	Chair of American History.....	.....	\$3,083.31	3,323.34	\$3,323.34	\$3,083.31	3,323.34
Richard Rogers Bowker received in January 1926.....	Bibliographic service.....	\$432.00	.....	1,408.16	6,210.16	1,408.16	6,210.16
Chair of Fine Arts.....	Chair of Fine Arts.....	.....	92,307.98	3,732.32	92,307.98	3,732.32	92,307.98
Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.....	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation.....	12,400.00	793.60	150,569.05	6,022.76	162,969.05	6,816.36
Carnegie Corporation of New York, received in July 1927.....	To provide annually one or more free lectures with music or its literature, public upon subjects associated with music or its literature.	.....	.....	6,000.00	240.00	6,000.00	240.00
Elijah Sprague Coolidge Foundation, received in November 1926, ²	To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	.....	.....	6,585.03	263.40	6,585.03	263.40
Bequest of Bertha L. Elson, received in 1945.....	Enrichment of Music collection.....	.....	.....	5,509.09	220.36	5,509.09	220.36
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, received in August 1942.....	Chair of Aeronautics.....	.....	90,654.22	3,626.16	90,654.22	3,626.16	90,654.22
Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., received in November 1929.....	Purchase of Hispanic material.....	.....	112,305.74	4,492.24	112,305.74	4,492.24	112,305.74
Archer M. Huntington; 3	Chair of the Literature of Spain and Portugal.....	.....	49,746.32	1,399.86	46,746.52	1,989.86	46,746.52
Booth Billings Fund, received in December 1927.....	For the furtherance of the art of music composition.....	.....	105,215.36	208.62	105,215.36	4,208.62	105,215.36
Hispanic Society Fund, received in May 1928.....	Furtherance of music.....	.....	8,619.59	347.66	8,691.59	347.66	8,691.59
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, The Serge (Established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.), received in December 1949.....	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller collection of flutes.....	19,999.00	900.00	20,548.18	821.92	20,548.18	821.92
Nicholas Longworth Foundation, received between March 1933 and May 1949.	Purchase of material for the Pennell collection.....	.....	289,468.69	11,578.74	309,467.69	12,478.74	309,467.69
Bequest of Dayton C. Miller, received in October 1943,.....	Maintenance of a consultancy or applied to any other proper purpose of the Library	.....	290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00	11,620.00	290,500.00
Bequest of Joseph Pennell, received in September 1937,.....	Aid and advancement of musical research.....	.....	12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13	483.52	12,088.13
Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund, received in December 1938.....	Maintenance of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows presented by Mrs. Whittall, and for concerts in which those instruments are used.	.....	609,444.15	24,377.76	609,444.15	24,377.76	609,444.15
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association, received in October 1929.....	Reproductions of manuscripts, source material in American History in European archives.	.....	192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36	7,706.86	192,671.36
Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation, received between March 1936 and April 1948.	Treatment of source material for American History.....	.....	31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29	1,251.42	31,285.29
James B. Wilbur:	Chair of Geography.....	.....	81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92	3,274.28	81,856.92
Donation, received in August 1925.....	Total.....	37,201.00	2,125.60	2,247,623.51	89,904.94	2,284,824.51	92,030.54

¹ Consisting of bonds and stocks.
² In addition to this fund, Mrs. Coolidge has assigned to the Library in the interest of its Music Division, the entire net income (approximately \$15,000 a year) from a fund of \$400,000 held in trust by the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, for her benefit under the terms of her father's will.

³ Under a provision made by Mr. Huntington in November 1936, the Trust Fund Board receives also half of the income from approximately \$874,000 held in trust by the Bank of New York, for the equipment and maintenance of the Room in the Library of Congress and for a Chair of Poetry of the English Language.

Note: This statement does not reflect the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of \$20,000 accepted by an Act of Congress (Public, No. 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury, from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800 for the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardner Green Hubbard collection.

F. STATUS OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENDOWMENT FUNDS ACCEPTED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
TRUST FUND BOARD¹ FROM INCEPTION TO JUNE 30, 1950

Donor	Purpose	Initial endowment received in fiscal year	Present value of endowments	Total income from endowments	Obligation incurred	Unobligated balance
Babine, Bequest of Alexia V.	For the use of the Division of Slavic literature in the increase of its collections in Russian folklore, Russian literature, Russian political and social history and the history of Russian fine arts.	1931 \$6,684.74	\$5,256.25	\$2,448.13	\$2,808.12	
Benjamin, William Evans,	Chair of American History, to the extent of \$3,200, payable to the Chief of the Division of Manuscripts as an honorarium. In addition to such stipend as he may receive from the Government. Surplus above amount of honorarium applicable to rental for the historical collections of the Library, or the service of them, as the Librarian may determine to be useful.	1927 83,083.31	59,499.65	58,916.50	583.15	
Bowler, Richard Rogers of New York,	Bibliographic service of the Library at the Librarian may determine to be useful. Chair in the Fine Arts, to the extent of \$2,000.	1926 6,210.16	5,850.33	4,079.46	1,770.87	
Carnegie Corporation of New York,	To aid in the Music Division of Congress; in the development of the study, composition and appreciation of music.	1928 93,307.98	83,754.70	48,072.02	35,682.68	
Coolidge Foundation, Elizabeth Sprague (established by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge), Elson Memorial Fund, Louis C. (established under the bequest of Bertha Elson).	To provide annually one or more free lectures open to the public upon subjects associated with music or its literature. Such lectures shall be known as the Louis C. Elson Memorial Fund Lectures. To be expended as the Librarian may deem best calculated to foster the interest of the public in music or in the literature of music.	1927 162,969.05	125,821.93	170,253.48	5,583.45	
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress (established by above association).	The income from the fund may be applied to purchases of rare books, pieces and manuscripts or may be used to defray any expenses incurred by the Music Division in promoting activities congenial to Friends of Music in the past.	1945 6,000.00	1,234.47	644.02	590.45	
Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, The Daniel Hubbard, Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, Archer M.: Hispanic Society Fund, Books,	Chair of Aerodynamics for the Chief of the Section in addition to any stipend received from the Government. For the purchase of engravings and etchings to be added to the Gardner Greene Hubbard Collection which was presented to the library by Mrs. Hubbard.	1945 6,585.03	1,354.84	1,102.06	252.78	
Huntington, Archer M.: Hispanic Society Fund, Books,	Interest of this fund, to be known as the Hispanic Society Fund, is to be used applicable as an honorarium, within the judgment of the Librarian, in maintaining a Chair of The Literature of Spain and Portugal in the Library of Congress. Income to be applicable for the purchase of books or for collection, the books to become the property of the library of Congress but upon the understanding that the books purchased shall relate to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history only; that the said books shall have been published not more than ten years previously; that the entire income of the fund be expended annually. Added in 1937 to include material from Central America and the West Indies. In 1940 the ten-year limitation was modified to permit the purchase of exceptional material, provided its general purpose was not neglected.	1913 2,20,000.00	30,086.67	23,108.50	6,978.17	
Huntington, Archer M.: Hispanic Society Fund, Books,	Interest of this fund, to be known as the Hispanic Society Fund, is to be used applicable as an honorarium, within the judgment of the Librarian, in maintaining a Chair of The Literature of Spain and Portugal in the Library of Congress. Income to be applicable for the purchase of books or for collection, the books to become the property of the library of Congress but upon the understanding that the books purchased shall relate to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history only; that the said books shall have been published not more than ten years previously; that the entire income of the fund be expended annually. Added in 1937 to include material from Central America and the West Indies. In 1940 the ten-year limitation was modified to permit the purchase of exceptional material, provided its general purpose was not neglected.	1928 49,746.52	33,760.81	32,396.78	1,364.03	
Huntington, Archer M.: Hispanic Society Fund, Books,	Interest of this fund, to be known as the Hispanic Society Fund, is to be used applicable as an honorarium, within the judgment of the Librarian, in maintaining a Chair of The Literature of Spain and Portugal in the Library of Congress. Income to be applicable for the purchase of books or for collection, the books to become the property of the library of Congress but upon the understanding that the books purchased shall relate to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history only; that the said books shall have been published not more than ten years previously; that the entire income of the fund be expended annually. Added in 1937 to include material from Central America and the West Indies. In 1940 the ten-year limitation was modified to permit the purchase of exceptional material, provided its general purpose was not neglected.	1928 112,305.74	100,014.02	87,913.30	12,100.72	
Hispanic Room and Chair of English Poetry,	For the equipment and maintenance of a room in Library of Congress Building to be known as the Hispanic Society Room of Spanish and Portuguese Arts and Letters, wherein literary material relating to Arts and Letters purchased under the endowment heretofore established by Mr. Huntington may be housed, and to which members of the Hispanic Society of America, or others, may have access for study, and for the maintenance of a Chair of Poetry of the English Language in The Library of Congress.	1937 3,437,000.00	125,682.58	124,341.34	1,341.24	
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, The Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.) Longworth Foundation, in the Library of Congress, The Nicholas (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	To aid those engaged in the composition of music, to assist in the development of creative music talent and to engage in any activity which will directly or indirectly benefit the composer of music for the furtherance of the art of music composition. Without excluding other appropriate uses for the income that may later develop, it is hoped that an annual concert may be given, if possible, on April 9th of every year at which friends and admirers of the late Nicholas Longworth may be present as well as those lovers and students of music to whom it may be found possible to issue invitations.	1950 105,215.36	2,287.29	159.60	2,127.69	
Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, The Serge (established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.) Longworth Foundation, in the Library of Congress, The Nicholas (established by friends of the late Nicholas Longworth).	To aid those engaged in the composition of music, to assist in the development of creative music talent and to engage in any activity which will directly or indirectly benefit the composer of music for the furtherance of the art of music composition. Without excluding other appropriate uses for the income that may later develop, it is hoped that an annual concert may be given, if possible, on April 9th of every year at which friends and admirers of the late Nicholas Longworth may be present as well as those lovers and students of music to whom it may be found possible to issue invitations.	1933 8,691.59	4,793.94	4,454.24	339.70	

See footnotes at end of table.

1. STATUS OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ENDOWMENT FUNDS ACCEPTED BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
TRUST FUND BOARD¹: FROM INCEPTION TO JUNE 30, 1950—Continued

Donor	Purpose	Initial endowment received in fiscal year	Present value of endowments	Total income from endowments	Obligations incurred	Unobligated balance
Miller, bequest of Dayton C.	Income from said fund shall be used in perpetuity and exclusively for the benefit of "The Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes," which were also bequeathed to the Library.	1944	\$20,548.18	\$4,914.83	\$1,537.17	\$3,377.66
Pennell, bequest of Joseph	For the purchase of material to be added to the collections of Whistleriana and Pennelli-ana heretofore presented to the Library, and to purchases original prints by modern artists of any nationality, living or who shall have produced work during the last hundred years.	1938	309,467.69	194,064.41	180,595.47	13,468.94
Porter Memorial Fund, The Henry Kirke Porter (established by Annie-May Hegeman)	Towards the maintenance of a consultancy in connection with the collections and services of the Library. If, in the future, it should be ascertained that the above mentioned purpose is not of real value to the Library of Congress, the income thereafter shall be applied to any other proper purpose of the Library.	1939	290,500.00	70,737.07	70,635.28	101.79
Sonneck Memorial Fund (established by the Beethoven Association)	Devote the income to the aid and advancement of musical research, by the offering of prizes for essays, compilations or other forms of literature dealing with the historic, aesthetic or critical aspects of music, or by compensation to authors or students for their time and expense for contributing to the literature on the subjects.	1930	12,088.13	10,181.63	5,429.34	4,752.29
Whitall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whitall)	Income to be applied through the Music Division especially and particularly to the ministration of the collection of Stradivari instruments and Toure Bows presented to the Library by Mrs. Whitall and to programs of music in which those instruments are used.	1936	609,444.15	187,545.07	184,858.96	2,686.11
Wilbur, James B.: Donation, acquisition	Acquisition by the Library of serviceable reproductions by the best existing methods, of manuscript material on American history in European archives.	1926	192,671.36	186,948.78	159,772.90	27,175.88
Bequest, Chair	Preferably to establish a Chair in the Library of Congress. If no further Chair are necessary, the income to be used as the Board may direct. The Board authorized a Chair of Geography in the Library, to be associated with the conduct of its Map Division.	1933	81,856.92	54,022.84	54,007.86	14.98
Bequest, services	Expert service in the Division of Manuscripts in the treatment of source material for American History.	1933	31,265.29	20,645.39	20,111.52	533.87
			2,741,824.51	1,436,174.39	1,311,900.98	124,273.41
	Total					

¹ Acceptance authorized by the Act of Mar. 3, 1925, as amended.

² The bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard, in the amount of \$30,000, was accepted by an act of Congress (Public. No. 276, 63d Cong., approved Aug. 20, 1912), and deposited with the U. S. Treasury from which the Library of Congress receives an annual income of \$800.

^a Under a provision made by M. Huntington in November 1936, the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board accepted one-half of the income from approximately \$874,000 held in trust by the Bank of New York.

G. STATUS OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT FUND FROM INCEPTION TO JUNE 30, 1950

Donor	Purpose	Initial gift received in fiscal year—	Amount of gift	Obligations incurred	Unobligated balance
Aaronson Memorial Foundation, Inc.	Purchasing and organizing for public use books in Hebrew language relating to the land, science and history of Israel.	1950	\$500.00	.....	\$500.00
American Council of Learned Societies	Completion and publication of census of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, and compilation of catalog of alchemical manuscripts in American collections.	1933	24,366.24	\$24,366.24	.....
	Development of a training center for Far Eastern studies at the Library of Congress.	1934	15,800.00	15,800.00	.....
	Rotograph service of Modern Language Association, administering the acquisition, conservation and loan of such rotographs.	1935	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....
	Cataloging Collection of Chinese and Japanese books in the Library of Congress.	1938	33,760.00	30,755.54	2,024.46
	Study of anthropological and linguistic methods of musicological research at Columbia University in 1939 and 1940.	1939	500.00	500.00	.....
	Traveling expenses in connection with microfilming projects.	1942	2,533.26	2,533.26	.....
	Cataloging the photographs of Miss Frances B. Johnston.	1942	1,321.28	1,321.28	.....
	Fellowship in Slavonic history.	1942	747.50	747.50	.....
	British microfilming project.	1943	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
	Classification and distribution of surplus Russian items.	1946	1,013.25	1,013.25	.....
	Aid in the preparation of a monthly list of Russian acquisitions.	1947	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
	Study of trends of current opinion.	1949	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....
American Council of Learned Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation.	Printing catalog cards for books in foreign languages and publications in series.	1942	800.00	800.00	.....
American Historical Association.	Special fellowship or compilation of guide to Mexican public documents.	1933	750.00	750.00	.....
American Jewish Committee of New York City.	Contribution toward salary Paul North Rice for work with Librarian's Committee in examining the cooperative cataloging activities and the distribution of cards in and by the Library of Congress.	1937	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
American Library Association.	Making a study of the international activities of the American Library Association.	1940	1,000.00	1,000.00	.....
	Personal services in connection with the drawing, assembling and distribution of printed catalog cards to fulfill the commitment of the American Library Association to supply cards for books purchased under 1945 and 1946 Books for Latin American Projects.	1947	659.85	659.85	.....
	For investigating the dramatic holdings of the Library of Congress.	1948	2,168.28	2,168.28	.....
	Services for assembling and organizing printed material on the subject of benefactions.	1945	1,800.00	1,800.00	.....
	Expert advisory assistance in selection and acquisition of French literature.	1922	470.00	470.00	.....
	Equipment and construction of Hispanic Room.	1929	2,223.67	2,223.67	.....
	Bibliographical research relating to American writers.	1937	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....
	Consultantships in French literature.	1938	30,000.00	29,967.39	32.61
	Purchase of Braille volume.	1942	12,300.00	12,300.00	.....
	Consultantships in Slavonic history.	1942	5.00	5.00	.....
	Thomas Mann lectures in the Library of Congress on May 29, 1945, Apr. 29, 1947, and May 2, 1949.	1943	500.00	100.00	400.00
	Miscellaneous expenses in the Legislative Reference Service.	1943	14,076.43	14,076.43	.....
	Miscellaneous expenses.	1945	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....
	Artist's fees at concert in memory of the late Hans Kindler.	1946	350.00	350.00	.....
	Preparation in microfilm or photo-offset form, of checklist of newspapers on microfilm.	1948	3,476.00	3,476.00	.....
	Towards purchase of Schumann manuscript.	1949	850.00	850.00	.....
	For Music Division of Library of Congress.	1949	470.00	474.48	15.52
	Miscellaneous application (expended for various functions in the Library of Congress).	1945	50.00	50.00	.....
	Purchase of collection of papers of Alexander H. Stephens.	1946	1,400.00	1,400.00	.....
	Beethoven Association.	1937	25.00	25.00	.....
	Purchase of musical manuscripts, rare editions or other objects coming within the sphere of interest of the Association.	1925	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....
	Towards the maintenance of the experimental division of Library cooperation.	1942	4,500.00	4,500.00	1,000.00
Blaine, Anita McCormick					1,000.00

G. STATUS OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT FUND FROM INCEPTION TO JUNE 30, 1950—Continued

Donor	Purpose	Initial gift received in fiscal year*	Amount of gift	Obligations incurred	Unobligated balance
Bollingen Foundation.....	Make recordings of contemporary poetry read by poets themselves.....	1946 1949 1950	\$21,000.00 1,000.00 35,500.00	\$15,882.15 1,000.00 35,500.00	\$5,117.85
Carnegie Corporation of New York.....	Prize in poetry.....	1950	55,000.00	55,000.00
Collection of photographs of early American architecture.....	1930	55,000.00	55,000.00	.....
Consultant service.....	1935	700.00	700.00	.....
Treatment of Andrew Carnegie papers in the Library of Congress.....	1936	13,500.00	13,500.00	.....
Development of Indian studies.....	1939	13,500.00	13,500.00	.....
Development of Recording Laboratory in Music Division:					
Equipment.....	1940	21,500.00	21,500.00	.....
Equipment staff.....	1940	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....
Revolving fund.....	1940	1,224,316.47	212,604.36	11,911.91	
Projects and undertakings proposed and recommended by the Library of Congress Development Fund (Consultants and Fellows Service):					
Towards the program of Library Fellows.....	1940	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....
Towards the expenses of Ricardo Donoso of Chile on visit for study of United States libraries and archives.....	1940	20,000.00	20,000.00	.....
Towards the expenses of Ricardo Donoso of Chile on visit for study of United States libraries and archives.	1940	171.23	171.23	.....
For printing "Anecdotes Bibliotecologicas Interamericanas y Internacionales".....	1948	681.00	681.00	.....
Preparation of Mexican poster (engraved).....	1948	14.56	14.56	.....
For editing the Historical Records Survey Church Archives Records.....	1948	1,025.00	1,025.00	.....
For purchase of material (not specified), purchased laws and acts * * * (691)	1942	2,929.52	2,929.52	.....
Grant to Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez for a visit to the United States.....	1942	2,600.00	2,600.00	.....
Grant to Senor Candido Portinari to execute murals in the Hispanic Foundation.....	1942	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....
To aid the Music Division of the Library of Congress in the development of the study, composition, and appreciation of music, and for construction and equipment of the Coliseo Auditorium.	1942	1,988.53	1,988.53	.....
Cooperative acquisition project of the Library of Congress.....	1946	613,466.61	613,078.63	387.98	
For distribution of documents to participating libraries.....	1947	43,178.00	38,288.02	4,849.98	
Fellowship in Roman Law.....	1947	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....
Fellowship in European Education.....	1947	1,200.00	1,200.00	.....
Fellowship in Slavonic history.....	1941	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....
Fellowship in Scandinavian Culture.....	1941	2,320.00	2,320.00	.....
Fellowship in Philosophy.....	1941	2,253.33	2,253.33	.....
Toward establishment of an archive in American Folk Song.....	1928	22,000.00	22,000.00	.....
Purchase of music.....	1938	25.00	25.00	.....
Consultant in German literature.....	1942	14,800.00	14,800.00	.....
Acquisition of material for music collection.....	1942	10,160.75	10,160.75	50.00	
For acquisition of material.....	1943	50.00	50.00	.....
Census of Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts.....	1930	35,000.00	35,000.00	.....
Development of a system of expert research consultants.....	1930	74,951.01	74,951.01	.....
Continuation of Cooperative Cataloging Service until 1/31/43.....	1941	8,208.62	8,208.62	.....
Establishment and development of the Henry Gilterson Library of Israeli literature, Personal Services, Aeronautics Division.....	1949	3,500.00	131.00	369.00	
Gilterson, Dr. M. L., Guggenheim Fund, Inc., for the Promotion of Aeronautics, The Daniel.....	1930	13,998.31	13,998.31	.....
Acquisition of a collection of aeronautical historical material.....	1930	51,001.69	45,499.90	5,501.79	
Analysis of the Library of Congress holdings in the general field of religion.....	1944	600.00	600.00	.....
Toward the purchase of James Stephens manuscript of "Deirdre".....	1940	150.00	150.00	.....
Purchase of the original, corrected typescript and corrected galley of John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath".	1942	350.00	350.00	.....
For collecting fugitive war materials.....	1942	8,601.60	8,499.78	101.82	
Lecture on "Incubation of Western Culture in the Middle East".	1950	500.00	500.00	.....
Purchase of musical manuscripts.....	1934	1,013.00	1,013.00	.....
Preparation of an index of Abraham Lincoln holographs in uncatalogued manuscript collections.....	1948	6,583.43	6,583.43	

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Lincolniana Collection, various donors.....	1,700.00	1,700.00
Lis, Joseph.....	25.00	25.00
Littauer Foundation, Inc., Lucius N.....	3,000.00	3,000.00
Loeb, Leo, in memory of Richard Loeb.....	500.00	500.00
Loeffler, bequest of Else R. Ay.....	1,001.82	999.21
Toward expenses of concerts.....	918.21	918.21
Longworth Memorial Concerts, Nicholas, various donors.....	4,000.00	4,000.00
Luce, Henry R.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
Mellon, A. W.....	12,500.00	12,500.00
Meyer, Eugene B.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Middle East Institute.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
Moore, Ada Small.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
National Air Council.....	2,633.73	2,633.73
National Committee for Free Europe, Inc.	31,330.16	31,330.16
Netherlands Information Bureau.....	27,250.00	27,250.00
Oberlander Trust.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
Pacific Council, Institute of Pacific Relations.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Pfeiffer, G. A.	1,500.00	1,500.00
Program for the blind, various donors.....	440.884.60	440.884.60
Rockefeller, John D., Jr.	249,999.23	249,999.23
Rockefeller Foundation.....	40,000.00	40,000.00
Toward the purchase of books donated to the Library by Mr. Pfeiffer, balance to ward the purchase of books,.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Inte rest of the blind.....	569.51	569.51
Acquisition of source material for American history.....	1,928	1,928
Enlargement of bibliographic apparatus.....	1,928	1,928
Expenses of the accumulation by the Library of photostatic copies from European archives and libraries of source material for American history.....	1,928	1,928
Further development of the Far Eastern Center in the Library's Division of Orientalia.....	1,928	1,928
Analysis and cataloging of the holdings of the Library's Division of Orientalia.....	1,928	1,928
Toward the expenses of equipping and operating a Laboratory of Microphotography.....	1,928	1,928
Equipment.....	23,531.46	23,531.46
Revolving fund for operation.....	1,782,281.41	1,777,775.26
Study of library and book conditions in South American countries.....	1,796.00	1,796.00
Toward expenses of Senor Ricardo Donoso of Chile on a visit for study of United States libraries and archives.....	377.53	377.53
Development of catalogue of Hispanic material and the organization of bibliographical services.....	32,586.91	32,586.91
Experimental study of trends of wartime communications.....	79,784.26	79,784.26
Radio research project.....	25,186.48	25,186.48
Toward the salary of consultant in Slavonic history.....	2,400.00	2,400.00
Toward the salary of consultant in Scandinavian culture.....	2,320.00	2,320.00
Toward the salary of consultant in philosophy.....	2,253.33	2,253.33
Technical assistance to South and Central American libraries in the form of surveys and training of personnel (Venezuela and Brazil).	9,987.47	9,987.47
Technical assistance to South and Central American libraries (Colombia).....	4,895.28	4,895.28
Toward a consultanship in French literature.....	2,700.00	2,700.00
Development of method of cataloging, analyzing, and making available for use motion pictures deposited with the Library, under the National Copyright Act.....	65,000.00	65,000.00
Development of the Archives of Hispanic Culture in the Hispanic Foundation.....	15,147.27	15,147.27
Expenses of organizing and developing collections of Slavic materials in the Library and elsewhere in the United States.....	11,896.93	11,896.93
Cataloging and organization of Slavic materials in the Library.....	47,779.88	47,779.88
Toward the expenses of American studies program.....	81,000.00	62,458.53
Bring to completion a critical edition of <i>Historia de las Indias de Bartolome de las Casas</i> and other related work.	4,000.00	4,000.00
Preparation of a list of books and other materials on American literature and American history for the Library of the Amerika Institute, University of Munich.	350.00	350.00
Acquisition of Semitic material.....	350.00	350.00
Seritis project, various donors.....	350.00	350.00
Distribution of duplicate serials.....	520.00	520.00

See footnotes at end of table.
 Semitic Division Gift Fund, various donors.....
 Seritis project, various donors.....

G. STATUS OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT FUND FROM INCEPTION TO JUNE 30, 1950—Continued

Donor	Purpose	Initial gift received in fiscal year	Amount of gift	Obligations incurred	Unobligated balance
Social Science Research Council.....	Guide to diplomatic history of the United States.....	1931	\$5,500.00	\$5,500.00	
Sonneck, bequest of Oscar G.....	Purchase of an original musical manuscript or manuscripts of either Johann Sebastian Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven.....	1950	4,075.94	4,075.94	\$4,075.94
Steele-Clovis Fund.....	Purchasing to a permanent base the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of Indian sound recordings (transferred from National Archives)	1948	28,166.13	21,974.81	6,191.32
Straus Memorial Association, Inc., Oscar S. Time, Inc.....	Cost of indexing, cataloging and cross indexing the Oscar S. Straus Collection.....	1946	2,297.52	2,297.52	
United Nations.....	To develop better understanding of and access to pictures.....	1950	225.00	225.00	225.00
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, France).....	Bibliographical services to be rendered by the Library of Congress for the United Nations.....	1949	24,100.00	20,578.62	3,421.38
War Memorial Fund (contributors received from Library employees).....	Survey of World bibliographical services.....	1948	20,000.00	19,381.13	18.87
Warner, Sam B.....	Cost of incising the marble with the names of employees of the Library of Congress who gave their lives in the Second World War.	1948	294.06	294.06	
Washington Post.....	Purchase of pamphlets entitled "Copyright Protection of American Books in the Netherlands."	1950	236.00	236.00	
Whitall Foundation, Gertrude Clarke (established by Gertrude Clarke Whitall).....	Expenses incident to readings by distinguished poets.....	1941	1,100.00	1,100.00	
Whitall, Gertrude Clarke.....	Expenses incident to an evening of Owald and Sandberg.....	1941	100.00	100.00	
Wilbur, James B.....	Towards expenses of concerts; construction and equipment for Whitall Pavilion and for enrichment of music collection.	1936	4,197.243.43	196,727.31	516.12
Witherspoon, bequest of Herbert Wright Memorial Fund, The Wilbur-Orville (established by Oberlin College).....	Purchase of collection of manuscripts of Edward Arlington Robinson.....	1941	5,591.24	68.50	522.74
	Purchase of two manuscripts of Eugene Field.....	1949	8,750.00	8,750.00	
	Part payment of photostat machine for British Museum and Public Record Office, London, England.	1928	4,150.00	4,150.00	
	Acquisition of musical material as a memorial to the late Florence Hinkle Witherspoon.	1939	3,592.44	3,592.44	
	Edit and publish scientific and technical papers from Wilbur and Orville Wright Collection.	1950	3,000.00	82.25	2,917.75
	Total.....		5,701,471.89	5,513,365.03	188,106.86

¹ Includes \$219,516.47 of operating income.
² Includes entire income from a fund of approximately \$400,000 held by Northern Trust Co. of Chicago as trustee under the terms of her father's will of which Mrs. Coolidge has assigned her life interest; personal contributions received from Mrs. Coolidge, and other miscellaneous contributions to the Foundation. Above donations do not include \$80,000 received from Mrs. Coolidge toward the construction of the Coolidge Auditorium which was disbursed by the Archivist of the Capitol.

³ Includes \$1,872,285.41 of operating income.

⁴ Does not include \$32,285.76 received from Mrs. Whitall for construction of Whitall Pavilion which was disbursed by the Archivist of the Capitol.

⁵ Proceeds from sale of "The Stratford Memorial" books donated to the Library by Mrs. Whitall.

Appendix XVI. Statistics of Visitors, Fiscal Years 1949 and 1950

	Main building		Annex building		Total	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
Total number of visitors during the year.....	861, 048	912, 853	137, 919	151, 954	998, 967	1, 064, 807
Daily average for the 364 days on which the buildings were open....	2, 365	2, 508	380	419	2, 745	2, 927
Total number of visitors on weekdays.....	735, 534	773, 904	112, 354	125, 084	847, 888	898, 988
Daily average for weekdays.....	2, 427	2, 538	371	410	2, 798	2, 948
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays.....	125, 514	138, 949	25, 565	26, 870	151, 079	165, 819
Daily average for Sundays and holidays.....	2, 057	2, 355	433	463	2, 490	2, 818

The Main Building was closed, Dec. 25, 1949. The Annex Building was closed, July 4, 1949. . . . Dec. 25, 1949.

Appendix XVII. Legislation Specifically Relating to the Library of Congress, Fiscal Year 1950

Public Law 199 (81st Congress), approved August 2, 1949.

Amends the Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize the Librarian of Congress to exclude from operation of the Act employees of the Library whose tenure is temporary or of uncertain duration.

Public Law 359, §§ 5 (a), 6 (a) (81st Congress), approved October 15, 1949.

Increases the rate of basic compensation of the Librarian of Congress from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and fixes that of the Chief Assistant Librarian at \$14,000.

Public Law 413, § 1 (5) (81st Congress), approved October 26, 1949.

Provides for improvements for supplying air-conditioning refrigeration from the Capitol Power Plant to the Library of Congress Annex.

Public Law 429, §§ 201 (a), 205 (81st Congress), approved October 28, 1949.

“Classification Act of 1949” – Includes the Library of Congress in the term “department” as used in the Act, but excludes the Library from Title X of the Act which deals with systematic reviews of operations of activities and provides for efficiency awards.

Public Law 583 (81st Congress), approved June 29, 1950.

“Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1950” – Appropriates certain additional funds for increased pay and travel costs.

Appendix XVIII. Decisions of the Comptroller General on Questions Raised by the Library of Congress

Only one decision was rendered during the course of the year by the Comptroller General in reply to a question raised with him by the Librarian of Congress:

Date	Decision No.	Summary
September 15, 1950 . . .	B-96573 . . .	Concurred with the opinion of the Attorney General that the maximum salary of employees whose regular salary is augmented by honoraria from trust funds known as "chairs" is GS-18, \$14,000 per annum.

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